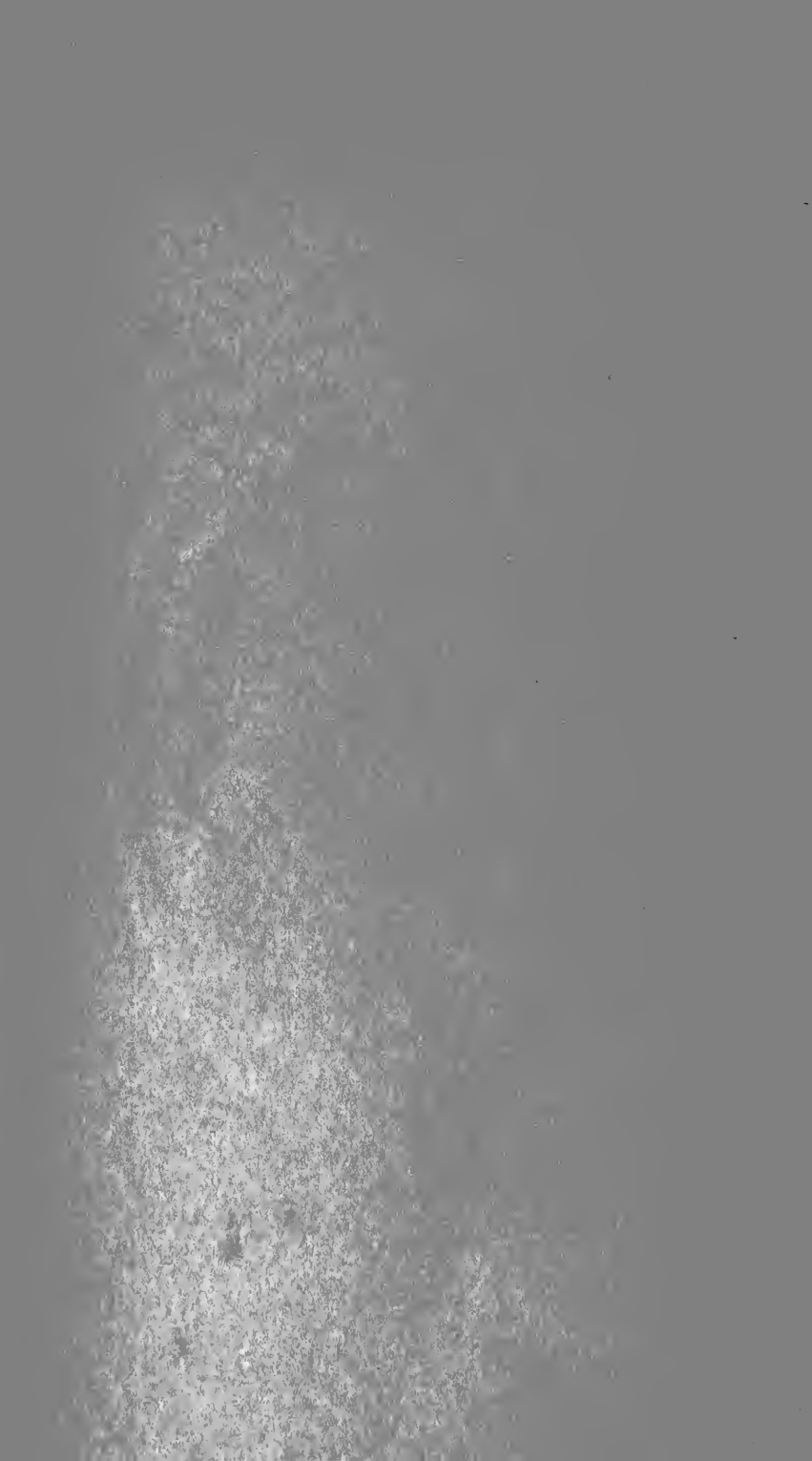


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FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION:

TOGETHER WITH THE

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD,

1889-90.

JANUARY, 1891.


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STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, 1891.

EX OFFICIO.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, *Governor.*
HIS HONOR WILLIAM H. HAILE, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

BY APPOINTMENT.

ELMER H. CAPEN, . . .	<i>Somerville,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1891.
ELIJAH B. STODDARD, . .	<i>Worcester,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1892.
ALONZO A. MINER, . . .	<i>Boston,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1893.
ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, .	<i>Cambridge,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1894.
ADMIRAL P. STONE, . . .	<i>Springfield,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1895.
KATE GANNETT WELLS, . .	<i>Boston,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1896.
MILTON B. WHITNEY, . .	<i>Westfield,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1897.
GEORGE I. ALDRICH, . . .	<i>Quincy,</i>	. . .	May 25, 1898.

SECRETARY.

JOHN W. DICKINSON, *Newton.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

C. B. TILLINGHAST, *Boston.*

AGENTS.

GEORGE A. WALTON,	<i>West Newton.</i>
GEORGE H. MARTIN,	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
JOHN T. PRINCE,	<i>Newtonville.</i>
ANDREW W. EDSON,	<i>Worcester.</i>
G. T. FLETCHER,	<i>Northampton.</i>
HENRY T. BAILEY,	<i>North Scituate.</i>



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION.



ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Education has the honor to submit to the Legislature its fifty-fourth annual report.

Complete statistics, setting forth the number of children of school age, the number in attendance upon the public schools, the number of schools of various grades, the average number of months during which they are in session, together with the cost of maintaining the same, are embraced in the report of the secretary of the Board, which is submitted herewith. From these statistics it will appear that there has been a marked gain in the public schools during the five years ending with 1889-90. The Board believes that it can detect from year to year a growing interest in popular education, and a better appreciation of the means by which it is to be secured.

The duties of the Board are those of oversight rather than of specific direction. It has nothing to do with organizing public schools or appointing their officers. It should, however, see that the laws relating to education are faithfully carried out, and do everything in its power to create and sustain a wholesome public sentiment in all matters pertaining to education at the public expense. This it seeks to accomplish in many ways: by the careful consideration and thorough discussion of all questions that come before it; through the administration of the normal schools that are entrusted to its care; through the efforts of its secretary; through its agents, who are appointed to examine the public schools, and to confer with and advise teachers and school officers; and, above all, through its annual report, together with the counsel it may give from time to time to the joint committee of the Legislature, on education. The Board holds regular meetings monthly, from October to

June, and special meetings whenever the interests committed to its hands require them.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The whole number of students in attendance upon the normal schools is 1,291. Though this number is 61 less than last year, the decrease is not sufficient to indicate a serious decline of interest in them. Never did these schools stand higher, not only in the popular regard, but in the esteem of educational leaders. The demand for normal graduates is greater than the supply. Several of the normal principals report that their pupils find employment immediately upon graduation, without the intervention of teachers' agencies. There is a growing sense of the importance of professional training for teachers; and there is reason for thinking that the time may not be far off in Massachusetts when there will be a demand for only those teachers who have received specific preparation. The new buildings just completed at Framingham, and in process of construction at Bridgewater and Westfield, will not only enlarge the accommodations for students, but increase the facilities of these institutions, so that they can accomplish a wider range and better quality of work. These schools cannot fail to feel, for a long time, the impulse of what the State has done for them.

The demand for teachers with normal training is no longer confined to the primary and grammar schools. The increasing importance of superintendence renders it almost imperative that those who engage in this department of educational work should have both theoretical and practical instruction in pedagogy. In a recent report to the Board, the secretary says: "We must look to the graduates of the normal schools for a supply of school superintendents, and for teachers of elementary science, which in the future is to be an important branch of public-school work."

The teachers in the secondary schools are coming rapidly to perceive that something more than learning and scholarly abilities is requisite to the successful discharge of the duties of their office. For the last two or three years the question of normal training for college graduates that engage in teaching

has been one of the most prominent questions before conferences of superintendents and conventions of secondary teachers. The opinion has been uniform and almost unanimous that this kind of training is essential. Guided, in part, by suggestions from these sources, the Board entered upon the consideration of this question. A committee, consisting of three members, was appointed at the regular meeting in November, charged with the duty of investigating the subject and reporting thereon. After giving it careful attention, the committee made a unanimous report, favoring the establishment of a high-grade normal school in Boston, at a cost to the Commonwealth, to begin with, as they estimated, of \$15,000 to \$18,000 a year. The Board thereupon authorized the committee to present their views to the joint committee of the Legislature, on education, and ask permission to establish such a school. Some members of the Board, however, were opposed to the plan advocated by the committee; and at one of the hearings before the committee on education one member of the Board appeared in opposition to the petition, and at the hearing before the committee of finance two members appeared in opposition. The report of the committee on education was unfavorable to immediate action. A bill, however, embracing substantially the views of the committee, was introduced and passed through one stage in the House of Representatives. The committee on finance, to whom it was referred, reported recommending the reference of the bill to the session of the General Court for 1891, and it was so referred.

Before dismissing the subject of normal schools, it should be said that the Board recommends that legislation be had giving permission to school committees to accept certificates of graduation from normal schools in lieu of an examination.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The returns show that the whole number of persons in the State between five and fifteen years old is 370,116, an increase over last year of 2,331. The whole number of pupils of all ages in the public schools is 371,492, an increase upon the returns of last year of 8,326. The whole number of public

schools is 7,147, being an increase of 700 in five years, or since 1884-85. The average membership of the schools is 303,524, an increase of 3,987. The average daily attendance is 273,910, showing an increase for the year of 3,059. The per cent. of daily attendance is 90, the same as last year.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The statistics given in the secretary's report show that there are 511 private schools and academies, as against 485 reported last year; a gain of 26. The number of pupils in schools of this class is 58,179, which is a gain of 4,516 for the year. It appears, therefore, that the ratio of gain in the private schools and academies is much greater than in the public schools. This fact is one for which the Board feels called upon again to express its disapproval. There can be no question of the superiority of the education of the public schools over that of private institutions in general. They belong to the genius of our civilization, and in them the children of the Commonwealth may receive the best possible preparation for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Education was one of the prime reasons that operated in the early settlement of both the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. The first-comers to these shores built their order of civil life on the two stones of religious freedom and public education. More and more, as the State has advanced, reliance has come to be placed upon the latter as the chief security against the perils of ignorance and superstition. The common school has come into the very foreground of our organic life, and is vital to the existence of the State itself.

The tendency to multiply schools for private instruction is to be deplored. Such schools, for obvious reasons, as a rule, cannot be the equals of those that are maintained at the public expense. They are not amenable to public supervision; many of them are not open to public inspection, and hence cannot be the subjects of public criticism. They are also somewhat removed from the rivalries and competitions by which institutions and men alike reach the noblest and most enduring results. Of course nothing can be done in a formal way to

arrest this tendency. The right of the parent to educate his child in a private school is undeniable. But it should be the aim of the State to guard and strengthen the public schools in every possible manner; to see to it that the teaching in them shall be of the very highest quality; that they shall have the most intelligent superintendence; that their courses of study shall be improved and enriched from year to year, so long as there is any possibility of improvement; that nothing shall be omitted that can increase their attractiveness or promote their efficiency. In this way, it may be hoped, they will still distance all competitors in the race for popular favor; and, by securing that "complete and generous education which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices both private and public of peace and war," they will hold the supreme place, and command by their very excellence the prompt and cordial patronage of all our citizens.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

No branch of our educational system is more interesting or important than the high schools. In them the pupil begins to take a wider outlook, to contemplate truth in its scientific form, to be subjected to those measures of discipline which harden and strengthen and develop the mental powers. The high schools have been called the peoples' colleges; and in some senses perhaps they do hold something of the same relation to the schools of the lower grade that the colleges anciently held. At all events, it is here that subjects begin to be studied in a liberal way; and, since the schooling they furnish is the nearest approach that a very large percentage of the youths of the Commonwealth ever make towards a liberal training, everything should be done that can be done to infuse into them the liberal spirit, and to supply them with the most approved instruments and facilities of culture. Everything that savors of narrowness should be banished from them. Their courses of study should be broadened and diversified, so that all educational aptitudes and needs shall be provided for; and, while the scientific aspect of truth should not be overlooked, instruction should ever be given with a practical aim. In the cities and

towns where high schools are established there should be an unceasing effort, on the part of committees and school authorities, to increase the number of pupils who carry their education beyond the grammar schools into the high schools. To this end high-school instruction should be made to appear essential to all youths of noble aims. The number of high schools reported is 241. There has been an addition of 5 since last year; in five years the gain has been 17. It will be a happy day for Massachusetts when all the children within her borders shall have free access to the high school; when the door shall be opened to them to pass on, not only to the broader and higher and more practical training that these schools furnish, but through them to the still nobler teaching of the college and technical school.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

For a number of years the cities and larger towns of the Commonwealth have supplemented the ordinary means of public instruction by evening schools. During the year fifty-two such cities and towns have maintained 201 evening schools, with an average attendance of 13,972 pupils. These schools are a great beneficence. The local authorities might well do more than they are now doing to improve the quality of instruction given in them, and promote a greater regularity of attendance. In many instances these schools are the only means that can save from illiteracy those who attend them, or advance them beyond the merest rudiments of knowledge. The disposition that is already manifested, in a few instances, to connect with these schools manual training, is one to be encouraged. Properly managed, these schools may become one of the strongest safeguards of the State against poverty and vice. The application of scientific methods to charitable work has shown that in the majority of instances all that poverty needs for its cure is increased knowledge, coupled with a wholesome ambition. The managers of our reformatories and penal institutions are firmly convinced that the reason to be given why the most of their inmates fall into evil ways in the beginning, is first, a defective intelligence, and, secondly, oftentimes growing out of this, no adequate means of gaining a

livelihood. The State of Massachusetts should, by its educational system, hasten to put itself into perfect harmony with those enlightened and philanthropic agencies, by which the best minds in this country and in Europe are seeking the permanent elevation of the degraded and dangerous classes of society.

TRUANT SCHOOLS.

The corollary of the doctrine that the citizen is sovereign, is that education shall be free. The State, having put upon the individual the responsibility of an integral share in the direction of its affairs, is bound to see that he receives adequate training for that responsibility. Moreover, if the end sought by this means is to be rendered reasonably sure, not only must education be free, but it must be compulsory. If the State provides the facilities, she has a right to say that no person of school age shall wholly neglect them or their proper equivalents. Very properly, therefore, Massachusetts requires every city and town to make suitable provision for the compulsory training of its truant children. But, as in many towns the number of children of this class is small, the statute provides that the county commissioners of a county, on petition of three or more towns, shall establish a truant school to which such children may be sent. There are four such schools, namely, in the counties of Norfolk, Hampshire, Hampden and Berkshire. By a recent decision of court, the county of Essex will have to be added to the list.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The statutes require that physiology and hygiene shall be taught in all the public schools as a regular branch of study, and that the teaching shall have special reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system. The Board has instructed its agents to make particular inquiry as to the manner in which this requirement is met. They report that the disposition is very general to comply with the law, but that very much of the teaching under this head is defective and of little value, owing to the inability of teachers to deal

with the subject. In the judgment of the Board, therefore, especial attention must be given to the training of teachers to teach this branch of learning, before the results expected from its introduction into the schools will be produced.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

There have been held under the direction of the Board twenty-four teachers' institutes at a cost of about two thousand dollars, with an attendance of over two thousand public school teachers and a large number of school committee-men. The object has been not only to set forth the correct principles of teaching, but to illustrate the methods to which such principles in application lead. After presenting the lesson on the principles of teaching it has been the practice in the institutes held in the larger towns and cities, to break up into sections corresponding to the different grades of schools in our system, as the high, grammar, primary and kindergarten. In this way the illustrative lessons usually given to the whole institute have been distributed so as to meet the wants of the teachers of the several grades. The value of the institutes, in giving information, elevating the aims of teachers, awakening enthusiasm, supplying motive, and imparting dignity to the teacher's office, cannot be over-estimated. They are of the utmost importance to those teachers, especially, that have not had normal training, while they enable all teachers to keep in touch with the progressive movements of education. None of the public money expended under the direction of the Board yields a better return.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

One reason for the great advance that has been made in the quality of public instruction is the increased intelligence of superintendence. The old-fashioned committee-man, making perfunctory visits and indulging in criticism without adequate knowledge on which to base it, has almost entirely ceased to be in the more populous sections of the State. Into his place has come for the most part the trained superintendent, an officer chosen for his technical knowledge of the principles of teaching,

his skill in organizing schools, and his power to instruct the teachers under his charge in the use of proper methods. Nearly all the towns that can afford it are now employing a superintendent. Many of the smaller towns are availing themselves of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 1888, to enter into partnership with neighboring towns similarly situated, and employ jointly, with the aid furnished by the State, a superintendent. This is a practice that the Board hopes may become general with the smaller towns throughout the Commonwealth. The agents of the Board are under special instruction to use their best endeavors, in their tours of visitation and inspection, to stimulate school officers, and imbue their minds with the importance of enlightened and efficient superintendence.

SCHOOL FUND.

In 1854 it was provided that the income of the Massachusetts school fund should be distributed, one-half to the towns and cities according to the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen, and that all appropriations for general educational purposes should be paid from the other half, unless otherwise specially provided for. As the relative condition of the towns, with reference to their ability to support their public schools, has changed from year to year, various methods have been devised for distributing the moiety of the income of the fund belonging to the towns in an equitable manner. This income is now apportioned to all towns having a valuation of ten millions of dollars and less, those having three millions and less receiving definite sums, and all those having ten millions and less a sum divided pro rata among the children between the ages of five and fifteen in the several towns. The Board would recommend that a new mode of distribution be now provided, still further favoring the small and poorer towns. It appears, from the last returns made to the Board, that many of these towns are taxing themselves heavily for the support of their public schools, and yet, on account of the small amount of taxable property they possess, the amount raised is not sufficient to support such schools as the statutes require. These towns should receive such additional aid from the State as a larger share of the income of the school fund will afford them.

STATE AGENTS.

There are six agents employed by the Board, namely, George A. Walton, George H. Martin, John T. Prince, A. W. Edson, G. T. Fletcher and Henry T. Bailey. They are all men of high intelligence and special fitness for their work. Most of them have been long in the service of the Board, and have increased their qualifications by valuable experience. They have been assiduous and untiring in their efforts to awaken a wholesome public sentiment in reference to all matters of education, and to suggest to teachers and school authorities improved methods for the organization and government of public schools, as well as for the actual work of teaching. Mr. Henry T. Bailey is charged with the special duty of extending and improving drawing.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

The secretary is chosen annually by the Board. His duty is to see that the action taken by the Board is carried into effect. He is their agent-in-chief. But he is more than that. Practically, he is the head of the system of public education in the State. Not only is he the one to whom all reports concerning the schools are made, as prescribed by law, but his advice is sought in every quarter of the Commonwealth. The care of all the schools is upon him. It is needless to say, of the present incumbent, that he has discharged the responsibilities of his office with fidelity. His services, covering a long period of years, are widely known and highly appreciated. The great interest that has grown up in the teachers' institutes is largely due to his intelligence and zeal in their behalf. His knowledge of the subjects to which his life has been devoted, his lofty conception of the teachers' function, his familiarity with the practical details of school work, have made his services of inestimable worth in introducing improved methods into the schools of the Commonwealth.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, the Board would congratulate the public on the steady progress that our school system is making from year to year; on the healthy tone of public sentiment in

reference to educational matters; on the readiness with which the people permit themselves to be taxed, that their schools may be of the best quality; on the high standards that are everywhere recognized; and on the just pride which the people take in all noble educational institutions and great educational achievements.

In addition to the report of the secretary, the reports of the agents of the Board are herewith submitted, and attention is called to them, both on account of their trustworthiness and the importance of the subject discussed in them.

JOHN Q. A. BRACKETT, *ex officio*.

WILLIAM H. HAILE, *ex officio*.

ELMER H. CAPEN.

ELIJAH B. STODDARD.

ALONZO A. MINER.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER.

ADMIRAL P. STONE.

KATE GANNETT WELLS.

MILTON B. WHITNEY.

GEORGE I. ALDRICH.

Boston, Dec. 31, 1890.



REPORTS OF VISITORS

OF THE

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BRIDGEWATER.

ALBERT G. BOYDEN, PRINCIPAL.

INSTRUCTORS.

ALBERT GARDNER BOYDEN, A.M., Principal, Educational Study of Man, including the Study of the Body, of the Mind, Science and Art of Teaching, School Organization, School Government, School Laws of Massachusetts and History of Education; FRANZ HEINRICH KIRMAYER, Latin, Greek, French, German; ARTHUR CLARKE BOYDEN, A.M., Chemistry, Mineralogy, Zoölogy, Geology, History and Civil Polity; WILLIAM DUNHAM JACKSON, Botany, Physics, English Literature, Advanced Algebra and Geometry; FRANK FULLER MURDOCK, Geography, Astronomy, Bookkeeping, Physiology and Hygiene; ISABELLE SARA HORNE, Vocal Culture and Reading; CLARA COFFIN PRINCE, Vocal Music, Algebra, Geometry; Mrs. EMMA FRANCES BOWLER, Drawing; FANNIE AMANDA COMSTOCK, Arithmetic, Rhetoric; EMMA CURTIS FISHER, Elementary English, Grammar, Geometry; HARLAN PAGE SHAW, Industrial Laboratory; SARAH ELLEN BRASSILL, Assistant Instructor in Laboratories; GRACE MOOAR HOLDEN, MARTHA WILLIAMS ALDEN, School of Observation.

The fiftieth year of the school has been one of the most fruitful in its history. The instructors have brought the added power and skill of continued service to the accomplishment of their work. The students have been earnest and successful in the prosecution of their studies, and the graduates have been in quick demand.

The principal was granted leave of absence from February to August. Mr. and Mrs. Boyden spent three and a half months of this period in Europe, with much profit, and returned with renewed strength for the discharge of their duties. The principal provided the services of Mr. Sumner W. Hines as an assistant during the term, and Mr. Arthur C. Boyden performed the duties of the principal in a very acceptable manner.

Miss Annie W. Cobb, teacher of the first and second grades in the School of Observation, resigned her position in December, and Miss Martha W. Alden, principal of a large primary school in Kingston, was appointed to fill this vacancy. At the close of the year Miss Sarah E. Brassill, assistant instructor in

the laboratories, left to become the director of "nature study" in the public schools of the city of Quincy, and Mr. Harlan P. Shaw was appointed assistant instructor in the laboratories. No other changes have occurred in the corps of instructors.

The semi-centennial of the school was celebrated Aug. 28, 1890, in connection with the biennial convention of the Bridgewater Normal Association. Mr. Arthur C. Boyden, president of the association, conducted the exercises. More than six hundred former members of the school were present, including representatives of nearly all the classes. The morning was spent in exchange of greetings, a collation was served at noon, and the afternoon was devoted to public addresses. Richard Edwards, LL.D., State superintendent of instruction in Illinois, a graduate of the seventeenth class, was chosen to give the principal address; but, when the day came, circumstances beyond his control prevented his attendance. Principal Albert G. Boyden, who was an assistant teacher with each of the former principals, gave the historical address, setting forth the work of the founders of the school, the teachers, the official visitors, the friends and the students. Secretary Dickinson gave an address upon the "Function of the Normal School," which was followed by short addresses from invited guests and graduates.

Thirty-five hundred and eighty-three students have been members of the school, twenty-two hundred of whom are graduates. From returns that have been made it appears that nearly ninety-eight per cent. of all who have been members have engaged in teaching, and that their work will aggregate at least twelve thousand years of teaching. The indirect influence of the school upon other teachers has been widely felt. The future of the school is full of promise; but it can sustain its efficiency, and progress only by the diligence and constant vigilance of its officers and graduates.

The new school building is going on in the most substantial manner, and it will doubtless be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term in September, 1891. The enlarged and improved accommodations it will furnish will enable the school to apply the principles and method of teaching with still greater efficiency.

The School of Observation and Practice, as a part of the

normal school in the new building, will furnish an additional test of the ability of the normal students for teaching and discipline, and will enable them to secure such experience in the different grades as will strongly commend them to superintendents and school committees.

The boarding hall is fully occupied, but its capacity is not sufficient to accommodate all the students who desire board. This want will soon be met by dividing the laboratory building into sixteen rooms for boarders, with halls and staircases. When this change is made, the building will need painting, the necessary fixtures for steam heating, lighting, plumbing, water supply and drainage, and furniture for the rooms.

The school grounds in front and on the south side of the new building will need extended grading and new concrete walks; along the west side of the building granite curbing-stones next the sidewalk will be necessary.

In 1876 a "History and Alumni Record" of the school was published, which has been found very useful. The revision of the alumni record in the form of a general catalogue up to the end of the fiftieth year is needed.

We shall need a special appropriation for the following purposes: the alteration, equipment and furnishing of the laboratory building for boarding students; the wiring of the boarding hall for electric lighting; the grading and laying out of school grounds, concrete walks and curbstones; for preparing and printing general catalogue and report of semi-centennial celebration; extras for dedication of new school building; expenses of moving, cleaning and extras. The board should have authority to dispose of the old school-house.

The statistics for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1890, are as follows:—

TERMS BEGAN SEPT. 4, 1889, AND FEB. 5, 1890.	FIRST TERM.			SECOND TERM.			FOR THE YEAR.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Members, . . .	71	161	232	63	140	203	75	181	256
Entering classes, .	24	55	79	4	19	23	28	74	102
Graduates, . . .	3	19	22	14	40	54	17	59	76

The whole number of students who have been members of the school is 3,583, — 1,105 men, 2,478 women.

The number who have received certificates or diplomas is 2,200, — 689 men, 1,511 women; 137 of whom have graduated from the four years' course, — 76 men, 61 women.

Of the 256 members of the school for this year, Plymouth County sent 78; Norfolk, 40; Middlesex, 38; Bristol, 23; Barnstable, 19; Suffolk, 10; Worcester, 8; Berkshire, 6; Nantucket, 3; Hampden, 2; Dukes, Essex and Hampshire, 1 each; the States of Maine and New Hampshire, 9 each; Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont, 1 each; Nova Scotia, 2; South America, 1; Japan, 1. Total from Massachusetts, 13 counties and 91 towns, 230; other States and countries, 26.

The number of students during the year pursuing the special course has been 5; the four years' course, 77, — 47 men, 30 women; the number pursuing the intermediate course, 9; the two years' course, 170.

The distribution of the students the first term was as follows: special course, 4; four years' course, 74; intermediate course, 9; two years' course, senior class, 21; sub-senior class, 45; ex-junior class, 23; junior class, 56. The distribution during the second term: special course, 3; four years' course, 63; intermediate course, 7; two years' course, senior class, 43; sub-senior class, 22; ex-junior class, 45; junior class, 20.

The average age of those admitted during the year was 19 years 1 month; of the men, 19 years two months; of the women, 18 years 9 months.

Of the 102 admitted, 3 came from colleges, 1 from normal school, 78 from high schools (61 graduates, 17 undergraduates), 7 from grammar schools, 13 from academies and private schools; of these, 15 had taught.

The occupations of the fathers of those admitted were given as follows: mechanics, 32; farmers, 20; seamen and traders, 6 each; manufacturers, 5; teachers and professional men, 4; merchants, 3; laborers, 3; miscellaneous, 17; not given, 6.

Of the 102 pupils admitted during the year, Bridgewater sent 8; Weymouth, 4; Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Easton, Middleboro, Quincy, Walpole, 3 each; Abington, Arlington, Brewster, Fitchburg, Freetown, Hingham, Holbrook, Lawrence, Marshfield, Nantucket, Newton, Orleans, Taunton, Wellfleet, West Bridgewater, 2 each; Acushnet, Amherst, Ashland, Attleborough, Carver, Duxbury, East Bridgewater, Everett, Fall River, Framingham, Gardner, Gloucester, Groton, Ludlow, Mattapoisett, Medway, Milton, Norwell, Palmer, Plymouth, Rochester, Scituate, Somerville, Southbridge, Stoneham,

Stoughton, Truro, Wayland, Whitman, 1 each; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, 1 each; Japan, 1.

An examination of these statistics shows that the students come to the school from all parts of the State, and from other States; that one-third of the school is pursuing the four years' course of study; and that much the larger part of the applicants come from high schools.

While the branches of knowledge upon which the applicants for admission have been examined have remained the same, the standard of examination upon these branches has been advanced to the knowledge and maturity of high-school graduates.

The graduates of the year, with very few exceptions, have engaged in teaching. Many more applications for teachers are received than can be supplied. Superintendents and school committees often speak in most gratifying terms of the ability and success of the graduates.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH,
JOHN W. DICKINSON,

Visitors.

Nov. 20, 1890.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRAMINGHAM.

Miss ELLEN HYDE, PRINCIPAL.

INSTRUCTORS.

ELLEN HYDE, Psychology, Moral Philosophy, Principles of Teaching; AMELIA DAVIS, Mathematics, Astronomy; SUSAN J. HART, Botany, Biology, Physiology, Chemistry, Mineralogy; ELIZABETH S. CLARKE, English Language, Literature and History; SARAH E. PRATT, Physics, Latin, Geography, History of Education; ELIZABETH HOLBROOK, English, Geography, Latin; CELESTE E. BUSH, Physiology, History, Latin; ELLEN A. WILLIAMS, Critic of Teaching and Principal of Practice School; MARY E. TRASK, Assistant Critic of Teaching; JANE E. IRESON, Reading, Gymnastics; AUGUSTA BARBER, Primary School; CELIA P. BATTLES, Intermediate School; J. ANGELINE SMITH, Grammar School; ELIZABETH CREVELING, Drawing; WM. S. TILDEN, Singing; RUTH COURVOISIER, French.

The work of the school, this, the sixteenth year that Miss Hyde has been its principal, and the fifty-first of its existence, has been marked with sadness and with satisfaction. The grief came in the early winter, through the sudden death of Miss Gibbs. Though in the school but four years, she had so won the love of her pupils and the tender respect of her co-laborers that her memory is an inspiration in all study hours, and a gentle guide in school intimacies. She was a woman of rare dignity and of thorough culture, of refinement and grace, of endurance and foresight, and steady, quiet enthusiasm. In the spring another teacher, Miss Janet Williams, became seriously ill, and was obliged to leave the school. Besides the debt which her scholars owe her for her clear presentation of scientific subjects, future classes will also be indebted to her, for she was entrusted with the fitting up of the laboratory and of the cabinet for specimens. With Mr. Earnest Hartwell, she visited other schools to learn of their appliances and to devise measures best suited for Framingham. Of Mr. Hartwell's death we may not speak, except as our silence shall be construed into expression of deep respect for him, and of fullest sympathy for the sorrow

which has fallen upon his friends, and of our own gratitude for his untiring and skilful services as assistant architect.

The resignations of Miss Jennie B. Badet, of Miss May F. Bennett and of Miss Henrietta L. Graves, were received with sincere regret. They have done most admirable work in their respective departments, and have left us, to occupy other positions elsewhere. The vacant places in the school have been filled by Miss S. J. Hart, Miss E. S. Clarke, Miss C. P. Battles and Miss J. A. Smith.

Notwithstanding these changes, the daily work of the school has gone on without a break, presenting the same features of persistent endeavor and high purpose, of thorough work, and of freedom from either excitement or worry, which have marked Miss Hyde's administration more and more each year.

In June Miss Hyde had at last the pleasure of moving her pupils into May Hall. The word moving represents an amount of actual hard labor, of planning and of nicety, which only those can appreciate who accomplish the same results. The summer graduation and the dedication of the hall took place there, June 25. It was a day of peculiar tenderness to the relatives of Miss Abby W. May, for whom the building is fitly named. Her portrait by Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman was presented to the school as a gift from Miss May's family, by her brother, Rev. Samuel May, and was received by Miss Hyde. The words spoken by both will always linger in the memories of those who heard them. The morning exercises were arranged with reference to Miss May's relations to the school. Addresses were made by Dr. A. A. Miner, Dr. J. W. Dickinson, Dr. A. P. Stone and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. Mrs. Wells spoke at length of Miss May's character, and her interest in education. An in memoriam tablet of Tennessee marble is placed opposite the portrait on the inner walls of the building.

The school building itself is plain, substantial and attractive. It measures one hundred and thirty-seven by sixty-four feet; has twenty-two rooms, exclusive of basement and closets; the upper hall seats one hundred and fifty-six persons. The arrangements for light and ventilation are excellent. The sense of space, which is imparted by the fine proportion of the rooms and by the whitewood finishings, is delightful, and the pupils are reanimated by it. The school-house is heated by steam,

with indirect radiation. Hartwell & Richardson, the architects, have been unwearied in their endeavors to compass perfection on a reduced basis of expense. Their personal supervision has been given to every detail. The work done is thorough, and the materials employed are the best of their kind. The estimates have been made with care, and the sub-contracts have always been fulfilled. The Board of Visitors gratefully recognizes the skill of the architects, their fidelity in business relations, and their friendship as co-workers. Certain work still remains to be done, for which there was not sufficient appropriation, and another year we shall hope for its completion.

Our water problem was at last solved by the making of a contract with the South Framingham Water Company. The water comes from Farm Pond, and has been tested by the Board of Health. The pipes are eight inches in diameter, and we are supplied with three hydrants. It was impossible any longer to depend on our windmill, and the situation of our old wells was too near the sewage field to render the water from them safe. Now, however, we are sure of a regular supply of excellent water. The disposal of the sewage has been another matter of serious consideration. The final arrangements for its disposal were entrusted to Aspinwall & Lincoln, engineers, who have done their work in a manner which merits highest praise. The brick sewage tank is built in two compartments, the settling tank and the flush tank; the latter contains an automatic flushing apparatus. The flush tank also contains an overflow, in case anything should happen to prevent the siphon from acting as intended. The system of distribution pipes consists of parallel rows of four-inch pipes, connected by a T with one of the branches of the main distribution pipe, and with the other rows of tiles in the same field. In each field there is also a vertical air vent, which plays an important part in promoting efficient filtration. Two lines of water drains have also been laid below the filtration areas. No pains have been spared to have every detail as perfect as good material and workmanship could make it, and the result has proved that the irrigation pipes run perfectly clear, and that the effluent flow from the system is colorless and odorless.

Normal Hall has also been repaired to some extent. New floors have been laid, the dining-room enlarged, staircases and

closets altered, walls repapered and ceilings rewhitened. For the supervision of this, special thanks are due to Miss Beach, the prudent and wise mother-matron of the school. The old school building was sold at public auction in June, and the grounds are now in partial order.

With good water and good sewerage, and a repaired home dwelling, the school looks forward to still further development of intellectual activity and of noble character in its pupils, for we wish them to leave us trained to meet the emergencies of life as well as fitted for the position of teachers. We trust that no record of vacancies among the instructors will have to be made another year, and that those lady assistants who so long have greatly contributed to the success of Miss Hyde's plans will still be with her. Through the testimony that has come to us from superintendents and school committees, and from our own observation, we believe that Miss Hyde's constant watchfulness and high aims have enabled her with each new year to send forth her scholars admirably fitted for their future work.

The following statistics for the year 1889-90 have been prepared by the principal. We would call attention especially to the figures concerning the "occupations of parents," for they show from what superior homes most of our girls come.

Number admitted: September, 1889, 53; February, 1890, 20; total for the year, 73.

Number of those who were graduates of high schools: September, 12; February, 2; total, 14.

Average age: September, 19 years, 1 month; February, 19 years, 10 months.

Number of graduates: January, 1890, 18; June, 1890, 34; total, 52.

Whole number in school during the year 1889-90, 173.

Residence of pupils: Maine, 6; New Hampshire, 13; Vermont, 1; Connecticut, 1; New York, 3; New Jersey, 1; Delaware, 1; Virginia, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 1; Iowa, 2; Georgia, 1; South Carolina, 1; Florida, 1; England, 3; total from other States, 37; Essex County, 8; Bristol County, 4; Middlesex County, 55; Plymouth County, 1; Worcester County, 32; Nantucket County, 2; Norfolk County, 22; Suffolk County, 7; Franklin County, 3; Berkshire County, 1; Barnstable County, 1. Total from Massachusetts, 136; total from other States, 37; total, 173.

Occupations of parents : farmers and gardeners, 41 ; mechanics, 38 ; mercantile, 24 ; professional, 22 ; agents and superintendents, 18 ; manufacturers, 6 ; railroad employees, 4 ; unskilled laborers, 11 ; postmaster, 1 ; unclassified, 8 ; total, 173.

KATE GANNETT WELLS,
ALONZO A. MINER,
JOHN W. DICKINSON,

Board of Visitors.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALEM.

DANIEL B. HAGAR, PRINCIPAL.

INSTRUCTORS.

DANIEL B. HAGAR, A.M., Ph.D., Psychology applied to Principles and Methods of Teaching, School Management, History of Education, School Laws of Massachusetts, Civil Government, Advanced Latin, Vocal Music and General Exercises; ELLEN M. DODGE, Mental Philosophy, English Literature and German; CAROLINE J. COLE, English Literature, General History, Astronomy, Geography and English Composition; MARY N. PLUMER, Elementary Arithmetic, Botany and Penmanship; SOPHIA O. DRIVER, Latin, English Grammar, Advanced Geometry and Geology; HARRIET L. MARTIN, Algebra, Geometry, Advanced Arithmetic, Book-keeping; E. ADELAIDE TOWLE, Physiology, Object Lessons and Composition; MARY E. GODDEN, English Grammar, United States History and Composition; HARRIET D. ALLEN, Reading, Elocution, Composition and School Records; ELIZABETH N. JONES, Arithmetic, Geography and Composition; JESSIE P. LEAROYD, Latin, French and Geography; ANNA K. BLAISDELL, Drawing; CHARLES E. ADAMS, Chemistry, Physics and Zoölogy.

The Salem Normal School continues in a prosperous condition. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmonious relations existing among the teachers and between teachers and pupils. All have worked together with fidelity and good results.

The close of the year was marked by the much-regretted resignation of several excellent teachers. Miss Mary N. Plumer, a graduate of the regular course in 1862 and of the advanced class in 1864, served twenty-six years as a teacher in the normal school. She was enthusiastic, laborious, patient, progressive. Whatever she had to do, she did systematically and thoroughly. The school is indebted to her for the preparation of the general catalogue, covering the time from its establishment in 1850 to the year 1887,—a work that consumed a great amount of time and labor. Her resignation was received with deep regret. Miss Elizabeth N. Jones, a graduate of the regular course in 1871, and of the advanced course in 1873, rendered the school faithful service for seventeen

years. She was an earnest and energetic teacher, prompt and clear-headed in her work. Her resignation was a positive loss to the school. Mrs. Anna K. Blaisdell, teacher of drawing, at the close of two years of very faithful service, resigned her position in order to accept one more lucrative in a Western State. Mr. C. Fred Whitney has been appointed teacher of drawing in her place, and is giving excellent satisfaction.

Notwithstanding the changes and losses above mentioned, the school is in good condition, and is doing effective work. The principal, Dr. Hagar, completed last summer his twenty-five years of service as the head of the school. The great value of his labors was distinctly recognized in commemorative services by the immense body of his former pupils. Few men in the State have worked more earnestly and successfully than Dr. Hagar for the promotion of normal education.

The school was favored during the year with lectures from Prof. B. F. Tweed, on "English Grammar;" Rev. Dr. A. D. Mayo, on "Some Things that People expect of Schools;" Henry T. Bailey, on "Drawing;" Rev. Charles B. Rice, on "Aluminum;" Dr. Robert F. Leighton, on "Schools of Ancient Rome;" and Dr. John T. Prince, on "German Schools."

The statistics of the school are as follows:—

1. The whole number of pupils belonging to the school during the year was 292. Of this number, Essex County sent 182; Middlesex, 57; Suffolk, 11; Hampden, 4; Franklin, Norfolk and Plymouth, 1 each. The State of Maine sent 5; New Hampshire, 26; and Vermont, 1. The Province of Quebec sent 1; Nova Scotia, 1; and Cape Breton, 1. The number present during the term which closed Jan. 21, 1890, was 246; the number present during the term which closed June 24, 1890, was 227. The whole number of pupils that have been members of the school since its opening in September, 1854, is 3,605.

2. The number graduated from the regular course, Jan. 21, 1890, was 40; the number graduated from the same course, June 24, 1890, was 29; and from the advanced course, 6. The whole number of graduates of the 68 classes is 1,762.

3. The number that entered the school Sept. 3, 1889, was 79; the number that entered Feb. 4, 1890, was 44.

4. The average age of the class admitted Sept. 3, 1889, was 18.7 years; of the class admitted Feb. 4, 1890, was 19.15 years.

5. Of the 79 pupils admitted in September, 1889, 3 came from normal schools, 58 from high schools (43 graduates, 15 undergraduates), 6 from grammar schools, 2 from public schools, 7 from academies, 2 from private schools, and 1 from a commercial college. Of the 44 pupils admitted in February, 1890, 1 came from a normal school, 32 from high schools (14 graduates, 18 undergraduates), 5 from grammar schools, 4 from academies, 1 from a district school, and 1 from a commercial college.

6. The fathers of the 123 pupils admitted during the year are by occupation as follows: mechanics, 41; farmers, 30; merchants, 14; manufacturers, 10; professional men, 4; miscellaneous, 24.

7. Of the class admitted in September, 1889, 16 had taught school; of the class admitted in February, 1890, 8 had taught.

8. The number of pupils connected with each of the classes during the first term of the year was as follows: special students, 2; advanced class, 10; class A (senior), 47; class B, 44; class C, 59; class D, 84. The number during the second term was: special students, 2; advanced class, 8; class A, 39; class B, 52; class C, 70; class D, 56.

9. Of the 123 pupils admitted during the year, Salem and Lynn sent 12 each; Peabody, 6; Everett and Gloucester, 5 each; Rockport, 4; Amesbury, Danvers, Danversport and North Reading, 3 each; Andover, Boston, Chelsea, Georgetown, Medford, Swampscott, Wakefield, Wenham and Winthrop, 2 each; Beverly, Boxford, Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Danvers Centre, East Cambridge, East Lexington, Essex, Ipswich, Leyden, Malden, Marblehead, Melrose, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, Pepperell, Pigeon Cove, Reading, Somerville, South Groveland, South Peabody, Topsfield, West Boxford, Westfield, West Manchester and West Newton, 1 each. Maine sent 3; New Hampshire, 13; Vermont, 2; Florida, 1; Quebec, 1; Cape Breton, 1; and Nova Scotia, 1.

10. During the year 39 books were added to the general library. The text-book library was increased by the purchase of 328 books.

ELMER H. CAPEN,
GEORGE I. ALDRICH,
JOHN W. DICKINSON,

Visitors.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WESTFIELD.

JAMES C. GREENOUGH, PRINCIPAL.

INSTRUCTORS.

JAMES C. GREENOUGH, A.M., Principal, Psychology, Didactics, Civil Polity, Rhetoric; FREDERICK W. STAEBNER, Physiology, Zoölogy, Geology, Mineralogy, Geography, Botany, German; FRANK W. SMITH, A.M., Latin, Greek; A. C. LONGDEN, A.M., Physics, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Trigonometry and Surveying, Composition; ELVIRA CARVER, Geography, English Literature, Algebra; LAURA C. HARDING, Geometry, Astronomy, Book-keeping, Reading, Vocal Music, French, Composition; FANNY C. GAYLORD, Geometry, Arithmetic (second term), Grammar, History, Composition; ANNIE N. SINCLAIR, Drawing, Penmanship.

The good health of the pupils, their faithfulness in study, their zeal in professional work, and their growing appreciation of the duties and privileges of the true teacher, have rendered the year one worthy of record in the history of the school.

The teachers have been mainly the same as in the year preceding. Miss Sara M. Kneil, who has been connected with the school as teacher for nine years, resigned at the close of the school year to accept the position of first assistant in the Westfield high school. Miss Kneil is a woman of strong intellect, of broad and generous culture, and of such a genuine Christian spirit that her presence in the school during all the years of her service was of untold value. Many will treasure her wise and friendly counsel as the most valued result of their normal course. The place rendered vacant by the resignation of Miss Kneil was filled by the appointment of Miss F. C. Gaylord, who recently occupied the position of first assistant in the Springfield high school. Miss Gaylord graduated from our school in a class whose members were quite remarkable for their excellence in teaching and the responsible positions they have held. She has had large and very successful experience in public and in private schools of different grades, and she is proving herself, in the normal school, a very valuable teacher.

The appreciation of the school is shown by the constant and increasing demand for its graduates. We are unable to furnish but a fraction of the number of teachers asked for by superintendents and members of school committees desiring to introduce better methods into the public schools of the State. Really excellent graduates secure positions as teachers more readily than graduates of colleges, and receive as high salaries. We believe the time is not distant when the majority of college graduates intending to make teaching a business will find it for their advantage pecuniarily, to say nothing of higher motives, to pursue a normal course before teaching. Both breadth of culture and professional training are requisites of the really good teacher. It has sometimes been said that those who have enjoyed the advantages of a college course cannot be interested in the minutiae of elementary teaching; but those who have come to us from Smith and from Mount Holyoke colleges have shown an enthusiasm in elementary and in professional work proportionate to their culture.

All the graduates of the last year, with possibly one exception, are engaged in teaching. On account of our inability to supply the demand for normal teachers from the number of our graduates, undergraduates are not infrequently taken from the school to fill positions as teachers. The success of the graduates is worthy of note. We quote from one of the many reports of the work of graduates furnished us in the blank forms sent by order of the Board of Education to school superintendents and members of school committees. These blanks call for specific reports of the kind of school taught, and the excellences and deficiencies of the teacher:—

A superintendent writes of a graduate: She is instructing at present a class numbering over seventy pupils. The class is next in grade to the high school, and the standard required is very high and exacting. She has some assistance out of school in the written work. She is very quiet in manner, always calm and self-controlled, but firm in her decisions. Without unduly magnifying little offences, she attends to every minute detail of conduct. She uses only moral suasion, and convinces the child's reason. Pupils soon learn to govern themselves. Her instruction is clear and logical. She adapts her questions to the individual. She has remarkable ability in making the

pupils think. *They* do their full share of the talking. She prepares herself carefully, and is a master of the subjects taught. “As to her deficiencies, perhaps she confines herself too closely to school work; but she improves herself by reading and by attending lectures.”

When we consider the opportunities for usefulness opened to a graduate of this school, the honorable recognition awarded the faithful teacher, and the pecuniary return attainable by our best teachers, it may seem strange that a larger number of young men and women do not avail themselves of the advantages of the normal school. But there are large sections of western Massachusetts in which the decay of farming has rendered it difficult for farmers to make proper provision for the education of their children. It has long been proverbial that those of our graduates who were reared in our agricultural communities make the best teachers, and it is to be deplored that this source of supply is more and more limited. It is fitting, as recently proposed, that our Legislature consider anew the educational needs of our sparsely settled agricultural communities. It is eminently fitting and just to all within the State, living at any considerable distance from the school, that measures be taken through the action of our Legislature to provide an equitable system of mileage for those attending the school. The State Normal School at Westfield is maintained for the purpose of aiding those who are to teach in the public schools of Massachusetts to prepare for teaching. It is located in western Massachusetts, that it may be accessible to those living in this part of the State. Simple justice demands that it shall be as far as may be equally accessible. The fact that the home of a normal student is in Berkshire or Franklin County should not, by the travelling expenses involved, place that student at a disadvantage as compared with a student whose home is in Westfield. The hindrance which arises from the distance of the homes of students from the school should be overcome by a system of mileage. We therefore recommend that an annual appropriation be made by the Legislature, to be expended, under the direction of the Board of Education, as mileage in aid of those attending the normal schools. During the coming year we expect to open the new normal school building, for the erection of which the State has made generous provision.

Let the hindrance of distance be overcome, so that the advantages of the school may be enjoyed by those living at a distance on equal terms with those living near. An equitable system of mileage will largely increase the usefulness of the school in those sections that most need its help. One of our sister States has maintained a system of mileage since the establishment of her normal school, and has recently, at the suggestion of her Board of Education, largely increased her mileage appropriation. In their last annual report, the Board of Education of this State remark: "The Board believes it is good policy to extend the benefits of the school just as widely over the State as possible."

The course of study is steadily improved from year to year. When the new building is completed, the opportunities for training our students by observing the work of different grades, and by the actual teaching of classes of children, will be much increased. We propose, however, to continue the class teaching in the normal school which has hitherto made our graduates so effective in schools of their own.

Since our last annual report, the visitors, acting as the building committee of the Board, have adopted plans and specifications for a new normal school building at Westfield, prepared by Messrs. Hartwell & Richardson of Boston, which provide for a substantial and commodious brick building, with brown-stone trimmings, sufficiently ample to accommodate one hundred and seventy-five normal pupils, and a practice department of one hundred pupils of different grades. Solid granite foundations were laid in the fall and early winter, and an entire contract was then made with Messrs. Darling Bros. of Worcester to complete the building, except the heating and plumbing apparatus, on or before April 1, 1891. We have expected that the exterior walls would be laid and the building inclosed before the approach of winter; but the work was retarded during the summer and until late in the fall by the difficulty experienced by the contractors in procuring the necessary brown-stones called for by the contract, on account of a prolonged strike throughout the State by brown-stone cutters, and the walls are not yet (Dec. 4, 1890) completed. Still we hope that the building will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next school year.

In closing, we would make grateful mention of those who have favored us with lectures and addresses during the year: President E. B. Andrews of Brown University; Prof. A. P. Peabody of Harvard University; Rev. G. S. Dickerman of Amherst; State Agent G. T. Fletcher of Northampton; Professor Raymond of Princeton College; Superintendent Pease of Northampton; and President H. T. Fuller of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The visitors are accustomed to give occasional addresses in connection with their official visits to the school.

The usual statistics are appended.

MILTON B. WHITNEY,
ADMIRAL P. STONE,
JOHN W. DICKINSON,

Visitors.

Statistics of Westfield Normal School, 1889-90.

I.

	WINTER TERM.			SUMMER TERM.			FOR THE YEAR.		
	Young Men.	Young Women.	Totals.	Young Men.	Young Women.	Totals.	Young Men.	Young Women.	Totals.
Number of pupils in school, . . .	4	110	114	6	105	111	6	136	142
Number of pupils in entering classes,	2	49	51	2	13	15	4	62	66
Number of graduates, . . .	-	8	8	-	17	17	-	25	25
Average age of enterers, . . .	Yrs. Mos. 20 3.8	Yrs. Mos. 19 2.2	Yrs. Mos. 19 2.8	Yrs. Mos. 17 3.3	Yrs. Mos. 19 4.0	Yrs. Mos. 19 0.7	Yrs. Mos. 18 9.5	Yrs. Mos. 19 2.6	Yrs. Mos. 19 2.3
Average age of graduates, . . .	-	21 11.2	21 11.2	-	21 1.8	21 1.8	-	21 4.9	21 4.9
Number of enterers who had taught,	2	15	17	-	6	6	2	21	23
Number of pupils receiving State aid,	1	22	23	3	33	36	3	44	47

II.

NUMBER OF STATES, ETC., REPRESENTED BY PUPILS.	Number of Pupils from each State, etc., represented.		Number of Pupils from each County of Massa- chusetts represented.		Occupations of Fathers of Enters.		Number of Enters from High Schools, Grammar Schools, etc.	
	Connecticut, .	6	Barnstable, .	1	Commercial travellers, .	4	Academies, .	6
States and countries, .		6						
Towns and cities, .	New Hampshire, .	5	Berkshire, .	9	Factory officers, .	4	District schools, .	1
Counties of Massachusetts, .	New Jersey, .	1	Bristol, .	1	Farmers, .	11	Grammar schools, .	8
Families,	Nova Scotia, .	1	Franklin, .	8	Manufacturers, .	4	High schools, .	42*
	Vermont, .	4	Hampden, .	79	Merchants, .	11	Unclassified, .	9
	Massachusetts, .	125	Hampshire, .	18	Skilled workmen, .	18		
			Suffolk, .	2	Teachers and profes- sional men, .	4		
			Worcester, .	7	Unclassified, .	10		

* 23 graduates.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WORCESTER.

E. HARLOW RUSSELL, PRINCIPAL.

INSTRUCTORS.

E. HARLOW RUSSELL, History of Education, Principles of Education, Theory and Art of Teaching, Hygiene, Reading, Physical Exercises; HENRY W. BROWN, Psychology, English Grammar and Literature, German; CHARLES F. ADAMS, Geography, Geology, Physical Science, News, Arithmetic, Geometry; Miss REBECCA JONES, Elementary Methods, Supervision of Apprentices; Miss ELLEN M. HASKELL, Geography, History, Civil Government, English; Miss HELEN F. MARSH, Music, Drawing; Miss JULIET PORTER (Librarian), Physiology, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry; Miss ARABELLA H. TUCKER, Botany, English Grammar, Reading, Penmanship; Mrs. MARION J. SUMNER, Choral Singing.

The visitors have but little that is new to report concerning this school. They are always struck, however, with a certain fresh and buoyant life that pervades its discipline and instruction, with the cheerful industry of the pupils, and with their spontaneous and natural ways of doing their work from hour to hour. There is no hurry or confusion, and there is, to all appearance, a remarkable absence of worry. The visitors, however, do not base their judgment solely upon the prepossessing demeanor of the school as casually seen. The testimony of graduates more than confirms the favorable impression above described. Not only do they carry away with them grateful and affectionate memories of their life here, but the verdict of their mature judgment, after the severe tests of experience, is practically unanimous in favor of the intellectual, social and moral influences of the school. These influences, moreover, are plainly seen in the work of the graduates themselves. One who follows them into the school-room soon discovers that they are animated with the genuine love of teaching, that they shrink from no labor or pains, and that their art is informed and guided by enthusiasm, intelligence and good sense. Their frequent letters to the principal are filled with interesting details of their work, particularly their dealings with individual

pupils, and show that they have been effectively trained to recognize the great principle that the school exists for the pupils, not the pupils for the school.

INSTRUCTORS.

The visitors are glad to report that there has been no change in the faculty during the year. The principal enjoys the confidence of all his associates, and has their cheerful co-operation in every detail as well as in the general policy of his manifold duties. The daily programme is so arranged that one teacher is free each hour to receive visitors, or to take charge of any class whose instructor may be temporarily absent.

STUDENTS.

The students as a body are well up to the high standard that has always been maintained in this school. A clear majority in the entering classes are graduates of high schools, and a considerable number have had successful experience as teachers.

The plan of granting temporary leave of absence to such as may desire for any reason to interrupt their course for the purpose of teaching has been followed here for years with excellent results. It seasons theory with practice, and the pupil comes back with a better understanding of the aims and methods of the normal school, and with a sharper appetite for the advantages of its training. The only drawback is, that occasionally, though seldom, a pupil is tempted to stay out too long; but such cases are generally those of inferior ambition, so that the loss to the school is not great.

Our students need many suggestions with regard to their duties, but they require very little "government," in the old-fashioned school sense of the word. They easily catch the spirit of all needful regulations, and their small lapses are due to temperament, almost never to wrong intention. In fact, they are in far less need of repression than of encouragement to greater freedom and frankness of behavior.

GRADUATES.

There has never been so widespread and eager a demand for our graduates as during the past year. In towns where one

or two had been employed, more have been asked for; and requests have come from places where hitherto the feeling has been rather against normal graduates. So far as we know, not one of our recent graduates has sought an engagement through any teachers' agency, while several such agencies have appealed to us in vain to name candidates for "desirable positions." Our two annual classes (January and June) numbered together forty-four members. Before the end of October (1890) not a single candidate was available for vacancies outside the city of Worcester, and many applications had consequently to be declined. The visitors regard these facts as highly creditable to the school, especially when it is remembered that this is the youngest normal school in the State, and that its first class was graduated only fourteen years ago.

BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The building, which has proved convenient and serviceable for sixteen years, is now in need of some repairs, particularly of replastering, repainting, etc., and a special appropriation for this purpose will soon have to be asked for. The grounds have been much improved during the last three or four years by the planting of hundreds of trees, shrubs and vines, mostly the work of teachers and students on the semi-annual arbor days. But there is still need of fertilizing and grading the whole surface of the lot, and of laying out paths. The striking and unusual natural advantages of these grounds should not go unimproved, especially in a rapidly growing city, where public attention is so much awake to the necessity of providing betimes for the future beauty and salubrity of its open-air tracts and spaces.

THE LIBRARY AND ITS USE.

The visitors are pleased to note the gradual increase of the library, especially in standard works of reference. The books are distributed through all the working-rooms of the building, and no restriction whatever is placed upon their constant use. Moreover, they are freely lent to students to take home every vacation and holiday, a privilege highly prized by most of the students. It may be added that in this unrestricted use of the library not a half-dozen volumes have ever been lost.

THE STUDY OF CHILDREN.

The systematic observation of children, begun in this school about five years ago, and since adopted in several other normal and training schools, goes on with unabated zeal, and with beneficial results that are plainly manifest. In addition to the lines of child-study heretofore pursued, there has been instituted this year a new class of observations relating specifically to exceptional or defective children.

Dr. Francis Warner of London has recently called attention to the fact that there are usually to be found in every school one or more children suffering from well-marked defects, bodily or mental, or both, who require from the teacher special care and encouragement, in order not to receive injury rather than benefit from school life. Every teacher of experience has known such cases. "Now, as to these wrong-brained children," says Dr. Warner, "they are worth helping." They are often misunderstood, and the mistake is made, especially by young teachers, of using undue urgency or force to bring them into relations of equality and unity with the rest of the school. The disturbances which attend the effort to classify these unfortunate children with those of the normal type may be greatly lessened and often wholly avoided by treating them frankly as exceptional, by studying their peculiarities, gaining their confidence through sympathy and kindness, and gradually drawing them by gentle means towards such useful activities as they are capable of. To aid our students in preparing for this delicate part of their future work, blanks have been prepared for recording full and systematic observations of this class of children. The object in view, however, is not so much to gather facts, though these are always interesting and usually valuable, as to bring the observers into an attitude of intelligent and humane sympathy with exceptional children, and so to open up better ways of dealing with them in school. The salutary effects that might be expected to flow from this sort of study are already beginning to appear in our students, and we feel encouraged to go on with it.

PRACTICE.

It goes without saying that the learning of any art demands practice, and certainly the art of managing and teaching a

school is no exception to the rule. Hence it has come to be regarded as essential to the complete functions of a normal school to provide something akin to the clinical feature of medical training, whereby the student may test and improve his practical abilities in the actual teaching of children in school. The location of this school in one of the large cities of the Commonwealth was early seen to offer many advantages for this necessary part of normal training, and a plan was devised and put in operation which has been fully described in former reports and in our annual catalogue, under the name of "Apprenticeship."

After a year and a half of normal school work the student may be assigned to service as an assistant to some approved teacher in the public schools of the city, under the joint supervision of the superintendent of schools and the faculty of the normal school. This apprenticeship lasts for six months, covering several grades of school work, and offers an excellent opportunity for the student to become familiar with the details of management and instruction, as well as to try her hand at real teaching. After this experience, another half-year at the normal school completes the course. No feature of our training has received more unanimous and emphatic approval than this, not only from outside observers, but especially from those who have passed through it, and whose subsequent experience as teachers has enabled them justly to estimate its benefits.

It should be added that the apprenticeship is optional, and that it lengthens by a half-year the pupil's stay in the normal school; but the great majority of our students, even those who have previously taught schools of their own, elect it as part of their course, and, as above stated, with lasting satisfaction.

THE PROPOSED DWELLING-HOUSE AND DORMITORY.

The last Legislature was petitioned by the visitors of this school to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to build upon the grounds a dwelling-house for the principal. The suggestion was also made that a dormitory of modern size would soon become necessary for the proper accommodation of students from out of town, and that this might be advantageously built at the same time. The legislative committee on education reported favorably upon the petition, and recommended an appropriation

of fifteen thousand dollars for the dwelling-house and dormitory. The committee on finance, however, reported in favor of referring the matter to the Legislature of 1891, and it was so referred.

The advantages of thus increasing the accommodations of the school are obvious. There is need of having some better protection and oversight of the premises than can now be exercised, especially in vacation-time; and the public convenience, particularly the convenience of school committees and superintendents in search of teachers, requires that the principal should be more accessible to visitors than now, when he is compelled to reside at a considerable distance from the school. There is also a growing necessity for providing suitable lodgings for students who have no home in the city, as well as for such teachers as would be glad to obtain comfortable quarters near the school. This need is all the more felt from the fact that the normal school is situated at a distance from the centre of the city, and off the line of public conveyances. In a word, the attractiveness, security and efficiency of the school would all be greatly increased by such an addition to its facilities as is above proposed, and it is earnestly hoped that the Legislature of the present year will make the appropriation needed to put the Worcester school on an equal footing in this respect with the other normal schools of the State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under great obligations to Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, who, in the midst of many pressing duties, came with great willingness to our anniversary, and gave a most acceptable address. Many friends, especially our graduates, singly and as classes, have remembered the school with timely and valuable gifts, all of which are duly acknowledged in our annual catalogue.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

1. Numbers: number of pupils in the first term, 155; number of pupils in the second term, 149; whole number of pupils in attendance during the year, 196.
2. Numbers in entering classes: in September, 1889, 31; in February, 1890, 28; total, 59.

3. Average age of pupils admitted : in September, 1889, nineteen years, one month ; in February, 1890, nineteen years, four months.

4. Of those admitted there were : from Worcester County, 51 ; Berkshire County, 1 ; Bristol County, 1 ; Franklin County, 2 ; Middlesex County, 1 ; Suffolk County, 1 ; Maine, 1 ; New Hampshire, 1 ; total, 59.

5. Occupations of pupils' parents : professional, 3 ; mercantile, 6 ; skilled labor, 32 ; unskilled labor, 17 ; unknown, 1 ; total, 59.

6. Numbers in graduating classes : in January, 1890, 26 ; in June, 1890, 18 ; total, 44.

7. Average age of graduates : in January, 1890, twenty-two years, two months ; in June, 1890, twenty-one years, five months.

8. The Library : Reference department, — number of volumes reported last year, 2,487 ; number of volumes added this year, 207 ; number of volumes now in reference department, 2,694. Text-book department, — number of volumes reported last year, 4,920 ; number of volumes lost, 3 ; number of volumes transferred to reference library, 2 ; number of volumes sold or exchanged as superseded, 500 ; number of volumes added this year, 200 ; number of volumes now in text-book department, 4,648. Total number of volumes in both departments, 7,342.

E. B. STODDARD,

A. P. STONE,

JOHN W. DICKINSON,

Visitors.

STATE NORMAL ART SCHOOL.

GEORGE H. BARTLETT, PRINCIPAL.

INSTRUCTORS.

Mr. GEORGE H. BARTLETT, Freehand Drawing, Historic Ornament, Design and Modelling of the Figure; Miss D. L. HOYT, Painting in Water-color, and Historic Schools of Painting; Mr. ALBERT H. MUNSELL, Drawing and Painting from the Antique Figure and Life Model, Anatomy; Miss M. A. BAILEY, Painting in Oil, Design; Mr. A. K. CROSS, Freehand and Instrumental Drawing; Miss M. L. FIELD, Psychology, Principles and Methods of Teaching, History of Education, Drawing in the Public Schools; Mr. GEORGE JEPSON, Mechanical Drawing; Mr. HENRY H. KENDALL, Building Construction, Architectural Design; Miss ANNIE E. BLAKE, Modelling in Clay and Casting; Mr. JOHN L. FRISBEE, Ship Draughting.

Early in the last year the school suffered an important loss in the death of Mr. Thomas E. Sweeney. Mr. Sweeney was a graduate of the class of 1885, and was on the whole much the strongest member of the class. He was immediately appointed teacher of modelling and casting, and design in the round. During all his years of service his work was eminently satisfactory. Several busts from life, modelled by him, are judged by friends of the subjects to be marked successes. Mr. Sweeney was a modest, genial man, greatly esteemed by his fellow teachers and indeed by all who knew him. The funeral services took place at North Abington, and were attended by several of the teachers of the school.

The present distribution of the work of the school is given at the head of this report.

It is gratifying to state that the opportunities proffered by the school meet with a growing appreciation. The numbers in attendance are increasing year by year. During the year ending June, 1887, the attendance was 154; 1888, 187; 1889, 200; 1890, 231. The current year promises to fully equal, if it shall not exceed, the last.

In the quality of the work and the measure of excellence

attained the school is believed to have made an advance upon all former years. Individual specimens of work from former years may have equalled the best achievements of the last year; but it is believed that at no previous period has the general range of the work run so high. Indeed, the best judges who viewed the work of the pupils selected from the various classes, at the last exhibition, pronounced it far in advance of that shown on any previous occasion. This may be attributed perhaps to the entire harmony that has prevailed in the school, and the absence of all distracting influences.

Of the 231 students last year, 190 were women; 41 were men. Their average age was twenty-two years.

Certificates were granted as follows: Class A, 48; Class B, 27; Class C, 3; Class D, 7; total, 85.

Diplomas granted were: A, B, D, 6; A, C, 3; public school class, 9; total, 18.

The number of students who have received appointments to teach since September, 1889, is 33, located as follows: Boston evening schools, 7; Somerville evening schools, 2; Salem, 2; Abington, Brockton, Marion, 1 each; Massachusetts Normal School, 3; Minneapolis, Minn., 3; Michigan, Brooklyn, New York, 2 each; Chicago, Pennsylvania, Concord, N. H., Kansas, Philadelphia, Pa., California and Jackson, Fla., 1 each; and 1 employed as superintendent in Prang's establishment.

Thus, 19 of the 33 appointments are in Massachusetts, and 14 are widely scattered.

The several counties of the State are represented as follows: Suffolk, 84; Middlesex, 68; Norfolk, 25; Worcester, 17; Essex, 12; Bristol, 5; Hampshire, 4; Plymouth, 3; Berkshire, 1; Hampden, 1; total, 220.

Places out of the State were represented as follows: Grand Rapids, Mich., Marshal, Mich., Beloit, Wis., Jamestown, N. J., San Diego, Cal., Nashua and Littleton, N. H., Oneida, N. Y., Delevan, Ill., Machias, Me., and Corry, Pa., 1 each; total, 11. Whole number, 231.

Of 42 of the students, one or both parents had deceased; and the parents of 10 others had retired from business. Of the remaining students, the parents' occupations were as follows: farmers, ministers and manufacturers, 7 each; book-keepers, distillers and grocers, 5 each; boot and shoe dealers, painters and decorators, carpenters, real estate agents, physicians, school teachers and bankers, 4 each; music teachers, granite business, piano makers, builders and architects, 3 each; milk dealers, furriers, mirror dealers, masons, com-

mission merchants, engineers, travelling salesmen, clerks, machinists, lumber merchants, lawyers, mechanical engineers, merchants and cutters, 2 each; and 72 other occupations, 1 each; total, 231.

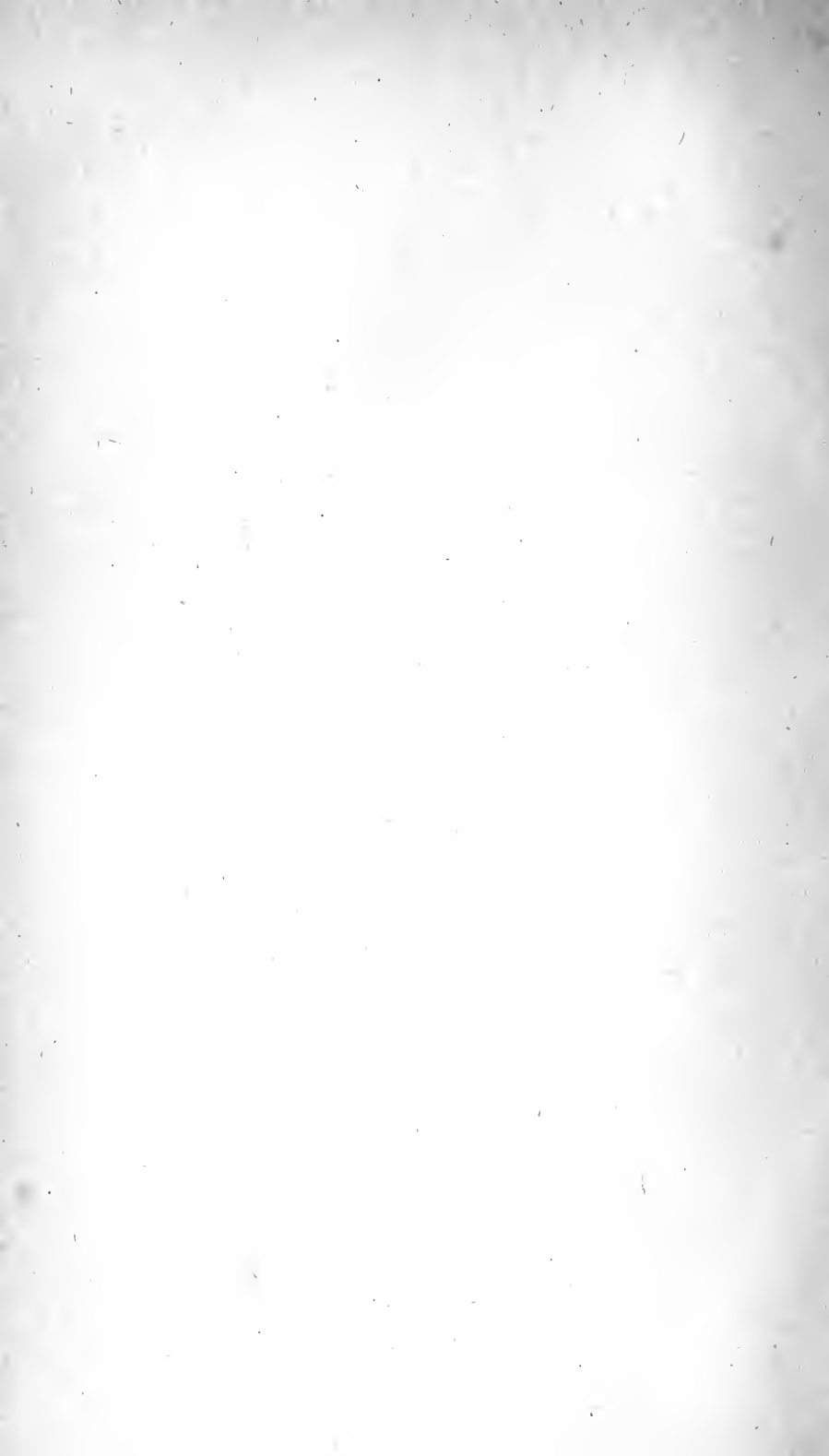
The problem of space for studio work is yet unsolved. The architects were reluctant to recommend the changes proposed on account of the modifications in the appearance of the building that would result as seen from the Newbury Street side. The principal of the school, after much study into possible modes of adjustment, conceived the idea of so arranging the general work as to have the studio work done in sections. Hence the appropriation was not pressed, that time might be given for the experiment to be completed.

Class D, the class in modelling and casting and design in the round, has nearly 30 pupils, two or three times as many as it ever before has numbered.

ALONZO A. MINER,
KATE GANNETT WELLS,
ALICE FREEMAN PALMER,
JOHN W. DICKINSON,

Visitors.

Boston, Nov. 6, 1890.



FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Board of Education.

I respectfully present herewith the fifty-fourth annual report of the secretary.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1889-90, THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1890.

Number of cities and towns, 351 : cities, 25 ; towns, 326.	
All have made the annual returns required by law.	
Number of public schools,	7,147
Increase for the year,	124
Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and fifteen years, May 1, 1889,	370,116
Increase for the year,	2,331
Number of pupils of all ages in the public schools during the year ending May 1, 1890,	371,492
Increase for the year,	8,326
Average membership of pupils in all the public schools during the year ending May 1, 1890,	303,524
Increase for the year,	3,987.
Average attendance in all the public schools during the year, .	273,910
Increase for the year,	3,059
Per cent of attendance based upon the average membership, .	90
Number of children under five years of age attending the public schools,	2,578
Increase for the year,	1,448
Number of persons over fifteen years of age attending the public schools,	32,814
Increase for the year,	2,056
Number of persons employed as teachers in the public schools during the year: men, 1,017 ; women, 9,307 ; total, . . .	10,324
Number of teachers required by the public schools,	8,935
Number of teachers who have attended normal schools, . . .	4,204
Increase for the year,	831
Number of teachers who have graduated from normal schools, .	2,819
Increase for the year,	130

Average wages of male teachers per month in public schools,	\$126 58
Increase for the year,	\$17 70
Average wages of female teachers per month in public schools,	\$44 79
Decrease,	\$1 14
Aggregate of months all the public schools have been kept during the school year,	62,762-4
Average number of months the public schools have been kept,	8-17
Increase for the year,	6 days.
Number of high schools,	241
Increase for the year,	5
Number of teachers in high schools,	814
Number of pupils in high schools,	25,317
Amount of salaries paid to principals of high schools, . . .	\$306,218 38
Evening schools: number, 201; kept in 52 cities and towns.	
Number of teachers, 978; whole number of pupils, 24,820;	
men, 17,928; women, 6,892; average attendance, 13,972;	
expense,	\$138,732 02
Amount raised by taxation for support of public schools, including only wages and board of teachers, fuel for the schools and care of fires and school-rooms, . . .	\$5,524,882 65
Increase for the year,	\$158,277 36
Expense of supervision of the public schools,	\$227,642 43
Salaries of superintendents included in the above,	\$114,993 28
Expense of preparing and printing school reports,	\$12,508 44
Expense of sundries, books, stationery, maps, charts, etc., .	\$469,924 02
Expense of transportation of pupils,	\$24,145 12
Amount expended in 1889-90 for new school-houses, . . .	\$1,104,937 30
Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements in school-houses,	\$273,832 89
Amount expended for ordinary repairs,	\$491,847 69
Amount of voluntary contributions to public schools, . . .	\$2,346 34
Amount of local school funds, the income of which can be appropriated to schools and academies,	\$2,553,473 13
Income of local funds appropriated to schools and academies,	\$128,085 54
Income of funds appropriated for public schools at the option of the town, as surplus revenue, tax on dogs, etc., . . .	\$90,172 52
Income of State school fund paid to cities and towns in aid of public schools for the school year 1889-90,	\$63,822 99
Of this amount there was appropriated for apparatus and books of reference,	\$3,419 06
Aggregate returned as expended upon public schools alone, exclusive of repairing and erecting school-houses, . . .	\$6,415,444 51
Of the above to each child in the State between five and fifteen years of age,	\$17 33
Including in the aggregate above the expenses of repairing and erecting school-houses, the sum is,	\$8,286,062 39
To each child in the State between five and fifteen years of age,	\$22 38

Percentage of valuation of 1889 appropriated for public schools, including only wages and board of teachers, fuel for the schools and care of fires and school-rooms, . . .	.003 $\frac{96}{1000}$
Percentage of valuation of 1889 appropriated for public schools, including all the items above, . . . . .	.003 $\frac{99}{1000}$
Number of academies,	92
Whole number of students for the year in academies, . . .	\$17,135
Amount of tuition paid,	\$404,134 02
Number of private schools,	419
Whole number of pupils attending for the year,	41,044
Estimated amount of tuition,	\$725,047 25

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS.

School Attendance.

By an act of the Legislature, approved June 4, 1890, an amendment was made to the law which compels the attendance of all children upon the schools. The act of 1890, section 1, chapter 384, is as follows:—

Every person having under his control a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall annually cause such child to attend some public day school in the city or town in which he resides, and such attendance shall continue for at least thirty weeks of the school year, if the schools are kept open that length of time, with an allowance of two weeks' time for absences not excused by the superintendent of schools or the school committee; and for every neglect of such duty the person offending shall upon the complaint of the school committee or any truant officer, forfeit to the use of the public schools of such city or town a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; but if such child has attended for a like period of time a private day school, approved by the school committee of such city or town, or if such child has been otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or has already acquired the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable, such penalties shall not be incurred.

A new and important feature of this act is the extension of time of attendance required from twenty to thirty weeks. The compulsory school laws of the State apply to children who have passed their eighth and have not reached their fourteenth birthday.

Enumeration of Children between Five and Fifteen Years of Age

The distribution of a portion of the income of the school fund is based upon the number of children between five and fifteen years of age. The number of children in the State between these ages, May 1, 1889, was 370,116.

Table showing the Number of Children between Five and Fifteen Years of Age in the State from May 1, 1880, to May 1, 1889, inclusive, also the Annual Increase for Ten Years.

	Number of Children.	Increase.		Number of Children.	Increase.
1880, . .	312,680	5,359	1885, . .	348,903	5,093
1881, . .	321,377	8,697	1886, . .	353,052	4,149
1882, . .	329,459	8,082	1887, . .	359,504	6,452
1883, . .	336,195	6,736	1888, . .	367,785	8,281
1884, . .	343,810	7,615	1889, . .	370,116	2,331
Average increase,					6,279

The reported increase for the year ending May 1, 1889, is 2,331. The average increase for ten years from 1880 is 6,279, which shows a ratio of two and one-tenth per cent. per annum. The estimated population of the State May 1, 1890, is 2,233,407*; showing an increase in the entire population of about twenty-five per cent. for ten years, or a yearly increase of about two and one-half per cent. The number of children between five and fifteen years of age, as reported for May 1, 1889, shows an increase for the year of about two-thirds of one per cent., taking the number reported for the previous year as the basis. The reported increase of 2,331 for the year 1889 is much below the average, and is doubtless below the actual increase. The difficulties attendant upon making the enumeration, render it well-nigh impossible to reach perfection; but, with efficiency in the service, the enumeration can be a near approach to perfection.

* 2,238,943, by official census returns received later.

Number of all Ages attending the Public Schools.

The number of children of all ages in attendance upon the public schools during the year ending May 1, 1890, was 371,492. This is an increase over the number for the previous year of 8,326. The increase and decrease in the number of pupils of all ages attending the schools for the successive years from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, also the increase and decrease for this period of those under five and over fifteen years of age, are shown in the following table:—

Annual Increase and Decrease in Number of Pupils of All Ages in All the Public Schools, from May 1, 1881, to May 1, 1890.

	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.	Over 15 Years.
1881, . . .	Increase, 8,462	Decrease, 148	Decrease, 676
1882, . . .	Increase, 5,182	Decrease, 39	Decrease, 1,146
1883, . . .	Increase, 5,451	Decrease, 30	Increase, 596
1884, . . .	Increase, 6,140	Decrease, 99	Increase, 974
1885, . . .	Decrease, 2,298	Decrease, 52	Increase, 730
1886, . . .	Increase, 9,903	Decrease, 32	Increase, 2,474
1887, . . .	Increase, 3,744	Decrease, 58	Increase, 996
1888, . . .	Increase, 4,639	Decrease, 197	Increase, 575
1889, . . .	Increase, 5,166	Decrease, 48	Increase, 1,215
1890, . . .	Increase, 8,326	Increase, 1,448	Increase, 2,056
Average increase for 10 years, 5,471			

The average increase in the number of pupils of all ages in the public schools for ten years from 1881 is 5,471. The per cent. of increase for ten years is seventeen and three-tenths. The increase of 8,326, from May 1, 1889, has not been exceeded except in two instances in ten years, nor but rarely in the entire period of our school history. It is an excess of 2,855 above the average for ten years, and reaches nearly the ratio of the

yearly increase in population, and exceeds the ratio of increase in the number of persons between five and fifteen years of age for this period. There is a large and increasing number of pupils who remain after they are fifteen years of age, and a growing number who enter school before they are five years of age, though as yet this number is not large.

In these two classes there was an increase during the year of 3,504. This leaves 4,822 between the ages of five and fifteen. Thus it appears that unusually large accessions of children of various ages were made to the schools during the year.

The increase in the number of pupils over fifteen was most marked in 1885, the year the free text-book law went into effect. There was quite an increase last year; this year the increase is still greater. The number admitted under five years of age from Suffolk County was increased from 6 in 1888-89 to 1,386 in 1890. The establishment of kindergartens in the city of Boston as a part of the public school system fully accounts for this increase.

The number of children of all ages in all the public schools exceeds the number in the State between five and fifteen years of age by 1,376; one year ago, it fell short of it by 4,619, which is a gain of 5,995. This shows that an increased proportion of all the children attend the public schools.

The large attendance upon the public schools does not include the entire number of children under instruction. The number in private institutions is reported to be 58,179. While it is true that many of the children in these schools are under five or over fifteen years of age, doubtless the number between these ages exceeds the number outside of them in the public schools; and it may be safely assumed that few children of school age in the entire State fail to receive some school instruction during the year. The fact that many parents keep their children out of school till they approach the age for compulsory attendance, tends to further justify this assumption. It is manifestly true, if we take into account those attending evening schools.

The constantly decreasing number of children in the public schools under five years of age was arrested this year by the adoption of kindergartens into the system of public schools. Their establishment is a forward movement in our system of

public instruction, and will in the future still further enlarge the total membership of the schools.

The attendance of children over fifteen years of age for the year 1889-90 is 32,814; this is an increase over the attendance for the previous year of 2,056, which is about twice the average for the past five or six years. This increase goes to swell the membership of high schools, the number of which during the year 1889-90 increased from 236 to 241, while there was an increase of 1,178 in the total membership.

Throughout the State, in the city graded schools and in all schools having efficient supervision, a very high ratio of attendance is reached. But in other towns the irregularity of attendance at once attracts the attention of the visitor. This evil is a source of embarrassment to every teacher, and of solicitude to every faithful school official. The district superintendents appointed under the law of 1888 are grappling with this evil, and are overcoming it. In some districts a rank-list, showing the per cent. of attendance of all the schools of the district, is sent to each school, for the purpose of encouraging teachers and pupils to correct the evil. From one of these districts a report has been received containing per cents. of attendance upon thirty-three schools. The percentage of attendance is based upon the average membership, and ranges from 81 to 99.

Regularity of attendance produces good moral as well as intellectual results both upon the individual and the school, and is a proper object for encouragement and stimulation. Within reasonable limits, an appeal to the motives found in the desire for superiority is legitimate. Where the ratio of attendance is less than ninety per cent., it is certainly a proper motive of appeal. A decided improvement is noticeable in all the towns recently brought under the better form of supervision by superintendents.

The ratio of attendance to the total membership in all the schools continues to be above ninety per cent., a point which it has held for six years, with one exception, when it fell off about eight one-hundredths of one per cent. It would seem to be practicable, without putting any strain upon the children, to reach ninety per cent. in every school.

The following table shows the average membership with the

yearly increase; also the average attendance, the yearly increase, and the ratio of attendance for ten years from 1881 to 1890 inclusive:—

Average Membership and Increase of Average Membership in the Public Schools from May, 1881, to May 1, 1890.—Average and Per Cent. of Attendance.

	Average Membership.	Increase of Average Membership.	Average Attendance.	Increase and Decrease of Average Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Membership.
1881, . .	262,031	784	233,108	Decrease, 19	.88961+
1882, . .	265,442	3,411	235,739	Increase, 2,631	.88813+
1883, . .	270,531	5,089	242,043	Increase, 6,304	.89469+
1884, . .	277,241	6,710	248,168	Increase, 6,125	.89510+
1885, . .	282,154	4,913	253,955	Increase, 5,787	.90005+
1886, . .	288,640	6,486	260,088	Increase, 6,133	.90108+
1887, . .	291,539	2,899	262,159	Increase, 2,071	.89922+
1888, . .	293,941	2,402	264,723	Increase, 2,564	.90057+
1889, . .	299,537	5,596	270,851	Increase, 6,128	.90423+
1890, . .	303,524	3,987	273,910	Increase, 3,059	.9024+
		Av., 4,227		Av. Inc. for 9 yrs., 4,532.	

The average membership of the schools has steadily increased for the past ten years, the average rate being 4,227; the increase for the year 1889-90 was 3,987, a number slightly below the average. On comparing this increase with the increase in the whole number attending the schools, the increase of the average membership is found to be considerably less than the increase in the whole number who enter the schools. The bases are so different, that the two results cannot be properly compared. In one case the basis includes every child who becomes a pupil, without regard to the length of time he attends school; in the case of the average membership, the length of time the pupil attends is an important factor in the estimate.

While the average whole number admitted to the schools has increased about twenty per cent. in ten years, the average

membership has increased sixteen per cent., and the average attendance, based upon the average membership, has increased in the same period seventeen and one-half per cent. The greater increase by one and a half per cent. in the average attendance, as compared with that in the average membership, shows an increase in the length of time that the children who enter remain in school.

Under the compulsory law, requiring twenty weeks of attendance, a child could be enrolled as a member of the school, and yet be a non-attendant for one-half of each school year. Such was the case with many children. Under the law enacted by the last Legislature, which compels the attendance of all children from eight to fourteen years of age, for thirty weeks, there will be an increase in the average membership and in the average attendance, and in both there will be a nearer approach to the whole number of pupils of all ages who enter the schools. Causes outside the compulsory law, and found in the good influences of the schools and of the homes of the children, are contributing to the accomplishment of this most desirable result.

The following table shows the number of towns in the several counties whose school attendance, based on the average membership, exceeds ninety per cent. : —

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns in County.	Number of Towns in County Attendance over 90 per cent.	COUNTIES.	Number of Towns in County.	Number of Towns in County Attendance over 90 per cent.
Barnstable, . .	15	4	Hampshire, . .	23	15
Berkshire, . .	32	6	Middlesex, . .	54	43
Bristol, . .	20	9	Nantucket, . .	1	1
Dukes, . .	6	1	Norfolk, . .	27	23
Essex, . .	35	15	Plymouth, . .	27	10
Franklin, . .	26	17	Suffolk, . .	4	1
Hampden, . .	22	9	Worcester, . .	59	37
Totals,				351	191

The following tables include the towns that have above ninety-five per cent. of attendance for the year; also those that fall below eighty per cent. : —

Towns whose Average Attendance exceeds Ninety-five Per Cent.

TOWNS.	Per cent. of Attendance.	TOWNS.	Per cent. of Attendance.
Billerica,	99	Lawrence,	96
Blandford,	97	North Adams,	96
Canton,	96	Quincy,	96
Dana,	96	Douglas,	95
Dudley,	96	Foxborough,	95
Gloucester,	96	Newton,	95
Heath,	96	Shrewsbury,	95

Seventeen towns fell below an average of eighty per cent., North Brookfield reporting sixty-five. These towns are the following : —

Towns whose Average Attendance is below Eighty Per Cent.

TOWNS.	Per cent. of Attendance.	TOWNS.	Per cent. of Attendance.
North Brookfield,	65	Lakeville,	77
Gay Head,	71	Agawam,	79
Sandisfield,	71	Gardner,	79
Amesbury,	73	Granville,	79
Alford,	74	Hancock,	79
Plympton,	75	Mount Washington,	79
Mattapoissett,	76	Pembroke,	79
New Ashford,	76	Topsfield,	79
Freetown,	77		

It is well understood that the per cents. of attendance in different towns are not estimated upon precisely the same basis, owing to a difference of usage in the length of time the absentees are counted as members of the school. Nor can the value of percentages be fully estimated, till the merits of each individual case are known. A school of young children, or one at a great distance from their homes, cannot be expected to reach so high an average attendance as one of older children, living within easy reach of the school. Still, the percentage of attendance is a pretty good index to the school spirit of any community, and from it may be formed an approximate judgment of each individual school, and quite an accurate judgment of a system of schools.

Private Schools and Academies.

The number attending private schools and academies, as reported in the general returns from school committees, is 58,179; this is an increase from the number reported in 1888-89, of 4,516. This increase is presumably largely due to increased attendance upon parochial schools, these being indiscriminately returned as academies and private schools. It is due also in part to the establishment of private kindergartens now multiplying in all the populous centres.

In the month of May a circular was issued from the office of the secretary of the Board, asking for certain statistics of private educational institutions. One object was to ascertain, with greater definiteness, the membership of these institutions. The Public Statutes, chapter 41, sections 13 and 14, require returns of these statistics to be made to the secretary of the Board. The statute is as follows:—

SECT. 13. The trustees, officers, or persons in charge of all literary, scientific, or professional institutions of learning, incorporated, supported, or aided by the commonwealth; *of all reform schools, almshouses, or private educational institutions*; and all agents, guardians, or treasurers, to whom appropriations are made by general statute or special resolve for the support of schools among Indians, shall, on or before the first day of June in each year, make a report in writing to the board, at the office of the secretary, of such statistics as the board shall prescribe, relating to the number of pupils and

instructors, courses of study, cost of tuition, and the general condition of the institution or school under their charge.

SECT. 14. The board shall prepare blank forms of inquiry for such statistics, and shall send the same to every such institution or school on or before the tenth day of May in each year. In preparing said forms, reference shall be had to the requirements of the bureau of education, created by the general government.

The circular calling for these returns, with the blank forms to be made out, was sent to the persons in charge of the schools through the school committees of the towns where the schools are located. In the absence of specific information concerning the name, location, or even the existence of such institutions, this seemed the only practical way of executing the law. A considerable number of the committees responded by returning the blanks with the required information, while others forwarded them to the schools, from which they have been sent more or less complete to the office of the secretary. The returns from Fall River, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Milford, New Bedford, Newton, Salem, Webster, Wilbraham, Winchendon and Worcester, appear to include all their private schools, and to be filled out with much care.

The returns called for, include the name and location of the school, with the name of the principal; the enrollment and attendance; the date of incorporation and of opening, with assets and income; the wages of teachers; length of school year; and course of studies. The number of towns that replied is 125; the number of these that have no such institutions is 45. Of the remaining 80 towns, the number having but one institution of the kind, generally a small private school, is 44. With these 44 institutions the whole number returned is 206, with a membership of 32,289. This includes 4,918 who are members of special institutions and commercial schools, leaving 27,371 in private, including about 20,000 in parochial schools. Thirty-three of this class, as judged from their names and size, have an attendance of 18,821 pupils. It is probable the returns received cover less than half of the children attending parochial schools throughout the State. This, however, is only conjecture. It is hoped that another year the returns will be so complete that exact statements can be made from them. In the meantime, the

ratio of increase in attendance upon this class of schools year by year, far exceeding the ratio of increase upon the public schools, should move every believer in the public schools to defend them against unjust criticism, and stimulate their friends to aid in every possible way to increase their efficiency.

Number of Public Schools.

The increase in the number of public schools of the State for the year is 124. The increase in the average membership being 3,987, it appears that one school has been established for every 32 pupils. This would be a very satisfactory showing, if it could be known that each new school contained 32 pupils, and no more. This cannot be known, nor is it in accordance with the facts. In some instances schools are established for the accommodation of 6 or 8 pupils, while others have a membership of 50 or 60 pupils.

The number of pupils to a school in many instances is so great as to defeat the purpose for which the school is maintained. The flourishing centres of population find it difficult to create schools fast enough to keep pace with the increasing numbers of school children. In some of the cities the regular allotment to a teacher is fifty-six pupils; in others, there is no limit to numbers except that fixed by the seating capacity of the room. Public opinion should demand a teacher for every 30 or at most for every 40 pupils.

There has been, as usual, an increase in the number of teachers; from 10,123 in 1889 the number increased to 10,324 in 1890, an increase of 201. The frequent change of teachers in the rural schools is one of their severest afflictions. This results from the short duration of the school terms, and from the inadequacy of the compensation. The skilful and ambitious teachers, if they continue to teach, seek the more lucrative and permanent positions offered by the village and city schools. Comparing the ratio of increase in the number of different teachers employed during the year 1880-81 and 1889-90 with the increase in the number of teachers required during the same years, it is found that the increase in the number required is 24 per cent., while the increase in the number employed is 16 per cent. This shows that relatively the number of teachers

employed does not increase as fast as the number actually required, and indicates that there is a relative increase in the length of their term of service.

The following table shows the number of teachers, male and female, employed during ten years, ending with May 1, 1890 ; their wages per month, with the increase and decrease of the same ; also the number of teachers who have attended normal schools ; and the number of normal graduates employed.

Number of Teachers employed, with Teachers' Wages, from May, 1881, to May, 1890, inclusive.

	TEACHERS.		WAGES, PER MONTH.				NORMAL TEACHERS.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Increase and Decrease.	Female.	Increase and Decrease.	Attended Normal School.	Normal Graduates.	
1881, . .	1,134	7,727	\$85 54	Increase, \$18 00	\$38 49	Increase, 7 90	2,236	Increase, 8	1,831
1882, . .	1,079	7,858	102 90	Increase, 17 36	32 32	Increase, 4 17	2,416	Increase, 180	2,037
1883, . .	1,038	8,197	103 33	Increase, 43	41 90	Increase, 7 58	2,581	Increase, 165	2,155
1884, . .	1,058	8,340	108 02	Increase, 4 69	44 18	Increase, 2 28	2,744	Increase, 163	2,240
1885, . .	1,061	8,460	120 72	Increase, 12 70	43 85	Decrease, 33	2,866	Increase, 122	2,392
1886, . .	1,060	8,610	111 23	Decrease, 9 49	43 97	Increase, 12	3,003	Increase, 137	2,420
1887, . .	1,033	8,696	116 85	Increase, 5 62	44 93	Increase, 96	3,134	Increase, 131	2,533
1888, . .	1,010	8,887	119 34	Increase, 2 49	44 88	Decrease, 05	3,246	Increase, 112	2,677
1889, . .	901	9,222	108 88	Decrease, 10 46	45 93	Increase, 1 05	3,373	Increase, 127	2,689
1890, . .	1,017	9,307	126 58	Increase, 17 70	44 79	Decrease, 1 14	3,504	Increase, 161	2,819

The increase in the number of female teachers continues from year to year. For several years there has been a decrease in the number of male teachers, but this year there is an increase of 116. With the increase of male teachers there has been during the year an advance in their wages from \$108.88 to \$126.58, or \$17.70 per month. There has at the same time been a decrease in the wages of female teachers, of \$1.14 per month; that is, from \$45.93 to \$44.79. While the percentage of increase in the wages of male teachers for ten years has been nearly 48 per cent., the wages of female teachers have advanced less than 17 per cent., — a disparity which needs no comment, and has no justification. The result is that more lucrative occupations attract large numbers of capable young women; and they are lost to the schools as soon as they have acquired the requisite experience to serve them; or, if they do not abandon teaching, they seek out positions where the compensation bears some relation to the talents and service demanded. From this cause a large proportion of the schools are subject to constant fluctuations in forms of discipline and methods of instruction. It is full time that all teachers should have special training for their professional work, and that no one should be appointed to take charge of a school who has not already shown tact in teaching and school management. But, till the service will command the wages paid for millinery, dressmaking, and many other occupations now open to women, there will be a scarcity of superior female teachers entering the profession.

The increase in the number of normally trained teachers differs but slightly from the number of normal graduates for the year, which shows that most of the persons trained for teaching at the expense of the State actually teach, and that for a considerable length of time. The whole number of teachers employed during the year is 10,324. The number employed who have attended normal schools, and graduated at least from a two year's course, is 2,819, which is 27 per cent. of the whole, or a little more than one in four. The number who have attended normal schools and received some training is 3,504, which is 34 per cent. of the whole number of teachers employed.

Length of Time the Schools were kept.

The average number of months the schools have been kept during the year is eight and seventeen twentieths. The average for the ten years from 1881 is shown by the following table :—

	Average Number of Months the Schools have been kept.		Average Number of Months the Schools have been kept.
1881,	8-17	1886,	9-4
1882,	8-9	1887,	8-12
1883,	8-18	1888,	8-9
1884,	8-19	1889,	8-11
1885,	8-3	1890,	8-17

It appears from the above that the average length of time the schools have been kept per year for the past ten years is eight and eighteen-twentieths months. The average for the present year falls short of this average by one day. The tendency in all the cities is to lengthen the summer vacation, so that the dropping of a single day from the average does not indicate any shortening of the term of schooling in towns, where the terms are already much too short. By changes in the apportionment of the school fund, through which a greater proportion is distributed among the poorer towns, they have been encouraged to prolong the school term, from year to year. The number of towns that have failed to keep all their schools six months, the minimum time required by law, is 31; these towns are enumerated in the following table :—

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	Number of Schools.
Barnstable,	—	—
Berkshire,	Great Barrington,	1
	Lenox,	1
	New Marlborough,	3
	Williamstown,	2— 7
Bristol,	Fall River,	1
	Mansfield,	1
	Somerset,	1— 3
Dukes,	—	—
Essex,	Marblehead,	1— 1
Franklin,	Ashfield,	1
	Erving,	1
	Leyden,	1
	Sunderland,	2— 5
Hampden,	Blandford,	1
	Chester,	1
	Holyoke,	1
	Wilbraham,	1— 4
Hampshire,	Granby,	1
	Middlefield,	1
	Prescott,	1
	Worthington,	2— 5
Middlesex,	Ashby,	1
	Burlington,	1
	Hopkinton,	1
	Shirley,	1— 4
Norfolk,	—	—
Plymouth,	—	—
Suffolk,	—	—
Worcester,	Boylston,	1
	Northborough,	1
	Rutland,	1
	Southbridge,	4
	Sturbridge,	4
	Warren,	1
	West Brookfield,	1—13
		42

Embraced in the list are several towns, some of whose schools have been combined with others during the year. The tendency now is to unite the small schools, two, occasionally three or more, into one. Thus, though the number of towns that appear not to have obeyed the law is larger than for many years, taking into account the number of schools

reported,—usually but one to a town,—it is evident there is a virtual compliance with the law which requires all schools to be kept at least twenty-four weeks in each year. It is well known that any violation of the law subjects the town to a heavy penalty. In this connection we would suggest the desirability of lengthening the time—now twenty-four weeks—for which the schools must be kept, to thirty weeks, which, by a recent law, is the period of compulsory attendance. Moreover, vacations extending beyond six or eight weeks of the school year are not required for the good health of the children.

High Schools.

The number of high schools in the State has increased from 236 in 1888-89 to 241 in 1889-90. The following is a table showing the number of high schools in the State for ten years, from 1881 to 1890, with the number of pupils attending:—

	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.
1881, . . .	215	18,900	1886, . . .	224	21,370
1882, . . .	221	19,256	1887, . . .	229	22,406
1883, . . .	226	18,423	1888, . . .	230	22,785
1884, . . .	228	20,012	1889, . . .	236	24,139
1885, . . .	224	20,489	1890, . . .	241	25,317

According to the census, as estimated for 1890, the population of Massachusetts is 2,233,407*; of this, more than nine-tenths is in towns and cities having high schools. By a careful estimate last year it was found that above ninety per cent. of the school population have the benefit of high schools in the towns where they reside. To this population should be added those persons having access to good academies and high schools, almost as easily reached as if they were located in their own towns. The following table shows the distribution of the high schools among the several counties:—

* See note on page 58.

COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Towns having High Schools.	Number of High Schools.	COUNTIES.	Number of Towns.	Number of Towns having High Schools.	Number of High Schools.
Barnstable, .	15	10	10	Hampshire, .	23	11	12
Berkshire, .	32	11	12	Middlesex, .	54	45	47
Bristol, . .	20	11	11	Nantucket, .	1	1	1
Dukes, . .	6	1	1	Norfolk, .	27	23	24
Essex, . .	35	26	27	Plymouth, .	27	18	18
Franklin, .	26	9	10	Suffolk, . .	4	3	13
Hampden, .	22	10	11	Worcester, .	59	43	44
Totals,					351	222	241

The number of towns not having high schools is 129, as against 134 last year. The census returns are too incomplete to form the basis for a ratio of the population not having high schools in the several counties. Suffolk and Nantucket hold the highest rank in furnishing high-school instruction to the children, while Dukes and Berkshire hold the lowest rank. The former two provide the higher instruction for all the children ; while Berkshire makes provision for but three-fourths, and Dukes for but one-fourth, of the school population.

The steady increase in the number of high schools, with the large increase of persons attending them, shows that the agitation a few years since, adverse to their maintenance at public expense, did not enlist the sympathy of the public in general. Not only is there an increase in point of numbers, but there has been an enlargement of the curriculum of studies, and of facilities for carrying on improved methods of instruction in them. Many of the towns not required to do so are supporting high schools ; and it is believed that every town in the Commonwealth deems the high school to be essential to any complete system of instruction. A much larger number would establish them, were it not for want of the means.

Twenty-one at least of the 129 towns not maintaining high schools have access to academies or to high schools in the

immediate neighborhood. Only 10 of the 129 have a valuation exceeding one million dollars; 46 have a valuation between five hundred thousand and a million; while 73 have a valuation less than five hundred thousand. The effect of the establishment and maintenance of a good high school, even of the second class, is to advance the grade of all the lower schools. It is often true that the second-class high school gradually develops into one of the first class.

Evening Schools.

The returns show that during the year 52 cities and towns kept evening schools. Reported in the list last year, and not in that for the present year, are Hinsdale and Norwood; in the list for the present year, and not in that for last year, are Everett, Medford and Ware. Otherwise, the lists of towns is the same for the two successive years, and is essentially the same from year to year.

The following table gives the number of evening schools kept, with the number of towns maintaining them for a series of ten years, from 1881 to 1890 inclusive. It also shows the attendance of pupils, with the annual expense:—

Evening Schools.

YEAR.	Number of Towns.	Number of Schools.	ATTENDANCE.			Per cent. of Attendance.	Expense.
			Males.	Females.	Average.		
1881, . .	29	97	7,852	2,442	4,765	46	\$63,589 00
1882, . .	34	107	9,207	2,007	5,915	52	56,626 12
1883, . .	37	111	8,599	2,513	5,613	50	59,744 54
1884, . .	38	125	10,503	2,748	6,975	52	72,498 94
1885, . .	38	142	12,104	3,318	8,447	54	90,124 59
1886, . .	40	138	12,106	3,488	8,254	53	94,906 14
1887, . .	41	154	12,417	3,264	7,986	51	95,081 56
1888, . .	50	214	17,364	7,351	12,823	51	112,873 75
1889, . .	51	240	17,208	6,424	12,598	53	127,942 05
1890, . .	52	201	17,928	6,892	13,972	51	138,732 02
Average,						52	

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of evening schools till this year. The cause for the present falling off cannot be discovered from the returns. While seventeen towns have increased, eleven have reduced the number of these schools. There is an increase of 1,374 in the average attendance for 1890 over that for 1889, and of \$10,789.97 in expense for the year. The decrease in the number of schools can be accounted for by assuming an increase in their size.

The average per cent. of attendance for ten years, given in the table, is but fifty-two. Though this is based upon the whole number attending, it indicates a practical lack of appreciation of the privileges afforded, in comparison with the liberal provisions made for the class of persons for whom the schools are kept. These schools are of inestimable value, and have the confidence of the people. The persons who attend them, and make the most of the opportunities they offer, are greatly profited by the instruction received. But the membership includes many persons who have already done a full day's work before they come to the evening school; these persons often have social affiliations which make a prior claim upon their time and sympathies. Many enter the schools without a deliberate purpose to profit by them. Some remain, while others withdraw as soon as they feel the restraint imposed by the necessary formal school duties. These causes operate to reduce the ratio of attendance. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to restrict the admissions to those who are likely to be constant in their attendance. The membership might be still further limited by restricting it to those whose previous schooling finds them practically illiterate at an age too advanced for attendance upon day schools.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The amount raised by taxation for the support of schools, including only wages and board of teachers, janitors' services and cost of fuel, was \$5,524,882.65; increase for the year, \$158,227.36.

The following is a table showing the appropriations and expenditures from 1880-81 to 1889-90, a period of ten years: —

Appropriations and Expenditures from May, 1880, to May, 1890.

	Amount raised by taxes for wages and board of teachers, janitors and fuel.	Amount received from all sources, exclusive of appropriations for buildings and repairs.	For each child in the State between 5 and 15 years of age.	Whole amount expended for all school purposes.	For each child in the State between 5 and 15 years of age.	Ratio of valuation appropriated to public schools.
1880-81,	\$4,130,714 11	\$15 516	\$5,776,541 75	\$18 474	.0035
1881-82,	4,144,722 42	15 245	5,881,223 54	18 299	.0035
1882-83,	4,339,378 12	15 02	5,813,186 02	17 64	.00345
1883-84,	4,524,371 03	15 40	6,502,359 24	19 34	.00375
1884-85,	4,675,882 44	16 38	7,020,430 00	20 42	.00399
1885-86,	4,817,429 01	16 28	7,151,075 38	20 44	.0041
1886-87,	5,059,939 43	16 59	7,000,083 52	19 82	.00378
1887-88,	5,114,402 41	16 50	7,087,206 42	19 71	.00366
1888-89,	5,366,605 29	16 87	7,510,718 85	20 42	.00376
1889-90,	5,524,882 65	17 33	8,286,062 39	22 38	.00399

There was an increase in the amount raised for the support of schools for the year, of \$158,227.86. The wages of male teachers were increased; in other particulars the increase in the cost of supporting the schools is in proportion to the increase in the number of teachers employed, and in the number of schools established. Progress in school affairs requires an ever-increasing demand for more abundant means of teaching. The increase in expenditures for all school purposes, of \$775,345.54, includes the increase in the cost for supervision by superintendents, for text-books and supplies, for transportation of children, for new school buildings, and for extensive repairs of old ones to secure such improved sanitary conditions as the laws relating to the subject require.

The following table shows the sum appropriated, and the rate per scholar, for the past ten years, for books, stationery, maps, charts, etc. : —

YEAR.	Total Expense of Books, etc.	Expense for Books, etc., per pupil.	YEAR.	Total Expense of Books, etc.	Expense for Books, etc., per pupil.
1880, . .	\$291,728 40	\$1 11	1885, . .	\$488,210 44	1.69
1881, . .	282,083 40	1 06	1886, . .	424,697 29	1.45
1882, . .	227,604 18	84	1887, . .	428,736 05	1.49
1883, . .	253,537 61	91	1888, . .	427,155 56	1.42
1884, . .	588,760 38	2 08	1889, . .	469,924 02	1.54
Average for 6 years,					1.61

The basis of the table is the average membership of the schools. It shows that, since the free text-book law began to take effect, in 1884, the average cost per scholar, of books and supplies, has been \$1.61. For five years previous to the enactment of the law, the average cost was 87 cents per scholar, proving that the law, which has greatly decreased the school expenses for the individual, has not largely increased them for the towns.

The expenditure for text-books and supplies, under the law, for the year 1889-90, amounted to \$469,924.02, or \$1.54 per pupil.

TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN TO THE SCHOOLS.

The amount expended for the transportation of the pupils was introduced into the returns of 1888 for the first time. It has in recent years largely increased, till at present it amounts to \$24, 145.12. It is deemed to be a wise expenditure, as it indicates a consolidation of schools, and consequently better attendance and improvement in the quality of instruction.

The following table shows the expense of supervision both by school committees and by superintendents for five years, from 1885:—

	EXPENSE OF SUPERVISION.		
	By School Committees.	By Superintendents.	Total.
1885,	\$114,311 77	\$87,918 59	\$202,230 36
1886,	106,412 26	94,060 29	200,472 55
1887,	112,926 60	96,831 28	219,757 88
1888,	112,772 53	101,324 90	214,107 43
1889-90,	112,649 15	114,993 28	227,642 43

The increase in expense by superintendents indicates an increasing appreciation of the means for improving the schools.

It appears that, with the multiplication of superintendents in the schools, the cost for supervision on the whole has made but slight advance. That is, the cost of supervision by superintendents is but little above that by school committees.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

By act of 1867, chapter 311, section 3, the Board of Education is required to submit to the Legislature statistics of the attendance and expenses of the Massachusetts pupils in the several schools for the deaf-mutes, blind, and feeble-minded in the Commonwealth.

American Asylum at Hartford, Conn.

Number of Massachusetts beneficiaries during the school year 1889-90,	63
Number admitted during year,	12
Number in the school Jan. 1, 1891,	54

Clarke Institution, Northampton.

Number of Massachusetts beneficiaries during the school year 1889-90,	85
Number admitted the present year,	14
Number present Jan. 1, 1891,	82

Horace Mann School, Boston.

Number of Massachusetts beneficiaries during the school year 1889-90,	95
Number admitted during the year,	14
Number in the school Jan. 1, 1891,	88

Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

Number of Massachusetts beneficiaries during the school year 1889-90,	124
Number admitted during the year,	38
Number in the school Dec. 31, 1890,	87

AMERICAN AYSLUM, HARTFORD, CONN.

JOB WILLIAMS, M.A., *Principal.*

The seventy-fourth school year of the American Asylum was a year of general prosperity. Good health prevailed, not a single case of serious illness occurring during the year. The healthful location and the spacious play-grounds where the pupils can indulge freely in base ball, foot ball and other athletic sports, do much to secure general good health; the regular hours of eating and sleeping, and the constant supervision necessary in a large school of this character, also tend to the same result.

The whole number of pupils in attendance from Dec. 1, 1889, to Dec. 1, 1890, was 154, — 90 boys and 64 girls. The number of Massachusetts pupils for the same period was 63, — 35 boys and 28 girls. Fifty-four Massachusetts pupils were present Jan. 1, 1890.

During the year the boys received manual training three hours per day, as follows: in tailoring, 23; in shoemaking, 25; in cabinet making, 29. The training thus received is considered one of the essential parts of their education, as in most cases a boy, when he leaves school, has so far advanced in his trade as to be able to earn living wages at once. The girls are taught sewing and various household duties.

The school is divided into eleven classes for general mental development. Five hours per day are spent in the school-rooms, and one is given to quiet study under the supervision of teachers in the study-rooms, in the evening.

For several years past, speech and lip reading have received

constantly increasing attention, and are an established part of the school curriculum. Pupils receive a daily drill of one hour in these exercises, under teachers specially trained for this work. Every child entering the school has an opportunity to receive this training, and is expected, with few exceptions, to make satisfactory progress in it. The pupils acquire great facility in spoken and written language.

It has been most gratifying to teachers of deaf-mutes, in following the models exhibited and the discussions held in various county and State teachers' associations of late years, to see how, more and more, the teachers of the common schools adopt those natural methods which teachers of deaf-mutes were compelled, by the peculiar difficulties which they had to encounter, to use from the first. Methods which have secured good results in spite of great obstacles are proving themselves still more effective where those obstacles do not exist.

Another point gratifying to the teacher of deaf-mutes is the correctness of the spelling of deaf-mutes, as compared with that of hearing children. While the vocabulary of the hearing child is larger than that of the deaf-mute, if the latter knows a word at all, he seldom fails to spell it correctly, — a result obtained from constant use of the English language in its spelled forms.

CLARKE INSTITUTION, NORTHAMPTON.

MISS CAROLINE A. YALE, *Principal*.

During the year ending Aug. 31, 1890, the institution had a serious drawback, in the primary department, by an epidemic of diphtheria and sore throat. But one death occurred, that of a bright, promising girl from Hyde Park, aged ten years. Notice of the presence of the disease was sent to the parents, and fourteen of the children were withdrawn. The buildings and premises were subjected to a most scrutinizing examination by the physician, the chairman of the city board of health, and by the secretary of the State Board of Health, and no cause of the disease was found on the school premises. All the school exercises were regularly continued. By employing an extra teacher and giving additional time to the absentees on their return to the school, the educational loss to the primary department was reduced to a minimum.

Aside from this interruption, the institution has pursued the even tenor of its accustomed way. The number of pupils instructed, most of them during the entire year, was 107,—boys, 56; girls, 51. The number present at the close of the year was 100, of which 84 were from Massachusetts.

In addition to the school studies, 32 pupils have been instructed in drawing, 27 in wood carving, 17 in cabinet work, carpentry, and seating chairs. Industries appropriate to the sex have been taught the girls.

Several changes have taken place in the corps of teachers. These changes impose a burden upon the teacher, and occasion a loss to the school.

In ordinary circumstances, no new teacher, of whatever scholastic attainments or experience with hearing pupils, is intrusted with a class without more or less initiation by the principal into the special work to be done. This is persistently followed up by supervision, suggestion, and assistance in the school-room. Indeed, it may be said that our institution is not only a school for the practical instruction of deaf pupils, but a normal school for the training of our teachers.

For many years a brief course of lessons has been given to each new teacher, and during almost the whole of the past year two lessons a week have been given by the principal to nearly our whole corps of instructors, whether of much or little experience. This course has included the following topics:—

1. Anatomy of the vocal organs and of the ear, illustrated by diagrams.
2. Elementary sounds of the English language, and their classification.
3. Formation of elementary sounds, with the methods of eliciting each from the pupil.
4. Visible speech,—a thorough knowledge imparted, not to be taught to the pupil, but as an essential requisite to complete equipment for teaching articulation.
5. Detailed plans for elementary instruction in language.
6. General suggestions in regard to mental development, religious instruction, discipline, industrial training, etc.
7. Different methods of deaf-mute instruction, including those now practised with blind deaf-mutes.
8. History of deaf-mute education.

As far as time and subject-matter would allow, the lessons thus learned were practically applied by our teachers from week to week in the school-room.

At the close of the course, a searching, written examination of these teachers upon the lessons given was continued nearly two days. The same course is to be repeated to all new instructors the present year, with amplifications and additions, to be shared also by the recipients of the former course.

The school expenses proper during the twelve months were increased some \$500 by the epidemic aforementioned; and, though most of the victims were State pupils, no demand therefor is made on the State treasury. Though the salaries of the two teachers and one children's attendant who contracted the disease in the faithful discharge of duty were continued during sickness, and though the vacancies were filled at extra expense, full abatement of charges was made to the State for the absence of its pupils temporarily withdrawn by parents. This abatement amounted to \$960.25, and, with the increased expense aforementioned, makes the financial exhibit for the year less gratifying than it otherwise would be.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL, BOSTON.

MISS SARAH FULLER, *Principal*.

The twenty-first year of this school began Sept. 4, 1889, with 82 pupils, — 36 boys and 46 girls. It closed in June, 1890, with 92 pupils, — 38 boys and 54 girls. Of this number, 65 were residents of Boston, 25 were from towns in the vicinity, and 2 from other States.

Improvement and progress characterized the classes throughout the year; the pupils were attentive, and the teachers faithful. Unusual care was taken to interest the children in reading, and the results were gratifying, especially among the older ones, who acquired a fondness for books, thus confirming the opinion of Alexander Graham Bell, who said, in an address before the Sixth National Conference of Superintendents and Principals of Institutions for the Deaf, in April, 1888: —

I believe that, in the acquisition of language by the deaf, reading will perform the function that hearing does for the ordinary child. I do not think that any more important habit can be formed by the pupil than the habit of reading; for, after all, the utmost that you

can do for his education in his school life is to introduce him to the wider literature of the world.

The privilege of attending the North Bennett Street Industrial School, and the Sloyd class in the Warrenton Street Chapel, was extended, as in past years, to the pupils of the Horace Mann School. The instruction pupils receive in this direction teaches them to be attentive, orderly and accurate, and these acquisitions greatly increase their ability to learn in the ordinary school-room. Recognizing the great value of this kind of instruction, warm friends of the school have made it possible, by generous contributions, to continue this work in the new school building.

In June last the school was removed to the new Horace Mann school-house on Newbury Street. We quote the following description of the building:—

It is a beautiful edifice, and a credit to both State and city. Passing up the stone steps to the entrance, arched and massive, you enter the vestibule by the heavy oak doors, polished and strong, as of some castle of the olden time. The vestibule glistens with its panels of highly polished wood. From there we pass into a good-sized hall. There are five school-rooms on the first floor,—this is the primary department,—and a reception-room. All the rooms of the building are finished in ash, and, like the oak of the doors and vestibule, it is highly polished. A comfortable room for the teachers of this department leads from this hall and the girls' entrance, near their wrap-room or dressing-room. Folding-doors separate the hall extending back towards Hotel Kensington, from which leads the boys' entrance. Near by is their convenient dressing-room. Besides the school-rooms and others mentioned, a large hall is on this floor for physical exercise. The second floor is the grammar department, and corresponds to the first in number and arrangement of rooms. The principal's room is on this floor. The third floor is a room eighty-seven feet long and seventy-five feet wide. This is so arranged that it can be used as four rooms,—one for lunch, another as the sewing-room, one for a class-room, and the fourth for the drawing and modelling room. The whole building is well lighted; no room, however small, but has a window. There are several rooms on the basement floor, one of which will be used as the Sloyd room. Steam heat is used. The ventilation seems as near perfect as possible. There are six exits to the building. What a fulfilment of hopes! Horace Mann, many years ago, brought from Germany the knowledge of the possibility

of speech for those who dwelt in silence. Ten years after his death the seed sprang into light.

The dedication was deferred to the twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of the school, Nov. 10, 1890.

In 1869 the school opened with nine pupils. It was located on East Street and Somerset Street, whence it was removed to Pemberton Square, and from there to the Warrenton Street building, where it remained for fifteen years. The land for the new building was a gift from the State to the city of Boston. The building was erected by the city. Both the State and the city combine to meet the cost of educating the pupils who come from Boston and the neighboring towns.

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Clarke Institution.

78 pupils for quarter commencing Jan. 1, 1890, . . .	\$3,472 48	
78 pupils for quarter commencing April 1, 1890, . . .	2,461 13	
78 pupils for quarter commencing July 1, 1890, . . .	3,380 00	
80 pupils for quarter commencing Oct. 1, 1890, . . .	3,474 04	
	<hr/>	\$12,787 65

Paid Horace Mann School.

84 pupils, February 1 to July 1, 1890,	\$4,261 87	
Transportation, Nov. 15, 1889, to Feb. 15, 1890, . . .	358 56	
Transportation, February 15 to May 15, 1890, . . .	349 31	
78 pupils, Sept. 1, 1890, to Feb. 1, 1891,	3,961 30	
Transportation, May 15 to Oct. 15, 1890,	302 94	
	<hr/>	9,233 98

Paid American Asylum.

56 pupils, quarter commencing March 1, 1890, . . .	\$2,525 00	
56 pupils, quarter commencing June 1, 1890, . . .	2,481 25	
55 pupils, quarter commencing Sept. 1, 1890, . . .	2,437 50	
55 pupils, quarter commencing Dec. 1, 1890, . . .	2,437 50	
Clothing provided beneficiaries for the year ending July 1, 1890,	235 94	
	<hr/>	10,117 19
C. P. Wells, support of Mary Wells,		28 90
Kindergarten for Blind, support of Edith M. Thomas, . . .		300 00
Fare of child to Hartford,		1 86
		<hr/>

Aggregate amount expended during the year, . . . \$32,469 58

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE
BLIND.

M. ANAGNOS, *Director*.

The total number of blind persons connected with the institution Oct. 1, 1890, was 201, of whom 180 belonged to the educational department and 21 to the workshop for adults. Those connected with the educational department are classified as follows : —

Pupils belonging to the boys' department,	77
“ “ “ “ girls' department,	61
“ “ “ “ kindergarten,	25
Teachers and employees,	14
Domestics,	3

Total,	180
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Number of Massachusetts beneficiaries,	97
“ “ adults belonging to Massachusetts,	28
“ “ blind persons belonging to other States,	76

Total,	201
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The financial condition of the institution appears in the following summary of the annual report of the treasurer to the corporation : —

Receipts.

Cash in the treasury Oct. 1, 1889,	\$62,246 79
Annual appropriation from the State of Massachusetts,	30,000 00
Income from all other sources,	66,085 50
Legacies and donations,	2,028 50
Legacies, donations and contributions to the kindergarten fund,	24,923 72
Collection of mortgage notes, etc.,	8,187 00
	<hr/>
	\$193,471 51

Disbursements.

Maintenance, superintendence and instruction, . .	\$78,166 31
All other expenses,	3,889 85
Investments,	51,000 00
Cash balance Oct. 1, 1890,	60,415 35
	<hr/>
	\$193,471 51

The number of pupils during the last year was greater than ever before. Both the kindergarten and the girls' department were filled to overflowing, and in the boys' school the limit of accommodation was nearly reached. Promotions from the kindergarten and various changes in the main school have reduced the immediate pressure; but this relief can be only temporary, as there are already many candidates for admission.

The value of the kindergarten as an auxiliary in the early training of the blind is more clearly demonstrated with the work of each successive year, and its good results indicate the importance of a further development of the principles embodied in this method of education. For this purpose, as well as for the accommodation of the increasing numbers, an additional building is needed.

In the literary and musical departments the same methods of instruction prevail as heretofore, and with like good results. A class of six pupils graduated at the close of the year. The tuning department, in which the construction, care and tuning of pianos is carefully taught, continues to be a very valuable adjunct, and prepares many young men to earn an independent livelihood.

The printing office has issued a number of books in embossed type, besides a considerable amount of music, which was printed in the Braille musical notation. It also furnishes a variety of tangible apparatus for educational purposes.

Edith M. Thomas has steadily pursued her studies through the year, and with more satisfactory results than in either preceding year. Her natural ability becomes more apparent as she emerges from the inevitable restraint of lack of language. She now has a vocabulary sufficient for general conversation, and, by manual speech, uses it freely in intercourse with old and young. In February last she was transferred from the kindergarten to the girls' department at South Boston, a change which has been a great advantage to her. She is ambitious to be among those older than herself, and will voluntarily subject herself to greater restraint than is required of her, in order that her deportment may justify it. She has made excellent progress in her studies. She has read several books in line type, her pencil writing has become more correct, and she can work successfully with numbers under twenty.

She has learned to read and write the Braille system of embossed prints, and she has daily lessons in the work school, where she is very skilful with her fingers. She has also received some lessons in Sloyd and in articulation. In the former she quickly learned the use of rule, saw, hammer, plane and other tools, made several articles with great nicety, and proved a very apt pupil. The few lessons which she received in articulation showed great readiness in obtaining correct sounds, and that her voice is pleasant and natural. In all directions her advance has been marked, and the effect of the influences by which she is surrounded is apparent in a growing refinement of features and of expression, and in greater gentleness and grace of manner.

Helen A. Keller has also been a pupil during the past year, and her progress has justified the sanguine expectations of her many friends. The happy lives of these intelligent little girls are an eloquent tribute to the inestimable value of education.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D., *Superintendent.*

An act of the Legislature, approved April 4, 1850, established the "Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth." The incorporators were Samuel G. Howe, Samuel May, Stephen Fairbanks, and associates. The history and etiology of idiocy point out the necessity of sequestering the idiot and imbecile in special institutions, for the following reasons:—

1. To remove the incubus of idiocy from the house of the people which it blights.
2. To prevent idiocy from begetting idiocy, which is much too frequent among imbeciles in almshouses, where the association of the sexes is not properly restricted.
3. To educate and train them, as far as possible.
4. To alleviate the complication of the affliction, through proper dietetic and medical cure, and thus prevent the less afflicted from degenerating into profound idiocy.
5. To make available the industrious abilities possessed by a large percentage, which experience proves utterly unavailable outside of an institution.

6. To train the less afflicted to take care of the very dependent, under proper guidance.

7. To save them from evil and temptation, which they are unable to resist, by placing them in a miniature world without its temptations.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is a little world, a microcosm, with its curriculum of duties and pleasures. The feeble-minded child finds company, his isolation ceases, he is no more hidden away when there are visitors; he is placed in a school with other children, among whom he finds congenial playmates; he is placed under the guidance of a teacher who knows how to call forth all his slumbering faculties, at the same time he almost unconsciously comes under dispassionate, firm, yet gentle discipline.

An act of the Legislature of 1886 provided for the establishment and maintenance of two departments in this institution: one for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age, this to be known as the school department; and one for the care and custody of those feeble-minded persons who are beyond the school age, or are not capable of being benefited by school instruction, this to be known as the custodial department.

The average number of children present during the year has been 240. There are now 296 feeble-minded and idiots in the institution, an increase of 94 for the year. Of these, the school cases, numbering 107, are all at South Boston. There are also at South Boston 49 custodial cases, the very young and very helpless, and a number of boys not old enough for the farm.

The important event of the year was the completion and occupation of the new asylum building, provided for by statute approved May 22, 1888. Here there are at the farm-house 24 large boys, many of them of nearly average strength, while at the new custodial building there are 119 cases, about 40 of whom are large girls and adult females. The school building in process of erection is about five hundred feet from the custodial building; it will be ready for occupancy next spring.

The whole number of inmates of the institution, Sept. 30, 1890, was 296. These are classified and distributed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
At school,	106	47	153
At asylum,	40	79	119
At farm,	24	—	24
			296
Private pupils,		18	
School beneficiaries of Massachusetts,		113	
Custodial cases supported by cities and towns,		108	
Custodial cases supported by State,		34	
Beneficiaries of other New England States,		23	
			296

Of the number admitted during the year, 72 were of decidedly untidy habits, 34 were epileptic, 45 were paralytic, 10 could not walk a step, 18 walked with difficulty, 43 could not talk, and 24 could speak a few words only. Many of them were in feeble physical condition. There were 34 females of child-bearing age.

The fine, shady groves and grassy lawns, and the retired location at Waltham, admit of giving the children ample outdoor exercise, without exposing their deformities and deficiencies to the gaze of idle curiosity-seekers. They are amused and occupied, and receive such elementary physical and mental training as will benefit them.

The report of the Superintendent says:—

When admitted, nearly every one of these children was untidy, noisy, stubborn and intractable generally. Few of them had been under any sort of control or discipline. One of them had not been out of doors for over three years. Three had been confined in a barred room at home. Many of them were paralyzed or helpless, and could not feed or dress themselves. How to properly care for them was a discouraging problem. The wards were veritable bedlams. The children shrieked and made dreadful noises, removed

and destroyed their clothing, and seemed utterly unmanageable. Their attendants were appalled and discouraged at the apparent hopelessness of trying to bring any degree of order out of such chaos, and were almost ready to resign in a body. But a surprising and gratifying change has been effected. Careful day and night supervision and attention has reduced the number of wet and soiled beds from an average of forty-six to eight. Seventeen children who daily wet or soiled their clothing have become habitually cleanly. Four of the helpless ones, who had never taken a step, have been taught to walk. As a whole, they have become far more quiet, orderly and tractable. Many have learned to take part in the little games and marches, and other simple exercises which attract and fix their attention, and encourage definite and desirable bodily and mental activity.

The cost of caring for these low-grade children is materially reduced by the work of the older girls in the various domestic departments, which otherwise would have to be done by paid assistants. Many of these large girls are perfectly capable of self-support, under competent direction, who would be utterly incapable and useless without it. Few of them know how to do any work when admitted, but have been instructed by their attendants. They are always proud of their work, and are distinctly happier and better as a result of being occupied and of some use in the world. By the custody of these adult females in our institution we are performing an important duty to society, by shielding them from innocent yielding to sexual vice, and lessening the chances of their reproducing another generation of defectives and dependants.

The treasurer's annual report shows the financial condition of the school to be as follows:—

Receipts.

Annual State appropriation,	\$25,000 00
Special appropriation for new buildings,	110,923 49
Board of inmates,	22,254 71
From all other sources,	4,786 57
	\$162,964 77

Expenditures.

Balance last account,	\$1,418 95
Current expenses,	43,357 08
New buildings and grounds at Waltham,	109,351 85
Reinvestment of funds,	4,684 70
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1890,	4,152 19
	\$162,964 77

INCOME OF MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, 1890.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1890,	\$63,822 99	
Income for 1890,	130,318 30	
	<hr/>	\$194,141 29
Paid cities and towns in 1890,	\$63,649 47	
Paid educational expenses, 1890,	65,277 44	
	<hr/>	128,926 91
		<hr/>
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1890,		\$65,214 38
From which there is to be paid to cities and towns in 1891,		65,214 38
		<hr/>
The Massachusetts school fund amounted, Dec. 31, 1890, to .		\$2,729,396 65

STATE SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Massachusetts are State institutions. The statutes of the Commonwealth require every town to maintain a sufficient number of schools for all the children who may legally attend them.

Number of Schools.

The school committee are to determine what is a sufficient number of schools. They are to be guided in their decisions by the distance the pupils will have to walk, and by the number to be provided for. Primary children should not be required to walk farther than one mile, grammar pupils not farther than two miles, to the schools they are expected to attend. If the pupils are not within these distances from the schools, transportation should be provided by the town. In favor of economy and efficiency, it is recommended that, where the circumstances are favorable, the very small schools in the country towns be united into larger ones, and that transportation for the pupils be provided wherever this is found to be necessary.

Length of the Schools.

All the public schools are to be kept for at least six months in the year, the high schools for ten months in the year. From the last reports returned to the secretary's office, it appears that for the year 1889-90 the public schools were maintained an average of eight months and seventeen days. A failure of a

town to comply with the provisions of law relating to the number of months the schools are required to be kept, will render the town liable to suffer a heavy penalty.

Attendance.

All children between the ages of eight and fourteen are required to attend school for at least thirty weeks every school year, if the schools are maintained for so long a time. It is one of the most important duties imposed upon the school committee, to secure the regular attendance of all the school children, for the time required by law. They should direct the truant officers to be persistent and courageous in preventing absenteeism except for sufficient causes. Parents and guardians of the children should co-operate with school officers in complying with the law relating to attendance. Neglect of duties always leads to bad habits; neglect of school duties always injures the school, as well as the individual.

Teachers.

The school committee are required to elect the public school teachers and fix their salaries. They can elect the teachers to serve during the pleasure of the committee, and dismiss them also at their pleasure. The committee are required to examine the candidates for teaching, determine their intellectual and moral qualifications, and their capacity for organizing and controlling the schools they may be called to teach. The law is explicit on this subject, and the committee have no legal right to place a teacher in charge of a school until the personal examination has been made, and a certificate of qualification given.

There are several reasons for the faithful execution of the law relating to the examination of teachers before they begin to teach : —

1. The mischief produced by poor teaching and bad government is so great that it should not be tolerated.

2. There is an opinion favoring the idea that a teacher has no right to teach, or control a public school, until he has passed an examination by the school committee and has received a certificate of qualification.

3. The teacher without a certificate is not entitled to pay for his work, and the town treasurer becomes personally liable for any amount paid to such teachers.

The teacher is a professional agent, and, although under the general control of the school committee, should be permitted to exercise freedom in organizing and in directing the affairs of his school. He should be made responsible for the classification of his pupils, for the adaptation of the course of studies to the proper work of the several classes, for the use of a correct method of teaching and school government, and for the general care of the school-house and school grounds. In all this work the teacher is to keep constantly in mind the great ends which the public schools are intended to accomplish. Knowing that good citizenship implies the existence of virtue as well as intelligence, and that the well-being of the individual depends on his ability and inclination to live a virtuous life, it is one of the most important duties of the teacher to lead his pupils to form those moral habits which good conduct in school will produce.

The means of moral instruction are : first, examples of right moral conduct, for the objective illustration of those moral precepts which the laws of the State require to be impressed on the minds of all the children in the public schools ; second, the precepts themselves should be presented not so much in formal exercises, especially devoted to that end, as in connection with the lessons of the day, and with the government of the school.

Free Text-books.

Chapter 103 of the Acts of 1884 requires the towns and cities of the Commonwealth to provide at their expense the text-books and supplies used in all grades of the public school. The system has been on trial for six years, and has fully answered the expectations of its friends. It is in harmony with the policy of the State in providing free instruction for all, and compelling all to accept it. The provisions of the law relating to the text-books and other means of study require the school committee to purchase these things, and to make the rules and regulations that shall govern their use. The free text-book law was the result of experience. It had for its objects economy in time and money ; an increase of attendance upon the schools ;

training of the children in the exercise of care of those things not their own, but which they are allowed to use; improved means of study, and free public instruction for all the children of the Commonwealth. That these ends may be fully accomplished, the committees are reminded that they are under obligation to purchase the best books and supplies, in sufficient quantities, and always in time for beginning work on the first of the term. Some towns are thought to be the proper subjects of severe criticism, for neglecting to supply new books as soon as the old ones become unfit for the service. The importance of the faithful execution of the law relating to text-books and supplies cannot be easily overestimated.

School Returns.

Section 15 of chapter 46 of the Public Statutes requires the school registers to be faithfully kept. A teacher is not entitled to pay for his services until there is good evidence that his register is properly filled out, as his school is passing along through the term, and is ready to be returned to the school committee when the term or the year closes.

The attention of school officers is directed to the provisions of law defining their duties with reference to making returns to the office of the secretary of the Board of Education. On account of the importance of these returns in determining the condition and progress of the schools, the Legislature has seen fit to require them to be promptly and accurately made.

The registers of the schools should be frequently examined by the school committees and superintendents, for two purposes: first, that the manner in which the records are kept may be under constant supervision; second, that the operations and conditions of the schools may be before the minds of those who have the charge and superintendence of them. If the registers show that the enrolment does not include all the children of school age, or if they show that the attendance is irregular, then active measures should be taken at once to remedy these great evils. The blank form of inquiry sent to the towns by the secretary of the Board of Education must be accurately and completely filled out, and returned to his office before the last day of April. The estimated importance of a compliance with the laws relating to returns may be known by

observing the penalty which the Legislature has imposed upon the towns for a violation of the provisions of these laws.

School-houses.

The committee must keep the school-houses in good repair, provide suitable places for the schools where there are no school-houses fit for the service, and provide all things necessary for the comfort and convenience of the scholars, at the expense of the town. The committee have the general charge and superintendence of the school-houses, in so far as the use of these buildings is concerned; that is, they are to allow them to be used for public school purposes only. The power to provide suitable places includes the power and responsibility of providing all necessary means for improving to perfection their sanitary conditions, as well as for making them convenient for class exercises.

Truant Schools.

Every town is required to make provision for the confinement, instruction and discipline of its truant children, and for those who persistently refuse to comply with the reasonable requirements of the schools. This provision may be made either in a town or county truant school.

The committees are required to appoint two or more truant officers, who are to act as their agents in executing the laws relating to truants, to incorrigible children, and to children employed in manufacturing or mercantile establishments, who have not passed beyond the school age. The provisions of the law relating to truants require, first, a proper place for the confinement, instruction and discipline of truant children and children who refuse to obey the rules of the schools. The place of confinement should be such as is adapted to the accomplishment of the three ends named in the statute. Five of the counties of the State — Hampden, Berkshire, Hampshire, Norfolk and Bristol — have established, under the law, county truant schools, into which the truant and incorrigible children of the towns of these counties may be collected, and subjected to such home influences, and to such school and industrial training, as will prepare them to live useful and honorable lives. Economy, philanthropy and

patriotism all demand that ample provision be made for the careful training of those children who unfortunately are not under parental control, and who cannot be provided for in the common public school.

It seems necessary that the State should make provision for the appointment of an agent, who, independent of local influences, shall secure the faithful execution of the laws relating to truancy and to the employment of children of school age. Such provision is made in the State of Connecticut with the most satisfactory results.

Superintendence.

Some of the duties which the law imposes on the school committees have been defined anew, that they may be kept ever fresh in their minds. These duties, in their relations to the well-being of the people considered as individuals or as constituting the State, are of the highest importance. It is the policy of the Commonwealth to maintain its public schools in the highest possible state of efficiency. Experience has proved that the cause of popular education in a community flourishes in proportion to the excellence of its supervision. From the nature of the case, adequate supervision cannot be secured, except by special agents, selected for their pedagogical learning and school experiences, and employed to give their whole time and strength to directing the administration of all school affairs. This is now generally understood throughout the State, and special superintendence is provided in nearly all the cities and large towns, as a necessary element in the management of their public schools.

The Legislature of 1870 passed an act granting authority to the towns to unite in districts for the employment of school superintendents. The law of 1888 made provision for aiding, in the employment of such agents, all towns whose valuation does not exceed two and one-half millions of dollars. Under these two acts, twenty-five school-superintendent districts have been formed, including seventy-five towns and eight hundred and ninety-eight public schools.

The good results produced by special and efficient supervision are already apparent in these schools. The attendance has increased in a marked degree; courses of studies have been

revised, methods of teaching have been reformed; the sanitary condition of the school-houses has been improved; and the people have been awakened to a deeper interest in their public schools. The success of the system of district supervision of the public schools is such as to encourage the State to continue to offer substantial aid to all the small towns that are disposed to comply with the provisions of the act of 1888. The following table shows the number of district superintendents already appointed, and names the towns organized into superintendent districts:—

Towns that have formed Themselves into Superintendent Districts under the Act of 1888.

SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICTS.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	
	Name.	Residence.
Abington, Rockland,	—	—
Ayer, Littleton, Pepperell and Harvard,	E. P. Barker,	Ayer.
Agawam, Longmeadow and Granville,	G. T. Wiggin,	Agawam.
Barre, Hardwick and Petersham, . Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, Lincoln and Wilmington,	F. A. Pitcher,	Barre.
Charlemont, Hawley, Heath, Rowe and Monroe,	Geo. M. Wadsworth, . .	Bedford.
Cheshire, Dalton and Lanesborough,	D. H. Lamberton, . .	Charlemont.
Deerfield, Hatfield and Leverett, . Easthampton, Southampton and Westhampton,	Earl Ingalls,	Cheshire.
Erving, Orange and Wendell, . . Holden and Leicester,	C. C. Lee,	Deerfield.
Hopkinton and Ashland, Middlefield, Chester, Becket and Worthington,	E. B. McLaughlin, . .	Easthampton.
Marshfield, Scituate and Duxbury, Monson and Brimfield, Northborough, Southborough, Berlin and Shrewsbury,	R. C. French,	Orange.
Princeton, Sterling and Westminster,	C. E. Stevens,	Holden.
Templeton, Phillipston, Hubbards-ton and Royalston,	J. C. Phillips,	Hopkinton.
Uxbridge and Douglas, Walpole and Bridgewater, Whately, Conway, Sunderland and Williamsburg,	Metcalfe J. Smith, . .	Middlefield.
	E. H. Watson,	East Marshfield.
	C. W. Wasson,	Monson.
	J. G. Thompson,	Southborough.
	Flora E. Kendall,	No. Leominster.
	R. J. Condon,	Templeton.
	A. J. Curtis,	Uxbridge.
	F. W. Sweet,	Bridgewater.
	Justus Dartt,	East Whately.

Towns that are united under Earlier Laws for the Employment of a Superintendent.

TOWNS UNITED.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	
	Name.	Residence.
Canton and Easton,	W. C. Bates, .	Canton.
Hingham and Cohasset, . . .	L. P. Nash, .	Hingham.
Leominster and Belmont, . . .	I. F. Hall, .	Leominster.
Manchester and Rockport, . .	J. F. Rich, .	Rockport.
Medford and Winchester, . .	Ephraim Hunt, .	Medford.
Quincy and Milton,	Geo. I. Aldrich, .	Quincy.
Westford and Stow,	J. S. Moulton, .	Westford.

Besides the towns above named, many recognize the principle of supervision by a superintendent. They assign to one person, usually a member of the school committee, the oversight of the schools. Where this is done, the results generally show the wisdom of the plan.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The free public schools of Massachusetts are those educational institutions which have been established by the State, for the purpose of cultivating, in the minds of the children of its citizens, that general intelligence and those mental and moral habits which are the foundation of good citizenship.

The Necessity of Public Schools.

It will at once appear to every thoughtful mind that such institutions are necessary to the existence of a self-governed State. The people constituting such a State make and administer their own laws, and exercise a voluntary obedience to their provisions. Unless they are controlled in their acts by intelligence and virtue, the government which they may establish will neither be permanent nor adapted to secure to themselves the enjoyment of the objects of their rights, nor their development.

In a republic, therefore, education must be made universal, and of that sort which is adapted to train the people to act together as one person in promoting the general good. To secure a common education of the people, public schools must be supported and controlled by the State, and attendance upon them for a certain time must be made compulsory.

No other power but that emanating from the people themselves, and exercised by them as a State, can establish common schools, provide them with a permanent support, secure to them the attendance of all the children of school age, or direct their exercises to the accomplishment of the ends which popular education rightly conducted is adapted to secure. An educational institution established by the State as a necessary exercise of its power for the preservation of its own life and for the accomplishment of its ends, must be limited in the kind of work it undertakes to do. This is imperative, that it may be a common school justly supported by a general tax, and that the attendance of all the children of school age upon its exercises may be made compulsory.

The exercises required in the public common school should be disciplinary in their character. They should be adapted to train the young to think by the use of a correct method, to love the truth because it is truth, and to exercise that self-control which a supreme regard for the truth has a direct tendency to promote. Such training is the only sure way of initiating the young into the duties of private life or of citizenship in a free State. The topics of study introduced into such an institution should be chosen, therefore, with primary reference to the mental training their pursuit will produce. They should be such subjects as stimulate the scientific spirit, and free the mind of the learner from the thralldom of prejudice and the narrowing influences of traditional opinions. The studies enumerated in the statutes of the Commonwealth as compulsory subjects, comply fully with these requisites. No charge can be brought against one of them, by any party or sect into which the communities may be divided, as having a tendency to occasion the mind of the learner to become partisan or sectarian. That cultivation of the active power and of the true spirit of investigating truth, which the elementary and the scientific study of the different branches of school learning produce, prepares the mind to deter-

mine the value of any form of truth that may be discovered, and to assent to that only which is in harmony with reason.

Every child has a natural right to such a cultivation of his faculties, and the State is the natural guardian of the right. It is the only training that will lay the foundation for free citizenship or for personal freedom. For these reasons it is the first duty of the State to establish public institutions of learning, and to support and control them by compulsory laws.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The number of pupils attending the six State normal schools for the year 1889–90 was 1,291. The number in the graduating classes was 284.

	FOR THE YEAR.	
	Number of Students.	Number of Graduates.
Bridgewater,	256	76
Framingham,	173	52
Salem,	292	69
Westfield,	142	25
Worcester,	196	44
Normal Art School,	232	18
Total,	1,291	284
<i>Normal Art School,—</i>		
Public school class, . . . . .	. . .	9
A, B, D, classes, . . . . .	. . .	6
A, C, classes, . . . . .	. . .	3
Total, . . . . .	. . .	18

The whole number attending the normal schools in 1888–89 was 1,352; the whole number attending in 1889–90 was 1,291; decrease, 61.

* The number in graduating classes for the year 1888-89 was 259; the number in graduating classes for the year 1889-90 was 283; increase, 24.

The decrease in the number attending the normal schools during the year was caused by raising the standard of admission. The increase in the number of graduates is partly due to the same cause. If students enter the normal schools prepared for professional study, they are less liable to fall out by the way. There is an increasing demand in the State for teachers who have been trained to teach. As the ends to be accomplished in the public school are better known, it appears that those who have the immediate direction of public instruction must be made intelligent and skilful instructors. The normal schools should not be burdened with academical work, nor with attempting to make teachers of those who do not have the right sort of original physical and mental qualities.

Three of the normal schools will soon be ready for efficient work, through the introduction into their organization of a graded public school to furnish opportunities for observation and practice by the normal students as they are passing over their courses of professional study. The other two normal schools are provided with such opportunities in the public schools of the cities in which they are located.

Practice schools furnish a most important means in the professional training of teachers. They offer an opportunity for the practical application of principles, and serve as an illustration of the principles themselves. They also present the occasion for acquiring that skill in teaching which experience alone can give. Practice teaching should be conducted under the personal supervision of one already skilled in the art. He should endeavor to direct the pupil teachers under his instruction to apply in an intelligent manner the principles they are investigating in the normal classes. The laws of the mind that control it in the acquisition of knowledge and of active power must be known before it is possible for one to produce intelligent skill by the practice of teaching. It is a comparatively useless effort for a normal student to teach that he may obtain skill in teaching, unless he is all the time conscious of the principles upon which his method should depend.

In the evolution of ideas of professional training for teaching,

it seems necessary for the normal schools of the Commonwealth to add a term or a year to the length of their courses of instruction. The additional term or year should be devoted to an advanced study of principles, method and history of teaching, and especially to the practice of teaching in the different grades of school exercises. The training of this year would add, to the theoretical knowledge obtained in the two year's course, an experience in teaching which would enable the normal graduates to take their places at once in the public schools they might be called to teach. The class thus formed for advanced study, for observation and for practice, would pursue a course of exercises well adapted to meet the wants of experienced teachers, who desire to spend a term or a year in the normal school, to become acquainted with new ideas and new means of teaching. This class might also include all who have pursued a liberal course of study, and who desire to know how to teach before they enter the schools for that purpose. It might include also those who desire to prepare themselves to fill the office of superintendent of the public schools. Such a change would greatly relieve the pressure now experienced in the normal schools by attempting to do too much for the time allotted, and it would also enable these schools to produce more complete and satisfactory results.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES FOR 1889-90.

The following is an account of the State teachers' institutes held during the year 1889-90 : —

WHERE HELD.	Date.	Number of Towns represented.	Number of Members.	Number of Exercises.	Conducted by —
Attleborough, . . .	Oct. 15,	5	105	14	John T. Prince.
Cummington, . . .	Oct. 23,	9	47	8	G. T. Fletcher.
Dartmouth (South), .	Sept. 30,	2	44	8	John T. Prince
Deerfield (South), .	Oct. 15,	9	62	8	G. T. Fletcher.
Enfield,	Oct. 17,	6	42	8	G. T. Fletcher.
Florida,	Sept. 20,	7	30	5	G. T. Fletcher.
Fitchburg,	Oct. 2,	13	225	18	A. W. Edson.
Granville,	Oct. 23,	4	50	9	A. W. Edson
Hanover,	Nov. 11,	5	64	8	Geo. H. Martin.
Hardwich,	Oct. 21,	6	60	9	A. W. Edson.
Lawrence,	Oct. 31,	6	209	15	G. H. Martin.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES — *Concluded.*

WHERE HELD.	Date.	Number of Towns rep- resented.	Number of Members.	Number of Exercises.	Conducted by—
Longmeadow (East),	Oct. 24,	2	40	9	A. W. Edson.
Needham, . . .	Oct. 17,	5	48	8	John T. Prince.
Newburyport, . . .	Oct. 28,	8	135	15	Geo. H. Martin.
Northborough, . . .	Oct. 3,	7	80	8	A. W. Edson.
Princeton, . . .	Oct. 1,	5	60	9	A. W. Edson.
Randolph, . . .	Oct. 14,	3	39	8	John T. Prince.
Shirley, . . .	May 16,	13	147	8	Geo. A. Walton.
Somerville, . . .	Oct. 8,	4	198	14	Geo. A. Walton.
Stonham, . . .	Oct. 10,	5	88	12	Geo. A. Walton.
Tewksbury, . . .	May 9,	5	77	7	Geo. A. Walton.
Waltham, . . .	Oct. 6,	5	174	14	Geo. A. Walton.
Westford (Granite- ville), . . .	Sept. 26,	6	60	9	Geo. A. Walton.
Whitman, . . .	Nov. 14,	5	64	8	Geo. H. Martin.
Total, . . . 24		146	2,146	239	

The agents of the board have co-operated with the secretary in organizing and conducting the institutes. The number held was 24; the number of members in attendance was 2,146. The membership consisted of public school teachers, superintendents of schools and school committees.

In almost every instance the towns invited were represented by their entire number of teachers, and in many institutes towns were represented not included among those who had received a formal invitation. The attendance of a large number of school officers was considered an important sign of increased interest on the part of the people in public instruction. Most of the institutes were held in the small towns, but, contrary to the usual custom, seven of them were held in the cities and larger towns. It will appear by the following table that the average attendance of the members upon the institutes was eighty-nine:—

Towns Represented in the Institutes.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	TOWNS.	Number of Persons.
Abington,	17	Holbrook,	14
Agawam,	15	Holden,	12
Amesbury,	30	Ipswich,	4
Amherst,	1	Lancaster,	11
Andover,	28	Lawrence,	138
Ashburnham,	12	Leominster,	39
Ashby,	2	Leverett,	5
Ashfield,	4	Lexington,	1
Athol,	2	Lincoln,	8
Attleborough,	35	Littleton,	2
Avon,	5	Longmeadow,	25
Ayer,	12	Lunenburg,	10
Barre,	18	Mansfield,	18
Bedford,	4	Medfield,	7
Belchertown,	10	Melrose,	30
Belmont,	11	Merrimac,	17
Berlin,	5	Methuen,	17
Billerica,	14	Middleton,	1
Blandford,	8	Millis,	3
Bolton,	3	Milton,	3
Boylston,	2	Montague,	1
Brockton,	1	Needham,	21
Buckland,	4	New Braintree,	1
Burlington,	6	Newbury,	8
Carlisle,	5	Newburyport,	50
Charlemont,	3	North Andover,	19
Chelmsford,	16	North Attleborough,	38
Chelsea,	1	Northborough,	25
Chesterfield,	9	Norton,	6
Clinton,	30	Norwell,	11
Conway,	10	Oakham,	1
Cummington,	8	Pembroke,	6
Dana,	4	Pepperell,	16
Dartmouth,	24	Petersham,	6
Deerfield,	19	Plainfield,	5
Dover,	5	Plympton,	4
Dracut,	10	Prescott,	6
Dunstable,	5	Princeton,	15
Florida,	8	Quincy,	3
Fitchburg,	130	Randolph,	20
Foxborough,	11	Rockland,	21
Gardner,	25	Rowe,	1
Granville,	22	Rowley,	7
Greenwich,	5	Rutland,	12
Goshen,	3	Salem, N. H.,	1
Groton,	10	Salisbury,	7
Halifax,	2	Savoy,	1
Hanover,	23	Shelburne Falls,	2
Hanson,	8	Shrewsbury,	10
Hardwick,	30	Shirley,	9
Harvard,	7	Shutesbury,	1
Hatfield,	12	Somerville,	164

Towns Represented in the Institutes — Concluded.

TOWNS.	Number of Persons.	TOWNS.	Number of Persons.
Southborough,	15	Wellesley,	12
Southwick,	15	Westborough,	20
Sterling,	15	Westford,	18
Stoneham,	29	Westport,	20
Sunderland,	6	Westminster,	15
Templeton,	3	Weston,	6
Tewksbury,	13	West Newbury,	12
Tolland,	5	Whately,	5
Townsend,	12	Whitman,	20
Tyngsborough,	9	Wilmington,	14
Wakefield,	25	Winchester,	28
Waltham,	121	Windsor,	4
Ware,	10	Woburn,	3
Watertown,	28	Worthington,	13

The institutes were held for a single day; in connection with most of them there were evening meetings, to which the parents and friends of education were invited. These meetings were generally well attended.

The day exercises consisted of lessons for the purpose of presenting the principles and methods of teaching, and to show the application of these to teaching the several branches taught in the public schools.

Exercises and Instruction.

At the evening meetings educational topics of general interest were discussed, such as school laws; school attendance; the right construction of school-houses, with reference to health, comfort and convenience; and school supervision. The topic relating to school buildings was treated by Hon. Rufus R. Wade, Chief of Police, and Mr. John T. White, one of the State inspectors of public buildings. The principal discussions at the evening meetings were usually conducted by the secretary and the agents of the Board. At the institute held in Northborough, the Rev. A. D. Mayo made an instructive address on the importance of the public school to the individual and to the State. Superintendents Miss Flora E. Kendall, Mr. F. A. Pitcher, F. T. Wiggin, Justus Dartt and J. G.

Thompson, took an active part in the evening meetings of the institutes held in their own towns. Mr. J. C. Greenough, principal of the Westfield Normal School, addressed several meetings in the western part of the State.

The institutes held in the smaller towns, and attended by teachers largely in charge of mixed schools, were conducted upon the usual plan, which is to give one lesson upon the principles of teaching, and then to give lessons in the several common-school branches, to illustrate these principles. By this plan all the lessons were given to the institute as a whole. The institutes held in the cities and larger towns, and attended for the most part by persons connected with graded schools, after receiving together the lesson on principles of teaching, were divided into sections corresponding to the three grades of common schools. In such institutes the illustrative lessons given were specially adapted to the work done in the respective grades of schools. Lessons were given to the high school section, in geometry, by Mr. James W. Macdonald of the Stoneham High School and Miss Laura C. Harding of the Westfield Normal School; in physiology, by Mr. Frank F. Murdock of the Bridgewater Normal School; in Latin, by Mr. M. Grant Daniell of the Chauncy Hall School, Boston; in elementary science, by Mr. Charles E. Adams of the Salem Normal School; in English literature and in history, by Agent Geo. H. Martin; in Rhetoric and in English composition, by Secretary J. W. Dickinson. Lessons were given to the grammar school section, in reading, by Agent A. W. Edson and Superintendent Miss Flora E. Kendall; in geography, by Mr. F. F. Murdock, Superintendents C. E. Meleney of Somerville and George I. Aldrich of Quincy; in history, by Agent Geo. H. Martin; in elementary science, by Mr. Chas. E. Adams; in physiology, by Mr. Murdock; in drawing, by Agent Henry T. Bailey; in arithmetic, by Dr. D. B. Hagar of the Salem Normal School. Superintendent Aldrich and Agent George A. Walton; on school organization and management, by Superintendent Joseph G. Edgerly of Fitchburg. Lessons were given to the primary section, in reading, by Superintendent Aldrich, E. H. Davis of Chelsea, I. F. Hall of Leominster and Agent A. W. Edson; in geography, by Agent John T. Prince, Superintendent Meleney and Mr. Murdock;

in drawing and in color, by Agent Henry T. Bailey ; in physiology, by Mr. Murdock ; in elementary science, by Mr. Charles E. Adams and Mr. Arthur C. Boyden of the Bridgewater Normal School ; in numbers and arithmetic, by Superintendent Aldrich ; in language, by Superintendents I. F. Hall, Aldrich and Mr. Prince ; in kindergarten methods applied to primary schools, by Miss Lucy Wheelock and Mrs. C. E. Meleney of Somerville.

At the Somerville institute the principles of teaching were presented by Rev. A. E. Winship of the "Journal of Education." At four of the institutes in the western part of the State they were presented by Principal J. C. Greenough of the Westfield Normal school ; at all the other institutes, Secretary Dickinson gave this exercise.

Other instructors who took part in the exercises of one or more of the institutes, were Miss Elvira Carver and Mr. F. W. Staebner of the Westfield Normal School ; Superintendents G. H. Danforth of Westfield, Justus Dartt of Whately, C. C. Lee of Deerfield, P. H. Lamberton, of Charlemont, Misses Anna E. Hill of Springfield and Emma C. Fisher of Bridgewater.

In addition to the subjects previously named, there were presented those of music, grammar and penmanship. Classes of pupils with their teachers were brought before the institutes to illustrate the teaching of geometry, language and reading.

The organization of the institutes held in the larger places has largely increased the number of exercises ; the total for the whole series, including the evening addresses, was 339. The increased number of instructors which was required called for a larger expenditure of money ; but it made the work of the institutes much more than usually effective. The expressions of approval of the plan, and of the exercises of the institutes in general, have been very gratifying to those having the direction of this important means of instruction

AGENTS OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Education has now under its direction six agents ; five for general inspection of the schools, and one for the general supervision of industrial education in all the public schools of the Commonwealth. Each one of the five general

agents has a limited portion of the State assigned to him to be the field of his labor, as follows : —

<i>Agents.</i>	<i>Divisions.— Counties.</i>
GEO. A. WALTON,	{ Middlesex. Barnstable.
GEO. H. MARTIN,	{ Essex. Dukes. Nantucket. Plymouth. Suffolk.
JOHN T. PRINCE,	{ Bristol. Norfolk.
ANDREW W. EDSON,	{ Hampden. Worcester.
G. T. FLETCHER,	{ Berkshire. Hampshire. Franklin.
HENRY T. BAILEY,	{ State Industrial Training.

The duties of the agents are defined in part by the provisions of the statutes, and in part by the rules of the Board of Education ; section 9 of chapter 41 provides that “ The Board may appoint one or more suitable agents to visit the several cities and towns, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the schools, of conferring with teachers and committees, of lecturing upon subjects connected with education, and in general of giving and receiving information upon such subjects, in the same manner as the secretary might do if he were present.”

In accordance with the rules of the Board, the agents are to assist in conducting teachers' institutes, and, on the request of the visitors, to examine the State normal schools ; and, when requested, they are to report to the Board in person or in writing, and at the close of the year they are to submit to the Board a written report of their work during the year, with such observations and suggestions as in their judgment may seem desirable and useful.

In obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth and the rules of the Board of Education, the agents are doing important

service for the public schools. They visit the towns of their districts, and, with members of the school boards, endeavor to make themselves familiar, by personal observation, with the state of public instruction in these towns. In the course of inspection they direct their attention to the condition of the school-houses and school grounds; to the character of the exercises conducted in the classes; to the way employed by the teacher in presenting the objects and subjects of knowledge; to the means of teaching and learning provided for the teachers and pupils; to the completeness and regularity of attendance; and to the results the school life of the children is producing on their intellectual and moral development.

After the examination of the schools of a town have been made, the teachers are invited to a meeting, at which the observations made by the agent during his visits become the subjects of mutual discussion. This is personal and intelligent work, and is adapted to produce some definite results. It generally accomplishes a higher end than that produced by mere abstract statements, or even by emphatic declamations relating to the legal and professional duties of the teacher, and made by those who have formed the dangerous habit of judging without reference to facts founded on either experience or observation.

This supervision by the agents over the schools, especially over those in the rural towns, is keeping them in the line of progress, and commending them to the cordial support of the people. The labor of organizing the State teachers' institutes falls largely upon the agents, and they always take an important part in conducting the exercises. They perform efficient service for the towns in aiding them in organizing superintendent districts, and they are ever ready to aid the new superintendents in performing the service peculiar to their new office. They form a sort of medium between the State and the towns, through which the State may know in what manner the towns are obeying the laws relating to compulsory education. They are received everywhere with favor, and are encouraged by a consciousness that their services are not only appreciated, but that they are eminently useful. They usually meet on Saturday mornings at the office of the secretary, to report the results of their labors during the week, and to make plans for future work.

The agents are now directing especial attention to the manner in which the towns are complying with the law relating to instruction in physiology and hygiene, with reference to temperance; to the introduction of the elements of physical science into the elementary schools; to the extension of the system of school superintendence by special agents prepared for that service, and to school attendance.

Mr. Walton has rendered important service in preparing for this report the summary of statistics, and the various tables showing the progress made in our school affairs during the last ten years, and their present condition. From the statistics furnished in these tables the unprejudiced inquirer after facts may learn that Massachusetts, ever striving to have her character correspond with her reputation, is making constant and intelligent advances in the administration of her system of public schools.

The agents of the Board have had special training for their responsible work, and I desire to commend them for their successful and faithful service in promoting the efficiency of public instruction in the Commonwealth.

The supervision of the schools by superintendents has received a very decided impulse since the enactment of the law providing for pecuniary aid to towns forming union districts. The operations of the law are very greatly facilitated by the assistance which the agents render the committees in consummating and fostering the unions.

In the appendix to this report will be found a list of the superintendents throughout the State. Those having charge of superintendent districts are included in the list.

For the reports of the agents, see appendix to this report.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

From the reports sent in to the office of the secretary of the Board of Education, and from observations made in all parts of the State by the secretary and agents of the Board, ample evidence is obtained that the public school spirit in the Commonwealth was never more in earnest for educational progress than at the present time.

The amount of money raised the last year for the support of

the schools was the largest sum ever raised for that purpose in a single year in the history of the State.

The number of persons of all ages in the public schools increased for the year by a ratio of 2.3 per cent. This increase for the year was the largest, with one or two exceptions, ever before noted in our records, and shows that an increased proportion of our school children are attending the public schools.

There is an increased interest in secondary instruction, manifested in two ways: first, by a considerable increase in the number of our high schools, and in the attendance upon them; and second, by the advance made in their methods of instruction.

The cities and large towns of the Commonwealth are all provided with special and efficient supervision of their public schools. The smaller towns are uniting into districts for the purpose of securing for their schools a supervision equally efficient.

The normal schools are sending out from their graduating classes a select number of trained teachers, who find immediate and constant employment. By the last returns it appears that more than one-third of the whole number of public school teachers in the Commonwealth have received a professional training.

The Board of Education employs six agents, who are devoting themselves to a thorough examination of the schools in the districts assigned to them. One of these agents is the State director of industrial art education. It is his duty to see that industrial and mechanical drawing are introduced into the public schools according to the provisions of the statutes. In this way we are adding the industrial element to our courses of instruction.

The State teachers' institutes, now held in every part of the State each year, are attended by all the teachers in the communities where the institutes are held, and the teachers are quite generally accompanied by the school officers who employ them, and have control of their work. The teachers in many of the towns are forming classes for the systematic study of the principles of teaching, and the true method of teaching founded upon them. In many of the cities and large towns the school superintendents are organizing training schools for teachers, as a kind of adjunct of the State normal schools. The normal

schools, the teachers' institutes, the voluntary classes for the study of educational principles and methods, and the local training schools, are doing a good work in preparing the teachers for an intelligent management of public instruction.

There is now a general movement in the State towards the establishment of county truant schools, in which truant children, and those that persist in disturbing the good order of the public schools by violating their rules and regulations, may be provided with well-ordered homes, and with a good intellectual and industrial education.

Our school-houses are rapidly improving in their personal appearance, and in the possession of more of the elements of comfort and convenience than could be discovered in the school-houses of earlier times. As a result, every intelligent and friendly inquirer after the truth will find that the public schools of the Commonwealth, while still below that which we are accustomed to call perfection, are holding their usual high rank among the schools of the country.

I would recommend that the school laws be amended so as to allow school committees to grant certificates, without examination, to candidates for teaching who are graduates of our State normal schools; that provisions be made for the appointment of a State agent, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with local authorities in executing the laws relating to truants and absentees from school; and that provisions be made for a State examination of public school teachers.

LIBRARIES.

There will be found in this report an account of the free public libraries of the Commonwealth, together with a collection of cuts representing many of our library buildings. This part of the report has been prepared by Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, of the State library, with great labor, from information obtained by him directly from the towns themselves in which the libraries are located. This account of our free libraries must form a most important part of the history of education in the Commonwealth.

The first library of which we have any account was founded at Memphis, two thousand years before Christ. It was placed

in the king's palace, over the entrance of which were inscribed these words, "The healing of the soul," signifying that within could be found the means of producing spiritual health. Since these ancient times in the world's history, libraries public and private, national and State, have been established in every civilized country in the world. Their origin and growth mark the progress of civilization, for whose promotion they have ever been the most potent instruments.

The notion of a public library is really of modern date. John Harvard, in 1637, gave with other property his entire library of three hundred and twenty volumes to Harvard College, and this, added to other donations made about the same time, laid the foundation of one of the best libraries in the country. There is now a public library in very many of the towns in the Commonwealth, and we have become a reading people. Good books are now considered to be as necessary to mental health and growth as is our daily bread to the health and growth of the body.

In many towns books are collected and arranged in the public libraries with special reference to that sort of reading which will best aid the children in the acquisition of the knowledge taught in the schools, and in the cultivation of good taste.

It is of the utmost consequence that the books of a public library be of the right sort, for they have the same effect upon the minds of those who read them as have the companions with whom they associate. No one can read a bad book and escape entirely from the evil consequences of the act. No one can read with a reflective mind a good book without being made stronger and better as he comes into intimate communion with the great and good, whose thoughts are revealed to him in their writings. Buffon says that the style of an author is the man himself. Therefore, by reading one may associate with the wise and good of all ages and all nations.

Rules for Reading. — Sir William Hamilton has made some excellent observations on the proper way of reading, and reduces his rules to three in number. The first relates to the quantity, the second to the quality, of that which is to be read, and the third to the mode of reading. Under the first rule he advises that we read some books much, rather than many books hastily. Quintilian gives the same advice.

Martin Luther says, “ All who would study with advantage in any art whatsoever ought to betake themselves to the reading of some sure and certain works oftentimes over ; for to read many books produceth confusion rather than learning, like as those who dwell everywhere are not anywhere at home.”

This has been called the reading age. Many read without a purpose, — simply for the sake of reading. Such exercises cultivate the passive powers only, and may weaken the creative faculty and corrupt the taste.

Under the rule relating to quality of that which is to be read, we are advised to select such books as communicate useful information in the best manner, and such as awaken the emotional nature to those exalted aspirations that urge one to live a noble life.

It is necessary for every one who would keep pace with the progress of the age to read with a reflective mind the best writings that relate to his own work in life. Every teacher of the public schools in this Commonwealth should have a choice selection of books in his library relating to the history of education, to its principles and to its methods ; and these books should be carefully read as occasions for those clear, distinct and comprehensive ideas that render the practice of teaching a wholly intelligent process.

As the present condition of human society is the product of the past, the history we study should begin with the present, and, by an analysis of what we find with us, we may work our way back to ancient times. This is the scientific method of investigating the phenomena connected with all natural as well as all human history.

Writings describing fictitious events may be read for the accomplishment of two ends : first, to amuse and furnish rest to a weary mind ; second, to teach important moral truth. If moral truth is taught by ascribing the intelligence of a person to an inanimate thing or to an inferior animal, or by creating a person for the occasion, and making them all exhibit the moral qualities and habits we wish to illustrate, moral lessons may be taught objectively and without awakening either opposition or prejudice. For these reasons the most successful teachers of morals have always resorted, in connection with a good exam-

ple of their own, to fables and parables, in teaching the philosophy and the modes of right moral conduct.

Under the third rule Hamilton advises that we read a good book as we study an important subject or object of knowledge. First gain a general notion of the purpose of the author, by an examination of his book as a whole; then direct attention to the parts of it in their order. After this has been done, the reader may learn, as he reads, the relation the parts bear to one another and to the whole. This mode of reading is important, for in no other way can we discover the full meaning of an author, as we attempt to learn it through the discourse he has constructed. The ability to read well is a sign of scholarship and of good teaching. It is a most valuable acquisition, and worthy of the attention it is now receiving in all our public schools.

J. W. DICKINSON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Dr.

APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Cr.

1890.	1890.	Appropriation, chapter 18, Acts of 1890,	\$74,924 50
Bridgewater Normal School:— Salary of principal, . . . \$2,800 00 Salaries of assistants, . . . 11,613 44 Janitor service, . . . 480 00 Watchmen, . . . 530 25 Repairs, . . . 191 46 Printing, . . . 106 07 Fuel, . . . 650 00 Advertising, . . . 99 13 Apparatus, . . . 142 05 School of observation, . . . 497 60	\$17,110 00		
Framingham Normal School:— Salary of principal, . . . \$2,800 00 Salaries of assistants, . . . 10,094 71 Janitor service, . . . 840 00 Repairs, . . . 588 25 Fuel, . . . 1,164 97 Printing, . . . 45 50 Apparatus, . . . 107 07 Books, . . . 226 87 Advertising, . . . 82 19 Watchmen, . . . 450 00	16,399 56		
Salem Normal School:— Salary of principal, . . . \$3,000 00 Salaries of assistants, . . . 9,484 72 Janitor service, . . . 600 00 Repairs, . . . 433 99			

Water,	55 00				
Fuel,	380 75				
Printing,	73 00				
Apparatus,	33 12				
Chemicals,	63 74				
Advertising,	90 00				
Gas,	13 86				
Binding,	64 70				
		14,292 88			
Westfield Normal School : —					
Salary of principal,	\$2,800 00				
Salaries of assistants,	8,066 56				
Janitor service,	500 03				
Repairs,	233 57				
Watchmen,	427 47				
Stationery,	82 90				
Apparatus,	201 51				
Gas,	54 46				
Printing,	75 14				
Fuel,	754 41				
Advertising,	52 25				
Water,	20 00				
Books,	426 79				
		13,695 09			
Worcester Normal School : —					
Salary of principal,	\$2,800 00				
Salaries of assistants,	7,499 72				
Janitor service,	600 00				
Repairs,	755 17				
Fuel,	499 34				
Stationery,	275 49				
		\$12,429 72	\$61,497 53		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>				<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$74,924 50

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION — CONTINUED.
 APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS — *Concluded.*

Dr.

Cr.

1890.	<i>Amounts brought forward, .</i> Worcester Normal School—Con.	\$12,429 72	\$61,497 53	1890.	<i>Amount brought forward, .</i>	\$74,924 50
	Printing,	374 25				
	Ice,	51 20				
	Telephone,	50 00				
	Water,	26 35				
	Apparatus,	113 49				
	Advertising,	43 50				
	Music,	61 24				
Dec. 31,	Balance unexpended,		13,149 75 277 22	Dec. 31,		
			\$74,924 50			\$74,924 50

APPROPRIATION FOR NORMAL ART SCHOOL.

1890.		\$2,800 00	\$16,199 06 94	1890.	Appropriated by chapter 18, Acts of 1890,	\$16,200 00
	Salary of principal,	11,110 28				
	Salaries of assistants,	1,010 08				
	Janitor service,	137 96				
	Repairs,	702 22				
	Fuel,	70 20				
	Gas,	53 20				
	Water,	137 62				
	Advertising,	177 50				
	Printing,					
Dec. 31,	Balance unexpended,		\$16,199 06 94			
			\$16,200 00			\$16,200 00

APPROPRIATION FOR AID TO NORMAL PUPILS.

1890.	Amount paid:—	1890.	Appropriated by chapter 18, Acts of 1890,	1890.
June 19,	Bridgewater school, . . .	\$622 96		\$4,000 00
	Framingham school, . . .	131 14		
	Salem school, . . .	426 23		
	Westfield school, . . .	704 92		
	Worcester school, . . .	114 75		
			\$2,000 00	
			2,000 00	
Dec. 31,	Balance unexpended, . . .		\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00

APPROPRIATION FOR AGENTS OF THE BOARD.

1890.	1890.	Appropriated by chapter 18, Acts of 1890,	1890.
George A. Walton, salary, . .	\$2,500 00		\$17,200 00
George A. Walton, expenses, .	364 01		
George H. Martin, salary, . .	2,500 00		
George H. Martin, expenses, .	351 80		
John T. Prince, salary, . . .	2,500 00		
John T. Prince, expenses, . .	357 14		
Andrew W. Edson, salary, . .	2,500 00		
Andrew W. Edson, expenses, .	450 01		
G. T. Fletcher, salary, . . .	2,500 00		
G. T. Fletcher, expenses, . .	465 44		
Henry T. Bailey, salary, . . .	2,000 00		
Henry T. Bailey, expenses, . .	419 43		
		\$16,907 83	
		292 17	
Dec. 31,	Balance unexpended, . . .		\$17,200 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION — CONCLUDED.

Dr.

APPROPRIATION FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Cr.

1890.		1890.	Appropriated by chapter 18, Acts of 1890,	\$2,000 00
	Paid for instructors and expenses of institutes at Attleborough, Cummington, South Dartmouth, South Deerfield, Enfield, Florida, Fitchburg, Granville, Hanover, Hardwick, Lawrence, East Longmeadow, Needham, Newburyport, Northborough, Princeton, Randolph, Shirley, Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Waltham, Westford and Whitman,	\$1,973 07 26 93		
Dec. 31,	Balance unexpended,			\$2,000 00

APPROPRIATION FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

1890.		1890.	Appropriated by chapter 18, Acts of 1890,	\$1,200 00
	School registers and printing, Messenger and expressage, Stationery and postage, Preparation of statistics, Telegrams and type-writer,	\$414 85 439 58 201 69 125 00 13 00		
Dec. 31,	Balance unexpended,	\$1,194 12 5 88		\$1,200 00

APPROPRIATION FOR TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

1890.	Amounts paid, as follows:—	\$37 67	1890.	Appropriated by chapter 18, Acts of 1890,	\$400 00
May 2,	Kate Gannett Wells, . . .	15 70			
Nov. 17,	Kate Gannett Wells, . . .	129 73			
Dec. 2,	A. P. Stone, . . .	75 95			
13,	M. B. Whitney, . . .	9 15			
19,	A. A. Miner, . . .	47 50			
24,	E. B. Stoddard, . . .				
31,	Balance unexpended, . . .				
		\$315 70			
		84 30			
		\$400 00			\$400 00

C. B. TILLINGHAST, *Treasurer.*

APPENDIXES.

A.

REPORT OF GEORGE A. WALTON,

AGENT OF THE BOARD.



REPORT.

To the Board of Education.

During the past year above a third of my time was spent upon work in the office of the secretary of the Board. School inspection and public meetings, with special labor for school superintendent districts occupied the remainder of the year; the chief part of this was spent in the county of Middlesex, a small part in Barnstable.

My visits extended to twenty-seven towns and to two hundred and forty-one schools. In towns where the visits embraced all or nearly all the schools, half-day meetings were held with the teachers and committees, for the purpose of considering such changes as were suggested by my inspection. A number of evening meetings were called, to discuss the means for improving the schools, among them the employment of school superintendents. To these meetings the people were invited.

Six institutes were held in Middlesex, of which the general charge and conduct were left to me. Besides these, the regular conventions of teachers and superintendents and the usual examinations and normal school graduations were attended.

SCHOOLS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middlesex County has fifty-four towns. The conditions favorable to making good schools are more uniformly enjoyed in this county than in any other county in the State, excepting Suffolk. The population is concentrated in large towns and cities, there being eight of the latter and only about the same number of small, sparsely settled towns. This concentration makes it possible to organize, and administer the schools so as to secure the greatest efficiency with a relatively small expenditure of money. But the accumulation of wealth renders it not difficult to make the largest appropriations, if need be.

Practically the great body of the children are in carefully graded schools. Few of these are kept for less than thirty-six weeks; the large majority continue through the year.

Steady progress is making throughout the county towards the consolidation and abolition of small schools, so that lengthened terms and proper grading for all are in immediate prospect. The example of Concord, which is a notable one in this respect, is being followed by her neighbors, Lexington and Bedford, both of which are constructing new buildings to facilitate the process.

Fewer occasions for irregularity of attendance present themselves in this than in some other parts of the State.

There is no other portion, excepting Suffolk, where the average of the wages paid to the teachers is so high, or where the tenure of the teacher's office is so permanent; nor is there any other portion where a larger ratio of the teachers is professionally trained at normal or other training schools.

Another favoring circumstance in Middlesex County is the form and quality of the supervision. Good supervision is rendered necessary by the complexity of the school systems, and the large interest involved; and it is rendered practicable by the financial condition of most of the towns. Twenty-three of the towns and cities employ professional superintendents, all students of modern methods, experienced in teaching, and now giving their entire time and energy to the conduct of school affairs. Thirteen other towns in the county employ, for the superintendence of the schools, one person, who, though he has some other occupation, devotes a portion of his time to this as his regular work. In the remaining eighteen towns there is much effective supervision, which is by the school-committee plan.

Two of the State normal schools are within easy reach of all parts of this county; one is within it. These contribute to increase the efficiency of the schools indirectly through the stimulating influence of the entrance examinations, and very directly through the work of the normal graduates employed.

There are a few towns and many schools in the county which I have not yet reached; but my observations in those that have been seen, with my knowledge of the schools of all parts of the State, warrant me in saying that, as the result of the favorable circum-

stances above enumerated, and others not mentioned, the schools of Middlesex stand in the front rank of the schools of the State. In future, I hope to report them more in detail.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

Teachers' meetings are relied upon as one means of keeping the teachers and people acquainted with the improved methods of instruction, and the schools abreast of the times. These meetings consist of state and county conventions of teachers; of associations of superintendents, State and district; of town associations of teachers; and of State teachers' institutes.

ASSOCIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS.

The conventions of the year were all largely attended, vital subjects were discussed by able men and women, and the liveliest interest on the part of the teachers and people was elicited. Among these meetings not the least interesting are those of the district superintendents just entering upon the work of administering the school affairs in the small towns. Here are discussed the duties of superintendents concerning the examination and selection of teachers, the direction of their work and methods; the practicability of grading mixed schools; the preparation of their courses of studies; school examinations and promotions; committees' and teachers' meetings; school inspection; how and what to observe, etc. Nearly all who have entered this service have been practical teachers; most are without much experience in supervision, but all are enthusiastic in their work. The agents of the Board gratefully accept the opportunity offered by these meetings to co-operate in improving the class of schools the district superintendents have in hand.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Three of the six teachers' institutes held in Middlesex County were conducted upon the ordinary plan, the entire body of the teachers constituting a single class for all the exercises; three were formed into separate classes for the principal exercises, the classes corresponding to the three grades of common-school work. By the introduction into the institutes of methods in English composition

and literature, rhetoric, geometry and Latin, they seem more fully to meet the demands of the different grades of teachers. The attendance upon all the institutes was large, and the interest in the exercises most gratifying.

Four meetings were held in Middlesex, and four others were attended in Worcester County, which were in the nature of institutes; the teachers of a town or group of towns were brought together for a meeting with the superintendent and two of the agents of the Board, for the discussion of methods of teaching, and school management. One of these meetings was called by the superintendent (wisely, as it seemed to me) on the afternoon of the first day of the term. This kind of meeting has the advantage of smaller numbers than usually attend the teachers' institutes, and of a larger teaching force than a meeting with a single agent. These meetings were held for a half day. They had the unqualified approval of all who attended. Such meetings could be held in all the towns with profit, even were there to be less inspection of schools, in order to make time for them.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

In Middlesex County the per cent. of attendance, based upon the average membership, is ninety-two. This per cent. is only equalled in the counties of Nantucket and Norfolk. It is a highly creditable showing for the schools, for the pupils and for the teachers. The school thus exerts an important influence so far as it extends. But, when we look again, and see that the average attendance, based upon the whole number that enter the schools, is but seventy-four per cent., then we are compelled to admit that the influence of the school falls far short of what it ought to be. A great injustice is done to the tax payer, twenty to twenty-five per cent. of whose money is wasted in providing school privileges for this large number of non-attendants; while a more serious wrong still is done the children permitted thus to pass the proffered instruction idly by. This evil is not confined to Middlesex; the average per cent. of attendance for the State upon the above basis is just seventy-four.

The law enacted by the Legislature of last year, extending annual compulsory attendance from twenty to thirty weeks, will diminish

the amount of this part-time attendance. But, till parents become convinced of the unwisdom of suffering and encouraging the neglect of the opportunities freely offered by the schools, the injustice and wrong will continue. Abstract justice and right would demand that all the children of compulsory age should be required to attend school the entire time the schools are kept, and that all the schools should be kept at least eight months in the year.

TRUANCY AND THE TRUANT SCHOOL.

Though the evil of non-attendance lies principally with the parents, and is chargeable to their neglect or cupidity, there are a few children in every town who require the stringent provisions of the law to compel their attendance at school. They are outside the restraining influences of a good home; they are truant children and the associates of truants,—children growing up in idleness, and forming dissolute habits which lead away from good citizenship to the practice of vice and crime. Extreme cases of this class are occasionally brought, under the law, to justice; but the greater number are borne with long after forbearance ceases to be a virtue; and, having passed beyond the age for compulsory attendance, unschooled and uncultured, they are gradually absorbed into the life of the people.

Everywhere in the cities and large towns there is a class of wayward, not to say vagabond, children. What Middlesex needs is a good home school for the restraint, discipline and instruction of these children. When our county commissioners learn to read the statute which requires that they “shall” establish a truant school on petition of three towns,—when they learn that shall means must and not may, there will be no longer delay in providing this much-needed institution. The commissioners, it is well understood, are only waiting to feel the pressure of those towns which feel the school to be a pressing need. Such towns are not wanting.

Such an establishment is needed not alone for non-attendants, but also for disobedient and incorrigible children attending school, who require a stricter discipline than is necessary for the mass of the pupils. Already some of this class have been committed to a truant school,—in an almshouse. Let Middlesex establish a first-class truant school, call it and make it a home school; it will help the

attendance and discipline of all the schools, and save from crime the children of the street already in its incipient stages.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The school supervision of Middlesex may be classed under three heads: that by school committees, that by superintendents who divide their time between supervision and some other occupation, and that by superintendents who devote their whole time to the service. As already stated, eighteen of the towns are without superintendents; these contain sixteen per cent. of the school population; thirteen have part-time superintendents; these contain eleven per cent. of the school population; and twenty-three have full-time superintendents. The class last named includes all the cities, and about an equal number of large and of small towns. It embraces seventy-three per cent. of the school population of the county. In all the cities the plan has been long established, and is an integral and essential part of the school system. All but two of the towns that have adopted the system, did so within two years, or since the passage of the act of 1888, which provided for uniting towns into supervisory districts. From nearly all of these towns I have letters written by the school committees commending the plan, — not one contains a word that is adverse to it.

To show its practical effect (1) upon the work of the committee, (2) upon that of the teacher, (3) upon the school, and (4) to show how it impresses the people, a few extracts from these letters are here given: —

Extracts from Letters on the School Superintendency.

[FROM LITTLETON.]

“The town of Littleton has now had an experience of about one and one-half years with this system of school supervision. Under the new system we are sure to have for a superintendent a man who is a specialist in his department, and who gives his whole time to school work. It follows necessarily, from the fact that the superintendent works upon a foundation of general principles, which represent the accumulated experience of the educators of all ages, that a change in superintendent does not mean a sudden change in the whole school work, but a continual improvement and development along well-defined lines.

“ We find, under the present system of supervision, that schools are constantly becoming better graded; the standard of all the schools is raised. Teachers feel that they are responsible for their work to some one who knows just what they are doing, and who knows more about teaching than they know. The regular teachers’ meeting which is held by the superintendent is a great help to the teachers, and through them to the schools.

“ The committee find the superintendent of great assistance in relieving them of that part of school work which they are in no way fitted to do. His suggestions as to rules and regulations, courses of study and methods of work, his recommendation of the best books and apparatus, and his nomination of teachers, make it easy for the committee to add to the efficiency of the schools.”

[FROM WILMINGTON.]

“ It is the unanimous opinion of this Board that the school superintendency, although of too short duration to show great results in our schools, is a step in the right direction; it can be said to have already contributed substantial aid, directly or indirectly, sufficient to more than offset the entire proportionate expense incurred, even if the town was not to be reimbursed by the State for a large per cent. of the same. It aids the schools, scholars and teachers, as well as relieves the committees, by extending one supervision over the entire system; it systematizes the outlying schools, and improves attendance; tends to rouse a friendly spirit of rivalry; puts new life and vigor into the scholars, and incites the teachers by giving them new ideas; thereby bringing about a healthy, permanent improvement, with the attendant results, — a higher and better grade of schools.”

[FROM AYER.]

“ As this is but the second term of his service, it is a little early to look for anything like results, but we feel confident he is working in the right direction. The work performed by the superintendent, looking after the teachers, their methods, the amount and nature of their work, etc., is work which heretofore has to a great extent been left undone. The principal relief to the committee comes from the knowledge that the work of our teachers is under constant supervision, and that it is being done as it should be. I have reason to

believe that the work of the superintendent is appreciated by the better class of our citizens, and that they are in full sympathy with the plan.”

[FROM BEDFORD.]

“The schools have more thorough and intelligent supervision, and are more fully kept up with the times. The superintendency lifts from the committee many burdens; the committee and superintendent form an ‘advisory body,’ and work harmoniously together. The more intelligent people are in full sympathy with the plan, and it is growing in favor with all that watch its success.”

[FROM BILLERICA.]

“I believe in school supervision. Its tendency is to increase the efficiency of the schools in the following ways:—

“1. It keeps the teacher up to a higher standard, since she feels that she is more thoroughly over-looked, and that her work is constantly coming into comparison with that of the other teachers of the town.

“2. The ambition of the scholars is roused, as they look forward to the frequent visits of the superintendent, whom they regard as a sort of superior teacher.

“3. It helps to promote unity in the work and methods of the different schools.

“4. The teachers are helped to teach better, through the suggestions and advice of a supervisor.

“Supervision helps the committee, from its power of examining into details of the school management more thoroughly than the ordinary committee has the time to do.”

“From what I have seen of the working of the superintendency in our town, I am fully committed in its favor. We have a superintendent who is untiring in his work; he organizes teachers’ meetings, lays out courses of studies, plans the line of attack, enforces discipline, looks after the buildings and attends to the supplies; as a consequence, school affairs move along very pleasantly. Like any other change, it will commend itself to the mass of the people when the results are so apparent as to command notice.”

[FROM CARLISLE.]

“It is a step in the right direction and one that will be of vast benefit to both the schools and teachers, furnishing them with a trained superintendent, one who devotes all his time to the business and can bring to the office abilities that little towns like ours are unable to obtain by the old way. It relieves the school committee from duties which many are incapable of performing intelligently.”

[FROM HOPKINTON.]

“There is a marked improvement in the working of the schools since the advent of our superintendent. The teachers are more than pleased with his methods and advice. He relieves the committee in a great measure.”

[FROM BURLINGTON.]

“I am well satisfied that it is a judicious arrangement for all concerned. The superintendent's instructions to our teachers will result in great benefit to the pupils. He has assisted both the teachers and pupils. So far as I can judge, the people are satisfied with the supervision.”

[FROM BELMONT.]

“In respect to the wisdom of establishing the office of superintendent in this town there can be no question. I am satisfied that the service of our superintendent, Mr. Hall, has contributed materially to the welfare of our schools, and the pupils and teachers in them. Improved methods, uniformity of instruction and wisely directed effort have accomplished results which, in my judgment, more than repay the additional expense of superintendence.

“Our committee within the limitations of their time and abilities attend to their several duties; but they cannot be expected to furnish the schools with the useful, frequent and valuable supervision given by our superintendent, educated specially for such duty, and whose sole occupation is to perform it, and, in order to do so efficiently, to keep himself familiar with the views and methods of the ablest educators of the day.”

The above quotations show that the plan of employing superintendents of schools works with entire satisfaction in the small towns.

Testimony to the same effect might be accumulated from the larger towns. Nothing can be stronger evidence of the good effects of the plan than the fact that some of them, as Woburn, Marlborough, Framingham, and others throughout the State, have continued it year after year, and, with one or two exceptions out of a hundred superintendencies, no town or city has ever receded from the plan. The same fact exists, too, in relation to the superintendency in towns having part-time superintendents.

It would not be safe to assume, nor would it be true, that, in every town having a superintendent, the schools are better, or better supervised than some in towns where the supervision is wholly by school committees. Other conditions operate which compensate for the defects inherent in the school-committee plan of supervision; the schools in some of these admit of better grading; the more careful selection of teachers, the higher wages paid, the influence exerted by individual members of the committee, the school spirit which pervades the town, — all these tend, whatever the plan of supervision, to improve the schools. Yet the general proposition holds, that the more fully the supervision is entrusted to one person, himself a competent superintendent, all other things being equal, the greater the efficiency of the schools. The employment of such a person greatly aids in securing the right conditions for good schools; and, where these combine with the superintendent, there the schools attain their greatest elevation.

And what the schools of Middlesex need, more than all things else, is that every town should, as speedily as possible, fall into the line of progress by securing for herself the services of a first-class school superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. WALTON.

WEST NEWTON, Dec. 31, 1890.

B.

REPORT OF GEORGE H. MARTIN,
AGENT OF THE BOARD.

REPORT.

To the Board of Education.

My field of work for 1890 has been the same as for 1889; viz., Essex, Suffolk, Plymouth, Dukes and Nantucket counties. My inspection work has been chiefly in Essex County, where I have visited all the schools in Amesbury, Beverly, Georgetown, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Newbury, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott and West Newbury. I have visited some schools in Lynn, Haverhill and Gloucester. These, with the schools of Nantucket, and some in Plymouth County, make the whole number of schools visited about 420.

As usual, I have held meetings of teachers and committees in all these towns, and in several I have addressed the public in evening meetings. During the autumn I attended thirteen institutes, teaching history, arithmetic and English literature.

Of the condition of public school interests in Essex County I am unable to make any comparative statement, as I have seen none of the schools before; but I find in several of the towns that organization of schools, based on a systematic course of study, and some of those methods of instruction, which are supposed to characterize progressive communities. Still more common are devices which are given currency through teachers' conventions and teachers' periodicals. Some of these courses of study are very crude, some of the methods are imperfectly understood and applied, and many of the devices are so used as to hinder more than they help; but, considered generally, they are signs of life, if not of progress, and indicate a spirit back of them which needs only to be fostered and directed to bring the schools up with the best. Three towns in the county, Rockport and Manchester unitedly, and Marblehead singly, have recently employed professional superintendents. Already the improvement in school affairs is conspicuous. Wide differences mark

the communities. Contiguity of territory does not ensure similarity of school conditions; the most pronounced and dogmatic conservatism is found in one community, and in an adjoining one there is an equally pronounced eagerness for reform. In one town are all the signs of lethargy, truancy and absenteeism; school buildings neglected, scanty appliances, poor teachers, poorly paid. Close by are towns characterized by an earnest and healthy school spirit. Within the limits of the same town almost as wide differences exist. Under the plan of dividing the schools among the committee for supervision, it is possible for gross neglect to exist, and no one know it. I have found schools which have had no committee visits for months or terms. In one part of a town the school premises are in a disgracefully neglected condition, in another they are properly cared for. The explanation is, that one man neglects his duty and another does what his office requires. That general charge and superintendence of the schools, which, since 1826, has been vested in the town committee as a board, in many towns has been so distributed as to defeat the end of the law, and the relation of the committeemen to the schools has become more personal than official.

In some towns the school laws of the State are habitually violated through ignorance. No records of school committee proceedings are kept; teachers are not examined, and the certificates which the law requires are not given; subjects which should be taught in all schools are not taught, — notably drawing, physiology and hygiene. It is gratifying to feel that these are exceptional conditions, and that most committeemen are interested in the schools, and are doing better service than they are paid for. In all towns, too, the sympathies of the people are with the schools, so far as they think at all, and their apathy is due to a confidence that the schools are doing well enough. This confidence is increased by the reports which the committees annually make. If the people are told, year after year, by those who ought to know, that the teachers are excellent and that the schools are in a satisfactory condition, it is not surprising if they lay the flattering unction to their souls.

In a recent school report the teachers of the town are characterized as follows: —

No. 1. No word of ours in commendation of his qualifications or

work can add to the honorable record he has made as teacher or citizen.

No. 2. A young lady of excellent qualities and character, and fully qualified for the duties of the position.

No. 3. School is regarded as one of the best in town.

No. 4. A lady possessing superior qualifications as a teacher.

No. 5. ——— has developed some very remarkable qualities for this class of school work. No other teacher would be thought of for this position.

No. 6. ——— has always been regarded as one of our best teachers. Her work the past year is fully up to the former standard.

No. 7. A lady of superior qualifications, a natural disciplinarian, thoroughly cultivated, having had extensive experience in teaching, and greatly in love with her work.

No. 8. ——— is known to be a successful teacher. The year closes with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

No. 9. ———'s great love for children, unfaltering patience, exact and methodical system of study and discipline, render her pre-eminently successful in her work.

No. 10. ———'s second year in this school, and it has been a very successful one.

No. 11. We think ——— is pre-eminently adapted to this department of school work.

No. 12. There is not a teacher in town more justly esteemed by parents or pupils.

No. 13. ——— possesses the rare faculty of maintaining a very high standard of discipline, and at the same time retaining the love and esteem of her pupils.

Usually such reports are honestly made by men whose standard of judgment has been formed under conditions purely local, without any opportunity for comparison. Sometimes they are made for a purpose, when a spirit of discontent has become manifest in the community, and new measures begin to be called for. In either case such reports do harm.

One thing may be said with emphasis of every community. The people want good schools, and are willing to pay for them. They are willing, too, to adopt any measures which they believe essential to secure such schools. What is needed to bring all the towns up to the level of the best is not more law, but more light. The great work to be done is not to undermine public confidence in the school system, but to show what improvements are possible in individual

communities, and how such improvements can be brought about. To remove local conceit, to dispel local prejudices, to overcome local inertia, is a work the necessity for which presses upon the agents of the Board perhaps more than on any other class of school officials.

NATURE STUDY IN PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

In my last report I spoke of the steps which had been taken by the Plymouth County Teachers' Association to introduce the elementary study of nature into the schools. A statement of the results of the movement may be of interest and service.

In October, 1889, a circular was sent to all the towns. This contained the plan proposed by the association, with suggestions for carrying it out. (This circular was printed in the fifty-third report of the Board, page 255.) As far as the names were known, the circulars were sent directly to the teachers. In other cases they were sent to the superintendent, or chairman of the local school board, with a request to distribute. Some teachers failed to receive the enclosure. In several towns the committees failed to distribute. In September, 1890, the following circular was distributed in the same way, asking for a report of the work done: —

Nature Study in Plymouth County Schools.

NOTE. — Please report *any* work done, however little. Make *some* reply, however brief. Use the back of this sheet for general report. If you have any collection that can be exhibited at the convention, write soon to the undersigned. Send this report, before October 1, to

JOHN I. RACKLIFFE,
Campello, Mass.

1. Number of trees studied.
2. Number of specimens collected: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{woods.} \\ \text{other parts.} \end{array} \right.$
3. Do the collections belong to school, or to individuals?
4. Number of plants *found* and *named*.
5. Number of specimens preserved.
6. Have you studied animals or minerals at all?
7. Please state, in general: Plan of work. Time given to it. Have you used the work in language, drawing, geography? Do the children like it? Does it stimulate interest in other school work? What feeling is shown toward the work by people outside the school?

Reports were received from 156 schools. This is about forty per

cent. of the whole number of schools in the county. A few of these reported no work done. The following is the number of reports from each town:—

Brockton, 45; Middleborough, 15; Bridgewater, 13; Plymouth, 12; Hingham, 11; Rockland, 9; Norwell, 6; Whitman, 6; East Bridgewater, 5; West Bridgewater, 4; Hanover, 2; Hull, 2; Carver, 2; Hanson, Marshfield, Pembroke, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Kingston, 1 each, — 19 of the 27 towns.

The following towns did not report: Abington, Halifax, Lakeville, Marion, Rochester, Plympton, Scituate and Duxbury.

In many of the reports none of the questions were answered directly; many others answered the general questions, but not the specific ones; so that it is impossible to ascertain with any completeness the amount of work done. The following embraces all which the reports contained of statistical value:—

Concerning tree study: 54 reported from 1–10 trees studied; 18, from 10–20; 8, from 20–30; 5, from 31–40; 1, from 40–60; 1 reports 70; 64 reported none, or did not specify the number. In plant study: 27 reported 1–20; 22, from 20–50; 16, from 50–100; 7, more than 100; 1 reports 175; 77 reported indefinitely, of specimens preserved, 38 reported from 1–25; 32, more than 25; 65 school collections were reported, and some individual ones. Forty schools reported some study of animals, and 25 some study of minerals.

The replies to the general questions were interesting and suggestive. Here and there a phrase occurred like “the regular studies,” or “an added burden,” which seemed to indicate a want of appreciation of this work, as furnishing the teacher with a new opportunity, rather than with a new task to do or to set. But the indications of this feeling were few.

About one-third of the reports attempted to specify the amount of time given to the work. This varied from a half hour to an hour and a half a week, most commonly from five to ten minutes a day. In some schools a half-hour or more is used on Friday afternoons.

Concerning the plan of work, it appears that a majority of the teachers followed the suggestions of the circular. The work has included the following particulars:—

1. Observation of trees as they grow, frequently under direction of the teacher in after-school walks.
2. Conversations upon facts observed.
3. Collecting of parts of trees — bark, wood, leaves, fruit — by pupils.
4. Study of these parts in school in conversation lessons.
5. Writing names and descriptions upon blackboard, to be copied by pupils.
6. Description of trees, written by pupils themselves.
7. Gathering wild flowers in spring, for name, etc.
8. Some study of the parts of the flowers.
9. Drawing of forms of leaves and flowers.
10. Pressing and mounting for preservation.
11. In a few cases, study of germination from seeds planted in school-rooms.

The order of study, the amount of method put into the work, appears to have varied widely, depending probably upon the previous training of the teacher. There is evidence that in a large number of cases the work was conducted in a philosophical way, that is, an analytical way; the first study being of the whole object, the whole tree, the whole leaf, the whole flower; next, the parts, their qualities and uses. A few teachers appear to have mistaken the aim of the work, and to have required formal statements to be made, committed, and recited. Nearly all reported that they had used the nature lessons in their language work or drawing, or both, and some had made use of it in teaching geography.

Almost without exception, the reports declared that the children were interested in the work. Many reported the interest as amounting to enthusiasm, especially in searching for and collecting flowers and leaves.

One wrote, "I find that children are always interested in such work, *especially the dull ones.*"

Another said, "All the children enjoy this kind of work, and I find that at no time do they do so good general school work as when interested in some specialty of this kind."

The line of work exciting most interest seems to have varied. Some said that the boys liked the tree study, while the girls preferred the plants; some, that all preferred the trees. As to the stimulus given by this work to the other work of the school, a teacher in one

town wrote, "It most certainly did stimulate interest in other work;" while another in the same town said, "It seems to make no difference in the interest shown in other school work." Most answered in the affirmative.

In a large number of instances the interest of parents has been awakened, and they have aided generously in the collection of specimens, especially of woods. Some intimated that the parents were interested neither in this nor in any other part of the school work. A superintendent wrote that the children reflected the interest of the teachers in the work.

In some of the towns much more work has been done than was suggested by the association. In Plymouth, natural history books have been used extensively for supplementary reading, and the drawing work in the grammar schools has been based chiefly on the study of plant forms. Hingham has conducted a systematic study of animals and plants through all the grades, and has made this study the foundation of its language work.

These reports are encouraging and stimulating. They indicate a more general interest in the work than the most sanguine expected to find, and they show a readiness on the part of the teachers of the county to broaden their work, and make it more helpful to their pupils. They show, too, that a large number of the teachers understand the philosophy of their work, see the relations of the parts to each other, and can make an intelligent use of their opportunities.

The association voted to continue the work, and the following circular has been sent to the teachers. It calls for a continuation of work along the same lines as last year, and suggests a slight broadening from the simple observation and description, to comparison and elementary grouping. It also opens the way to process-study by the experimental work upon germinating plants.

1890-1891.

The Plymouth County Teachers' Association, at its annual meeting in October, recommended to the teachers to continue nature-study in the schools during the present school year. It is urged that in each school, of whatever grade, work be begun at once and continued through the year. Blanks for reports will be sent to each teacher, to be filled before close of spring term.

WINTER TERM.

Study of trees, native and cultivated, in the following order:—

- (a) General appearance: size; form; branching. Sketch.
- (b) Distinctive marks: bark; buds; favoring locality and soil; leaf habits (time of shedding, etc.); wood; appearance, qualities and uses.

In spring, add study of tree leaves. Sketch and press. For pressing, use unsized paper.

SPRING TERM.

Study of native plants, in order of appearance in flower.

- (a) Common name. Make list on board.
- (b) Favoring locality and soil.
- (c) Distinguish as herb, shrub or tree; as annual or perennial.
- (d) Time of flowering.
- (e) Parts of flower, distinguish and name. Sketch.
- (f) Compare plants for differences and resemblances. Make lists of similar plants, as flowering, ring wooded, parallel veined, leaved, etc.
- (g) Study process of germination of seeds and rooting of slips. Seeds may be planted in cotton in tumbler of water, or in earth.

Suggestions.

1. Study trees *with pupils* in out-of-school walks.
2. Use facts gained by observation for oral and written language training. A permanent record-book for each pupil may be useful.
3. Accompany work, as far as possible, with free-hand sketching.
4. Study all objects methodically: first, *the whole*,—form, size, color, surface, etc.; second, the parts, their qualities and uses.
5. Do all the work suggested, if possible. In any case *do something*, and note carefully the result.

INSTITUTE LESSONS.

At each of the institutes I presented the following plan for teaching history:—

History of United States.

Def.—The story of the *growth* of our country, from its feeble beginning to its present greatness.

Three Lines of Work.

I. — Stories from American history (fifth and sixth years).

(a) Told or read by teacher — reproduced as parts of the oral and written language work.

(b) Read by pupils as supplementary reading.

Facts and incidents of local history.

II. — Consecutive reading of an outline history, — not for recitation (seventh year).

Object. — To learn the course of events, discoveries, settlements, separation from England, extension of territory and settlement, inventions, the civil war; to induce thoughtful reading.

During this reading, fix a few dates, associate some name with each prominent event.

At close of reading, gather up results in form of tables, diagrams, etc.

III. — Topical study and recitation (eighth and ninth years).

(a) Make topic suggestive, *e.g.*, how America became known to Europeans.

(b) Introduce methodical plans of study, *e.g.* : —

Study of a War.

1. Parties.
2. Cause.
3. Occasion.
4. The campaigns.
5. The results, immediate and remote.

2. Movements.
3. Decisive battle.
4. Results.

Study of a Campaign.

- 1 Plan.
 - (a) Objective point; what and why?
 - (b) Route; what and why?
 - (c) Forces and commanders.
 - (d) Advantages and difficulties.

Study of an Administration.

- Political issues.
- Political changes.
- Industrial changes.
- Foreign relations.
- Extension of territory and settlement.

(c) Induce pupil to gather information from many sources.

(d) Derive lessons from events { by discussion.
by suggestion.

(e) Use reviews to group events for continuous narrative.

General Suggestions.

1. In all lines of work localize events by means of maps and plans. Use in recitation.
2. Make causes and results of events prominent.
3. Use biography to teach moral lessons, — courage, self-denial, fidelity to trust, perseverance, patriotism, humanity.

In the presentation of this plan it was urged that the common notion of history, as being a "narrative of past events," is inadequate and distracting. It presents no specific thing for the mind to fasten itself upon, and confusion of thought is a common and natural result. On the contrary, if history is conceived as a process by which one thing (viz., the colonial germ, simple and rudimentary) became another well-known thing (viz., our country as it is to-day), there is a singleness of thought which is conducive to clearness and to interest.

It was suggested, further, that history should have more time in the course of study. Instead of being crowded into the last one or two years of the course, it should be properly arranged and used in at least five years. The plan suggests three lines of work, each adapted to certain stages in the development of the child.

Another object prominently in mind in formulating this plan was to make the earlier study of United States history a preparation for more advanced history study in the high school. By introducing methodical plans, and by cultivating habits of reflection in the grammar schools, much time might be saved in later years, and more philosophic work done. The best schools are already working essentially along the lines here indicated.

The following outline plan was presented for the study of English literature : —

Introductory Work.

I. — Selection. A simple narrative poem.

1. Preparation by class.

(a) Read and learn the story.

(b) Find meaning of new words and uncommon expressions.

2. Class work.

(a) Story told by one, omission supplied.

(b) Meaning of words and passages given.

(c) Attention of class called to way in which story is told, — unlike pupil's way.

(1) More pleasing to the ear, —

Because of { metre.
rhyme.
alliteration.

(2) Seems more real. Imagination excited, —

By { details.
specific words.
picturesque epithets.
personification.

(3) Makes us feel more, —

By { making story more real.
direct expression of feeling.
hyperbole.

(4) Pleases the mind with pictures for ornament, —

By { similes.
metaphors.

(d) Class led to discover qualities of character in persons in story.

II. — Selection. A narrative poem, differing from the first in one or several particulars, as, metre, rhyme, number or kind of figures, intensity of feeling.

Lead class to see these differences.

III. — Require pupils to find narrative poems, and to compare with those studied in the class.

IV. — Selection. Less simple narrative poem, containing more descriptive passages.

Class read and prepare, —

1. To tell the story.
2. To explain words and passages.
3. To tell what they like in the poem, and why they like it.

V. — Selection. A purely emotional poem.

1. Preparation.

- (a) To explain words and passages.
- (b) To state what feelings are expressed.
- (c) To state what excites the feelings.
- (d) To find evidence that the feelings are excited.

2. Class work.

- (a) According to preparation.
- (b) Lead class to see effect of strong feeling to stimulate the imagination.
- (c) Lead class to find beautiful thoughts and expressions.

VI. — Require pupils to find a poem of this class, to study and compare.

VII. — Selection. A short reflective poem.

1. Preparation.

- (a) To explain words and passages.
- (b) To tell what moral truths are expressed.

2. Class work.

(a) According to preparation.

(b) Lead class to see that the truth is made more effective by being expressed with beautiful images ; hence, that poetry tends to elevate and improve us.

VIII. — Require pupils to find other similar poems, and to read and compare.

IX. — Selection. One of Bacon's Essays.

1. Class read and prepare to explain words and passages.

2. Lead class to see (1) the practical wisdom of the thought,
(2) the conciseness of the style.

X. — Selection. One of Addison's Essays.

1. Preparation as before.

2. Lead class to see (1) the ease, purity and elegance of style ;
(2) the difference between Addison and Bacon in style and thought.

XI. — Selection. Extracts from Macaulay's Essays.

Class read and find characteristics of style, and compare with Addison and Bacon.

XII. — Study the works of an author.

1. Class prepare sketch of his life.

(a) Circumstances of birth and parentage.

(b) Opportunities of early life.

(c) Social relations and habits of later life.

(d) Public relations.

(e) Religious faith.

(f) Circumstances of his death.

(g) Personal appearance.

(h) Character.

2. Select such works for study as show the range of the author's best work.

3. Study each work according to mode previously used.

4. Lead class to discover characteristics of the author. This may often be done by reading to them short extracts from other authors, presenting striking contrasts to the author under study.

5. After such study, read the most discriminating and appreciative criticism, for the purpose of comparing and correcting the judgments formed.

This plan was prepared to remedy the two most common defects in the literature work of the high schools ; viz., the absence of plan, and plans too elaborate and pretentious. This is a plan, and it is simple

and easily worked, even in the high schools of the lower grade. It aims to teach young persons what literature is, and how to study it, before it introduces them to a critical study of authors, or to the history of literature. The earlier selections are chosen without reference to their authors, but as illustrations of kinds of literature, and as stepping-stones to higher types.

Poetry is studied first, because its distinguishing qualities appeal to the mind more forcibly than do those of prose; and the narrative form is first introduced for the same reasons. Every national literature has begun with narrative poetry; and the ballad has always been the earliest type. The short poems, too, have the advantage that they can be studied as wholes at a single lesson, and the true method of study thus be developed at the start. By using these, the teacher is not so dependent upon text-books, but can select material from a wide range, and, by the hektograph or some other simple multiplying process, can supply the students with abundant material for study and comparison.

In the beginning of the prose study, an essay of Bacon's is selected, as presenting more salient points to attract the attention and stimulate interest than the longer essays of Irving or Hawthorne, which are frequently introduced into the early work.

The teachers who have followed this plan like it, and think its results more satisfactory than those which they have obtained from the plans in common use.

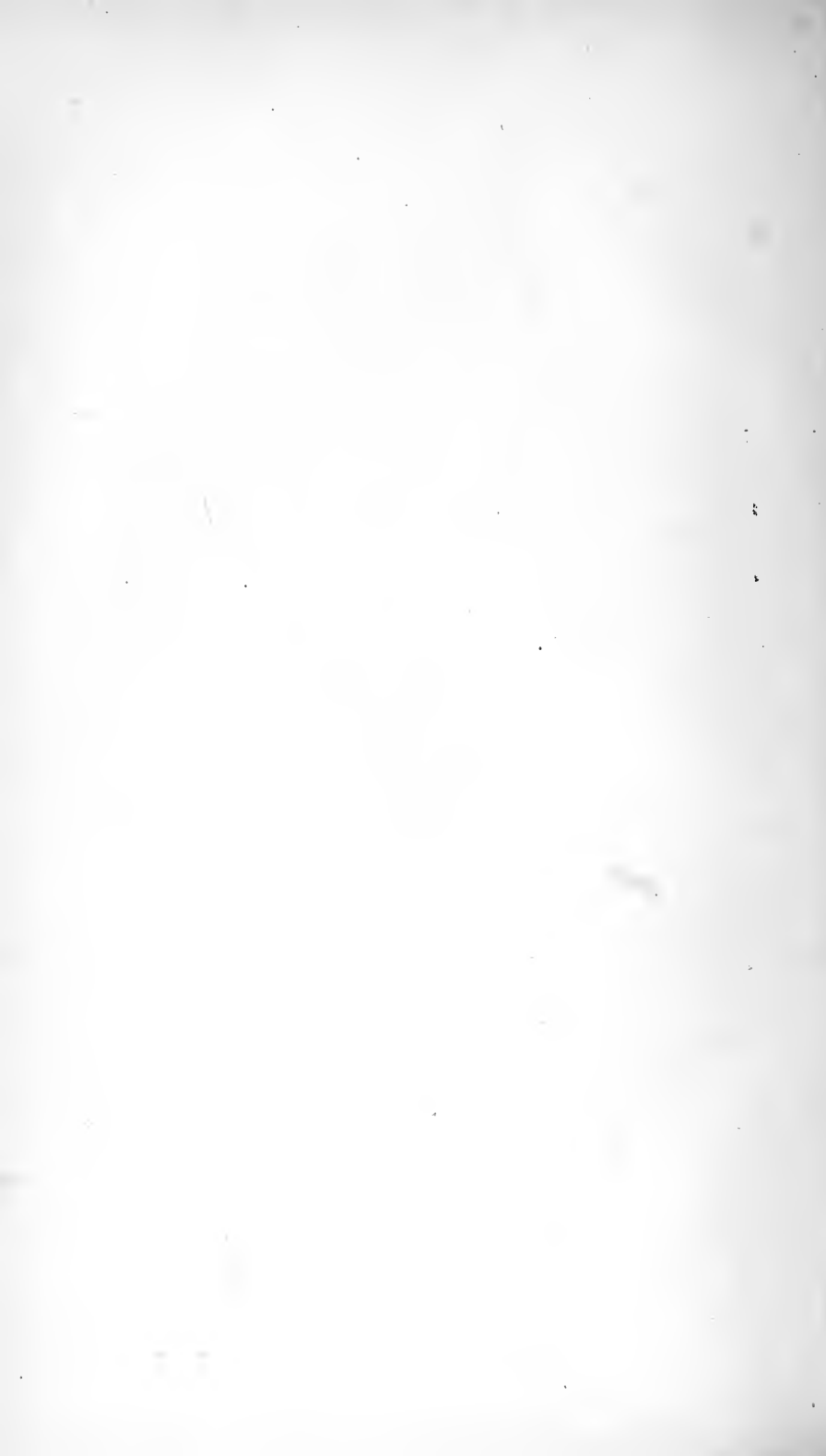
Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. MARTIN.

LYNN, Dec. 31, 1890.

C.

REPORT OF JOHN T. PRINCE,
AGENT OF THE BOARD.



REPORT.

To the Board of Education.

In some of my examinations of the schools of Norfolk County during the past year, I gave the same questions which were given by Mr. Walton in Norfolk County eleven years ago. By so doing I was enabled to call the attention of teachers and school committees to certain defects, and at the same time make some interesting and profitable comparisons. For my report this year I have thought it well to bring together in tabular form the results of these two examinations, so far as the same schools were examined in two or three subjects.

I should say at the outset that I do not attach great importance to such comparison of results as I am compelled to make in the tables, for the reason, first, that neither the best nor the poorest results can be shown on paper; and, secondly, that it is impossible for two persons to give examinations in precisely the same way; although in my examinations I endeavored to make the conditions of giving out the questions and of marking the papers as nearly as possible like those of Mr. Walton's examinations eleven years ago.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

Extent.—As far as possible, the examinations of the past year were given to pupils of the same grades as in 1879, viz.: (1) fourth-year pupils, between the ages of eight and a half and ten and a half years; (2) eight-year pupils, between the ages of twelve and a half and fifteen and a half years. Not all of the schools which were examined in 1879 were examined by me, and some that I examined were not examined in 1879. As a consequence, a comparison of only 123 schools of the county can be made.

Reading.—In the lower grade the test in oral reading was the reading of a story from the third reader without previous study.

No regular test in oral reading was given to the upper grade. The test in silent reading was the reading of the same narrative which was given to pupils of this grade eleven years ago, — the narrative of Cyrus, the Persian prince.

Writing. — Pupils of the primary grades were given the following sentences to write : —

1. Which is the better scholar, John or I?
2. Whose little girl are you? My father's.
3. This is a pleasant February day.

Each pupil of this grade was also asked to write a letter under the same conditions which were given in Mr. Walton's examinations. Pupils of the grammar grade were asked to write an abstract of what they had read silently.

As tests in *spelling*, use of *capitals*, and *punctuation*, the letter and sentences referred to above were given to pupils of the primary grade. The following words were also given as an additional test in spelling : —

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. week (seven days). | 3. rode (past tense of ride). |
| 2. waste (to squander). | 4. sail (of a boat). |

As a test in spelling of the grammar grade the following words were given : —

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. deluge. | 6. sugar. |
| 2. decency. | 7. Chinese. |
| 3. denies. | 8. complete. |
| 4. colonel. | 9. supersede. |
| 5. deterring. | 10. changeable. |

Arithmetic. — The following tests were applied in numbers to the pupils of the primary grade : —

I. How many are —

- (1) Three times seven, or 3 sevens?
- (2) Eight times nine, or 8 nines?
- (3) Six times seven, or 6 sevens?
- (4) Nine times five, or 9 fives?
- (5) Seven times eight, or 7 eights?
- (6) Seven and eight, or 7 plus 8?
- (7) Nine from seventeen, or 17 less 9?

- (8) Nines in seventy-two (or times 9)?
(9) Eights in thirty-five (or times 8)?
(10) Suppose you go to the store with a quarter of a dollar (twenty-five cents) in your pocket, and spend ten cents for a slate, and the rest of the money for oranges at three cents apiece, how many oranges would you buy?
- II. Write in column and add the following numbers: 184, 337, 692, 476, 208, 356, 575, 993 and 888.

Four examples were given to pupils of the grammar grade, viz.:—

- I. The addition in columns of eleven items, each containing three orders of units.
II. A certain number consisting of four orders of units was given; the pupils were directed to find what would be the result of multiplying this number by 12 and dividing the product by 72.
III. Simple interest of \$8,324, from August 20 to December 5 of the same year, at 8 per cent.?
IV. The pupils were asked to find the cost, at ten dollars per rod, of fencing required to enclose and separate five rectangular lots of land adjoining one another, each lot being two rods wide and four rods long.

Percentages of correct results are given in the following tables in all of the above items except oral reading, penmanship and composition.

TABLE OF AVERAGES FOR PRIMARY GRADE.

Explanation of Tables.

The letters of the alphabet designate the towns, and the numerals designate the schools.

A comparison is made only of examinations in the same schools of a town; *i. e.*, the examinations of a given school in 1879 are placed in comparison with those of the same school in 1890.

The fact that only pupils of the fourth grade, between the ages of eight and a half and ten and a half years, were examined, accounts for the small number in many graded schools.

TABLE A. — *Report of Examinations of Children between Eight and a Half and Ten and a Half Years of Age, who have attended School on an Average of Four Years.*

TOWNS DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.	Schools Designated by Figures.	Date of Examination.	Average Age of Pupils whose Work is Re- ported.	Number of Pupils.	Addition in Column.	Mental Arithmetic.	SENTENCES.					Spelling of "Week," "Waste," "Rode," "Sail."
							Capitals.	Punctuation.	SPELLING OF —			
									"Which."	"Scholar."	"Whose."	
A, . . .	1	1879	Yrs. Mos.	16	31	79	70	28	50	37	87	77
	1	1890	9, 6	18	66	98	98	86	66	89	61	83
	2	1879	9, 9	13	15	64	46	11	46	31	69	81
	2	1890	9, 4	9	33	91	96	61	77	44	44	90
	3	1879	9, 7	20	25	75	59	26	75	45	65	83
	3	1890	9, 8	21	35	63	96	45	35	25	20	62
B, . . .	1	1879	10, 1	40	75	89	96	73	73	60	55	71
	1	1890	9, 2	15	54	90	90	60	35	50	35	84
	2	1879	9, 7	6	0	33	63	25	67	33	50	63
	2	1890	9, 8	12	41	86	93	50	83	58	58	79
C, . . .	1	1879	9, 10	7	71	80	96	50	43	86	29	76
	1	1890	9, 9	6	0	90	88	53	100	83	50	70
	2	1879	10, 0	14	64	84	75	71	79	57	36	61
	2	1890	9, 7	12	0	35	94	50	50	8	25	69
D, . . .	1	1879	9, 8	13	54	78	91	46	62	69	62	75
	1	1890	9, 6	18	27	41	89	66	55	50	39	66
	2	1879	9, 11	6	50	83	90	58	83	83	33	87
	2	1890	10, 3	8	50	81	—	—	87	75	87	84
	3	1879	9, 9	14	64	87	90	16	71	86	64	62
	3	1890	9, 5	14	0	75	94	46	93	71	93	55
E, . . .	1	1879	9, 2	6	33	32	50	29	60	80	60	67
	1	1890	8, 11	5	0	14	91	64	20	20	0	60
	2	1879	9, 5	10	80	60	60	5	29	86	56	58
	2	1890	10, —	10	60	62	78	28	40	40	20	52
F, . . .	1	1879	9, 9	26	27	59	55	0	65	38	50	60
	1	1890	9, 6	11	0	48	87	23	36	16	27	65
	2	1879	9, 11	27	30	73	42	2	48	21	41	30
	2	1890	9, 10	9	11	43	55	6	44	22	33	47
	3	1879	9, 7	8	37	61	68	44	37	13	37	59
	3	1890	9, 2	9	11	41	71	22	44	22	33	50

TABLE A—Continued.

TOWNS DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.	Schools Designated by Figures.	Date of Examination.	Average Age of Pupils whose Work is Re- ported.	Number of Pupils.	Addition in Column.	Mental Arithmetic.	SENTENCES.					Spelling of "Week," "Waste," "Kode," "Sail."
							Capitals.	Punctuation.	SPELLING OF --			
									"Which,"	"Scholar."	"Whose."	
G, . . .	1	1879	Yrs. Mos. 9, 10	21	62	89	73	20	67	24	43	82
	1	1890	10, 4	25	48	21	98	48	84	48	52	59
	2	1879	9, 9	25	60	61	74	26	88	56	48	71
	2	1890	10, 0	36	55	73	94	44	73	33	36	73
	3	1879	9, 4	39	38	80	70	33	69	21	46	72
	3	1890	10, 0	45	63	72	91	67	71	45	51	65
	4	1879	9, 7	32	38	82	62	54	75	6	58	72
	4	1890	10, 4	17	56	82	92	52	87	68	56	73
H, . . .	1	1879	9, 9	22	41	80	47	34	78	14	36	66
	1	1890	9, 5	12	66	92	92	66	50	33	83	84
	2	1879	9, 9	12	67	87	63	6	58	58	50	83
	2	1890	9, 10	6	0	20	54	6	83	50	33	58
I, . . .	1	1879	9, 10	13	69	63	56	33	54	45	15	65
	1	1890	9, 7	7	14	82	94	31	44	71	0	64
	2	1879	9, 9	6	50	63	45	4	50	50	50	58
	2	1890	9, 7	2	50	25	79	50	50	0	0	50
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J, . . .	1	1879	9, 7	20	25	75	37	6	85	35	45	71
	1	1890	9, 3	30	50	79	92	54	90	72	50	65
	2	1879	9, 7	14	79	86	36	23	54	69	69	75
	2	1890	9, 6	8	25	56	96	47	87	75	62	65
	3	1879	10, 3	2	0	0	93	87	100	50	100	87
	3	1890	9, 3	4	25	45	60	15	0	0	0	25
K, . . .	1	1879	9, 11	12	75	86	58	33	75	42	42	65
	1	1890	-	9	33	68	82	51	77	33	66	80
	2	1879	9, 10	20	50	82	77	43	40	10	20	58
	2	1890	9, 2	24	16	61	68	25	54	16	50	45
	3	1879	9, 7	17	0	71	36	4	71	0	24	11
	3	1890	9, 11	24	12	79	77	29	75	29	25	61
	4	1879	10, 0	11	27	74	48	16	36	18	55	41
	4	1890	9, 5	3	-	50	66	66	100	66	100	66
	5	1879	10, 2	4	75	65	64	0	50	50	0	67
	5	1890	9, 11	8	25	25	75	18	25	12	25	31
	6	1879	10, 0	9	44	65	52	46	22	22	56	63
	6	1890	9, 5	7	14	28	34	8	14	57	14	48
L, . . .	1	1879	9, 11	22	55	79	82	70	64	27	41	81
	1	1890	10, 1	8	57	90	85	60	57	100	28	75

TABLE A — Continued.

TOWNS DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.	Schools Designated by Figures.	Date of Examination.	Average Age of Pupils whose Work is Re- ported.	Number of Pupils.	Addition in Column.	Mental Arithmetic.	SENTENCES.					Spelling of "Week," "Waste," "Rode," "Sail."
							Capitals.	Punctuation.	SPELLING OF —			
									"Which."	"Scholar."	"Whose."	
M, . .	1	1879	Yrs. Mos. 9, 3	2	50	100	86	25	100	50	50	100
	1	1890	9, 9	11	72	70	90	49	81	81	54	86
	2	1879	9, 4	28	68	89	90	33	89	43	36	73
	2	1890	9, 10	13	7	70	89	67	85	70	93	78
N, . .	1	1879	9, 11	2	100	85	100	87	100	50	50	100
	1	1890	10, 1	3	33	90	90	50	66	66	66	58
	2	1879	9, 10	5	20	50	51	0	80	0	40	30
	2	1890	9, 6	4	25	50	78	60	75	25	25	50
O, . .	1	1879	9, 6	13	77	66	42	23	62	8	69	48
	1	1890	—	9	55	73	84	26	66	55	44	33
P, . .	1	1879	9, 8	4	0	72	32	25	0	75	75	63
	1	1890	9, 7	5	0	20	50	15	60	20	20	40
	2	1879	9, 6	9	0	66	19	3	67	33	67	37
	2	1890	9, 5	9	11	30	65	15	33	0	55	35
Q, . .	1	1879	—	12	25	67	81	23	42	58	42	69
	1	1890	—	3	0	63	95	86	66	33	33	50
	2	1879	9, 11	23	70	72	89	72	70	48	70	89
	2	1890	10, 1	28	32	80	87	36	82	28	42	66
	3	1879	10, 1	20	95	92	84	54	65	60	35	84
	3	1890	10, 4	40	35	39	91	41	70	20	60	63
	4	1879	9, 5	27	48	55	74	49	65	50	45	61
	4	1890	10, 4	25	48	76	89	68	96	64	80	79
	5	1879	9, 9	6	83	98	95	71	83	67	33	92
	5	1890	9, 8	7	42	92	100	89	71	57	28	78
R, . .	1	1879	9, 10	16	—	81	84	19	69	31	75	81
	1	1890	9, 9	5	60	86	100	72	100	80	20	85
	2	1879	10, 1	3	33	87	71	0	100	0	9	50
	2	1890	10, 5	2	50	90	100	60	100	100	100	100
	3	1879	9, 9	3	33	77	57	15	100	0	67	67
	3	1890	9, 2	4	0	70	93	60	100	25	50	50
S, . .	1	1879	9, 9	21	71	95	84	71	100	52	81	72
	1	1890	9, 7	23	52	92	89	68	82	60	82	77
T, . .	1	1879	9, 6	9	54	88	43	14	55	22	55	56
	1	1890	10, 2	4	0	98	87	55	75	100	75	75
	2	1879	10, —	4	50	0	71	8	50	25	50	88
	2	1890	9, 6	8	25	83	96	68	100	62	62	78
	3	1879	9, 5	4	75	92	82	0	100	75	100	62
	3	1890	10, 1	6	66	95	89	50	50	83	33	66
	4	1879	9, 7	4	50	85	32	0	0	0	0	62
	4	1890	10, 4	4	75	95	100	80	100	100	100	100
	5	1879	9, 10	8	50	67	59	0	12	25	37	44
	5	1890	9, 5	8	50	81	91	45	100	87	12	60

TABLE A — Concluded.

TOWNS DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.	Schools Designated by Figures.	Date of Examination.	Average Age of Pupils whose Work is Re- ported.	Number of Pupils.	Addition in Column.	Mental Arithmetic.	SENTENCES.					Spelling of "Week," "Waste," "Rode," "Sail."
							Capitals.	Punctuation.	SPELLING OF —			
									"Which."	"Scholar."	"Whose."	
U, . .	1	1879	Yrs. Mos. 9, 9	27	48	54	100	88	100	93	100	91
	1	1890	9, 11	13	50	96	94	60	100	93	93	93
	2	1879	9, 7	5	40	88	97	100	60	80	60	65
	2	1890	9, 11	14	36	80	93	55	86	86	70	73
V, . .	1	1879	9, 7	27	33	75	74	49	74	15	37	63
	1	1890	10, 0	5	80	98	100	80	100	60	100	95
	2	1879	9, 7	9	11	82	72	22	89	22	56	72
	2	1890	9, 8	3	33	83	86	60	100	66	33	58
	3	1879	9, 10	10	60	68	97	35	90	50	60	57
	3	1890	10, 5	3	66	91	96	94	100	66	100	100
	4	1879	9, 9	8	50	84	91	34	100	25	50	56
	4	1890	10, 5	5	60	88	97	80	100	60	80	80
W, . .	1	1879	9, 8	20	70	94	83	53	85	70	45	70
	1	1890	9, 5	11	54	70	91	51	91	36	72	81
	2	1879	6, 3	4	75	93	96	94	75	75	0	75
	2	1890	9, 11	8	37	87	95	57	75	50	37	68
	3	1879	9, 7	7	14	99	98	82	100	100	71	100
	3	1890	9, 6	5	40	78	89	56	100	80	80	90
X, . .	1	1879	9, 7	8	—	55	49	9	87	12	12	47
	1	1890	9, 2	8	0	13	70	20	75	25	37	37
	2	1879	9, 10	8	—	37	27	0	50	37	63	53
	2	1890	9, 6	7	14	65	95	27	71	14	28	62
	3	1879	10, 5	7	29	100	75	68	100	43	43	68
	3	1890	—	9	22	53	63	37	77	22	22	52
Y . .	1	1879	9, 7	27	30	81	73	42	82	48	70	59
	1	1890	9, 3	8	62	81	87	69	88	50	62	75
	2	1879	9, 9	38	42	89	74	47	82	39	53	69
	2	1890	9, 8	20	40	82	93	63	75	55	45	60
Z, . .	1	1879	9, 10	10	80	54	21	10	40	50	40	68
	1	1890	10, —	10	20	72	90	30	50	80	40	70
AA, . .	1	1879	10, —	27	52	73	97	86	93	52	78	62
	1	1890	19, 4	4	50	67	92	60	50	50	75	56
	2	1879	9, 6	8	50	90	96	69	88	88	88	78
	2	1890	—	6	50	78	90	50	100	33	67	62

TABLE B. — *Report of Examinations of Children between Twelve and a Half and Fifteen and a Half Years of Age who have attended School on an Average Eight Years.*

TOWNS DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.	Schools Designated by Figures.	Date of Examination.	Average Age of Pupils whose Work is Re- ported.	Number of Pupils.	ARITHMETIC.					Spelling.
					Addition In Column.	Multiplication and Division.	Simple Interest.	Measurement.	Average.	
A, . .	1	1879	Yrs. Mos. 13, 8	17	45	57	35	6	36	46
	1	1890	13, 3	11	72	63	0	9	36	70
	2	1879	13, 6	18	61	56	56	0	43	62
	2	1890	13, 7	13	38	61	0	23	31	80
	3	1879	14, 0	19	42	42	16	0	25	64
	3	1890	13, 5	6	100	—	—	—	—	81
B, . .	1	1879	14, 5	53	85	86	64	11	62	67
	1	1890	14, 2	27	24	59	18	11	28	64
C, . .	1	1879	13, 10	21	52	67	71	14	51	67
	1	1890	13, 9	10	80	90	20	20	53	70
	2	1879	13, 11	25	88	92	72	36	72	80
	2	1890	—	14	57	—	—	—	—	69
	3	1879	14, 1	23	83	96	70	52	75	—
	3	1890	13, 7	9	44	77	0	0	30	63
D, . .	1	1879	14, 4	25	52	80	32	28	48	60
	1	1890	13, 9	14	54	64	28	14	40	—
	2	1879	13, 7	10	30	50	30	30	35	65
	2	1890	13, 1	9	77	77	11	0	41	58
E, . .	1	1879	13, 8	8	75	75	88	0	60	68
	1	1890	14, 6	9	33	66	22	22	34	64
F, . .	1	1879	13, 9	24	63	58	13	0	34	53
	1	1890	13, 10	10	50	90	40	0	45	80
	2	1879	13, 9	34	71	47	26	9	38	69
	2	1890	13, 8	15	66	72	33	0	42	77
G, . .	1	1879	13, 11	14	64	71	86	14	59	79
	1	1890	14, —	2	50	0	0	0	12	80
	2	1879	14, 2	31	71	77	61	16	56	70
	2	1890	14, 3	25	72	76	20	20	47	73
	3	1879	14, 2	24	63	83	63	58	67	65
	3	1890	14, 2	40	40	90	15	2	37	61
	4	1879	13, 10	24	75	88	58	29	63	80
	4	1890	14, 4	20	85	80	30	35	57	68

TABLE B — Continued.

TOWNS DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.	Schools Designated by Figures.	Date of Examination.	Average Age of Pupils whose Work is Re- ported.	Number of Pupils.	ARITHMETIC.					Spelling.
					Addition in Column.	Multiplication and Division	Simple Interest.	Measurement.	Average.	
H, . .	1	1879	Yrs. Mos. 13, 11	22	64	82	36	5	47	59
	1	1890	14, 9	22	90	81	22	9	50	66
I, . .	1	1879	13, 5	31	74	84	42	0	50	71
	1	1890	13, 7	33	39	57	15	3	28	61
J, . .	1	1879	13, 6	20	63	47	37	11	40	70
	1	1890	13, 4	22	81	68	31	9	47	61
	2	1879	13, 6	36	72	64	22	3	40	63
	2	1890	13, 6	17	88	88	48	30	63	78
K, . .	1	1879	14, —	32	56	53	34	22	41	55
	1	1890	14, 7	14	71	64	7	14	39	74
L, . .	1	1879	14, 2	24	63	67	42	42	54	69
	1	1890	14, 3	19	79	51	10	17	39	—
M, . .	1	1879	13, 5	11	27	45	9	0	20	54
	1	1890	14, 1	3	33	100	33	33	52	66
	2	1879	14, —	42	71	79	29	29	52	58
	2	1890	14, 6	18	85	80	35	35	76	73
N, . .	1	1879	13, 8	5	20	80	60	0	40	72
	1	1890	12, 11	5	60	80	20	0	40	64
	2	1879	13, 11	8	50	38	25	13	32	—
	2	1890	13, 6	2	50	0	0	0	12	50
	3	1879	13, 7	3	33	67	0	0	25	52
	3	1890	14, 5	2	100	50	100	50	75	80
O, . .	1	1879	13, 10	13	75	58	17	8	40	54
	1	1890	13, 10	9	89	66	11	33	50	75
P, . .	1	1879	13, 7	7	29	57	42	29	39	52
	1	1890	13, 7	5	40	60	0	20	30	66
Q, . .	1	1879	13, 1	20	55	60	15	—	43	69
	1	1890	14, —	24	57	71	28	41	49	71
	2	1879	14, —	35	71	60	57	0	47	47
	2	1890	14, 6	18	72	83	28	50	58	88
	3	1879	13, 6	14	64	64	29	21	45	61
	3	1890	14, —	11	45	91	45	27	52	71

TABLE B — Concluded.

TOWNS DESIGNATED BY LETTERS.	Schools Designated by Figures.	Date of Examination.	Average Age of Pupils whose Work is Re- ported.	Number of Pupils.	ARITHMETIC.					Spelling.
					Addition in Column.	Multiplication and Division.	Simple Interest.	Measurement.	Average.	
R, . . .	1	1879	Yrs. Mos. 13, 2	9	56	89	77	22	61	63
	1	1890	13, 8	4	100	75	50	25	62	75
	2	1879	14, 3	5	60	40	40	0	35	50
	2	1890	14, 1	3	66	66	66	0	50	73
S, . . .	1	1879	14, 6	21	76	76	62	0	54	74
	1	1890	15, 1	8	100	87	75	62	81	86
	2	1879	14, 3	53	91	79	58	28	64	74
	2	1890	—	29	79	94	55	79	77	81
T, . . .	1	1879	13, 11	13	46	69	69	0	46	61
	1	1890	12, 11	6	50	66	50	0	42	80
	2	1879	13, 6	3	100	100	67	0	67	—
	2	1890	13, 11	2	100	100	50	50	75	75
U, . . .	1	1879	14, —	18	67	72	61	39	60	75
	1	1890	14, 6	21	71	85	20	30	51	77
	2	1879	14, 1	23	83	96	70	52	75	—
	2	1890	14, 7	21	91	61	30	30	53	75
V, . . .	1	1879	14, 2	31	52	48	23	6	32	71
	1	1890	14, 4	19	63	79	42	36	55	70
	2	1879	13, 1	12	100	58	33	0	48	46
	2	1890	14, 5	3	100	100	33	0	58	80
W, . . .	1	1879	13, 8	9	78	93	22	0	48	61
	1	1890	14, 6	9	55	77	11	66	52	68
	2	1879	12, 7	3	67	67	100	33	67	0
	2	1890	12, 11	2	100	100	50	50	75	80
	3	1879	13, 8	12	67	58	33	8	42	71
	3	1890	14, 5	3	100	100	33	0	58	80
X, . . .	1	1879	14, 2	24	83	96	54	33	67	75
	1	1890	14, 2	29	55	68	—	6	—	64
Y, . . .	1	1879	13, 9	46	74	74	39	24	53	67
	1	1890	14, 4	18	77	83	33	22	54	73
	2	1879	14, 1	41	71	81	58	15	56	62
	2	1890	—	20	80	80	15	55	58	71
Z, . . .	1	1879	13, 10	16	50	94	44	6	49	58
	1	1890	13, 11	15	73	60	13	0	36	63
AA, . . .	1	1879	14, 1	20	70	60	55	70	64	80
	1	1890	13, 10	14	66	73	20	33	48	74
	2	1879	13, 11	33	58	73	36	33	50	68
	2	1890	13, 9	9	89	67	56	33	61	67

GENERAL COMPARISONS.

The conditions under which the schools of this county, as a whole, are carried on have been somewhat improved since 1878, as a comparison of statistics shows. The number of professional superintendents has increased from four to eight, and the number of normal graduates has been doubled. There has been an increase of thirty-two per cent. in the amount raised for the support of schools, — not a large increase, in view of the fact that the increase of valuation in the same time has been upwards of forty-two per cent. If the amount paid for teachers is an indication of the quality of the work done, there may be said to be a substantial improvement, inasmuch as the wages of teachers have increased on the average thirty per cent. for males and fifteen per cent. for females.

It should be remembered, however, that the circumstances under which the schools are maintained in many of the towns are not unlike what they were eleven years ago. While the number of normal graduates in the county at large has increased from seventy-five to one hundred and thirty-four, there has been either no increase or a falling off in number of such graduates in half of the towns. In these and other towns the same frequent change of teachers occurs now as then, and the same general method of supervision is maintained. It is not surprising, therefore, that a comparison of results in such towns indicated in the tables shows no improvement.

A conspicuous illustration of the effect of circumstances upon results is shown in the town marked V in tables A and B. In this town within the past eleven years some of the schools have been brought together and graded, the number of trained teachers has been largely increased, and for six years a skilled superintendent has been employed. The average percentages of correct answers in the examinations of 1878 and 1889 are as follows : —

		Average in 1878.	Average in 1889.
Primary Grade, Table A.	Addition in column,	37	62
	Mental arithmetic,	76	91
	Capitals,	80	84
	Punctuation,	40	73
	Spelling of "which,"	83	100
	Spelling of "scholar,"	24	62
	Spelling of "whose,"	46	81
	Spelling of "week," etc.,	62	85
Grammar Grade, Table B.	Addition in column,	65	68
	Multiplication and division,	51	82
	Simple interest,	26	41
	Measurement,	4	31
	Spelling,	64	71

A comparison of the above marks shows a decided improvement in every item. If a similar comparison could be made in other and more important respects, I believe equal improvement would be seen, — so steady has been the advancement in all conditions that help to make good schools in that town.

Reading.

It is manifest that no comparison of attainments in the two examinations in oral reading can be made with any fairness, inasmuch as the standards of comparison are likely to be essentially different. Within the past eleven years there has been much supplementary reading introduced into the schools, and the quality of sight-reading, therefore, is likely to have materially improved. Certainly in several towns of the county the reading is now as good as may well be expected, it being for the most part thoughtful, distinct and natural.

In other towns the methods pursued in teaching reading, beyond the rudiments and the amount and kind of reading matter used, are not unlike what they were eleven years ago, or, if they are different now, the change can hardly be for the better. In such towns we are not surprised to find Mr. Walton's words of criticism as applicable to-day as they were eleven years ago. "There were many pupils," he says, "who called off the words in a droning and monotonous way, or shouted them out one after the other with as little regard to the thought as if they had been the columns of a spelling book."

There are apparently very few schools now in which beginners are taught by the A-B-C method. Charts and improved books have doubtless done much to force teachers into the word-and-sentence method. This is a decided gain, but it is of comparatively little value when there is not an intelligent purpose on the part of the teacher.

Writing.

Penmanship. — Children of the primary grade were required in the last examinations to write on ordinarily ruled paper with pen and ink; whereas the writing of eleven years ago was with lead-pencil on primary spaced paper. Notwithstanding these more severe requirements, there is a noticeable general improvement in penmanship in nearly all of the towns. The causes of this improvement may be (1) a general tendency to lead the children to write earlier than formerly, (2) an increased amount of writing required, and (3) the supplying of paper and pencils to children by the towns.

Spelling. — The following table shows the comparative excellence of the schools in spelling in the two examinations. For the primary grades the spelling of "which," "scholar," "whose" and "week," etc., is taken as a basis of comparison, and the average percentages in each are considered. For the grammar grade the spelling of "deluge," "decency," etc., is taken as a basis of comparison.

TOWNS.	PRIMARY GRADE.		GRAMMAR GRADE.	
	Number of Average Percent- ages in Spelling Greater in 1879.	Number of Average Percent- ages in Spelling Greater in 1890.	Number of Schools in which the Average Percentages in Spelling were Greater in 1879.	Number of Schools in which the Average Percentages in Spelling were Greater in 1890.
A,	6	6	—	3
B,	3	5	1	—
C,	5	3	1	1
D,	8	4	1	—
E,	8	—	1	—
F,	8	4	—	2
G,	6	10	3	1
H,	4	4	—	1
I,	6	1	1	—
J,	7	5	1	1
K,	7	17	—	1
L,	3	1	—	—
M,	3	5	—	2
N,	4	4	1	1
O,	2	2	—	1
P,	6	2	—	1
Q,	12	8	—	3
R,	3	7	—	2
S,	1	3	—	2
T,	4	16	—	1
U,	1	5	—	1
V,	2	13	1	1
W,	5	5	—	3
X,	8	4	1	—
Y,	5	3	—	2
Z,	—	3	—	1
AA,	7	1	2	—
Totals, . . .	134	141	14	31

We see from the foregoing table that in the given tests there has been a slight gain for the county at large in the primary grade, and a large gain in the grammar grade. Looking closer to the figures, we see that in only eight of the twenty-seven towns has there been an improvement in the spelling of the primary words, while a large majority of the towns have improved in the test given to grammar grades. So far as the comparison relates to primary grades, it would seem that language does not emphasize as much as it should the spelling of common difficult words.

Composition. — It is difficult to make a satisfactory comparison of results in composition. I am satisfied, however, that the pupils of

some towns have made a substantial gain in an ability to express their thoughts clearly and correctly. This improvement is particularly noticeable in the letters written by pupils of the fourth grade. Well-expressed abstracts also were given by pupils of the grammar grade, who had had much practice in composition writing. Towns where such improvements are noticed have heeded the lesson which Mr. Walton said was taught by his examinations, — the lesson that “the children should begin earlier, and have vastly more practice in composition writing.”

In other towns, or in those which have not followed the above advice, the same faults of expression are noticed now as were spoken of by Mr. Walton eleven years ago. It is only by continuous practice in composition writing that improvement can be expected.

Punctuation and Use of Capitals. — The test in punctuation in the last examination of the primary schools was upon all marks of punctuation in the sentences given; whereas, in the former examination, only four chances for errors were marked. Notwithstanding the greater severity of the last test, it will be seen from Table A that the improvement in this particular and also in the use of capitals is very great. Of the seventy-one schools compared, all but about twenty schools show a decided gain in the proper use of capitals, and of such punctuation marks as are required in the given sentences. In the letters and abstracts the same difference in favor of the later tests are noticed. This improvement is due probably to the large increase in the amount of written work required in the schools.

Arithmetic.

Apart from any consideration of comparisons, the tables noting the results of the past year's examinations indicate that not so good practical results in arithmetic are reached as should be expected. In my observations of the schools I have been led to think that too little time is spent upon the foundations of subjects studied in arithmetic, especially in drilling or in repeating operations until there are acquired both skill in the manipulation of numbers and capacity to grasp the conditions of concrete problems. From no other cause can I account for the poor results shown in this report, and for results which are quite generally found in all practical tests.

CONCLUSION.

The general lesson to be learned from the comparison of results shown in the few tests I made during the past year is that, in some respects, our schools are not making so great progress as might well be expected. No doubt in some respects to which these examinations do not refer great improvement has been made in many schools ; yet it is undeniable that greater proficiency in what may be called the elements of grammar-school education is still demanded in a majority of our schools. The conditions by which these and all other reforms of elementary education are secured, are, I believe, (1) high literary and professional qualifications of teachers, (2) a strong tenure of the teacher's office, and (3) skilled supervision.

JOHN T. PRINCE.

JAN. 1, 1891.

D.

REPORT OF A. W. EDSON,
AGENT OF THE BOARD.



REPORT.

To the Board of Education.

In the regular work of inspection during the past year I have visited schools and held teachers' meetings in the following-named towns : —

Hampden County.

Blandford,	Russell,	West Springfield.
Chester,	Southwick,	

Worcester County.

Athol,	Hubbardston,	Westborough,
Bolton,	Millbury,	West Boylston,
Brookfield,	Monson,	West Brookfield,
Dudley,	North Brookfield,	Winchendon.
Grafton,	Oxford.	
Harvard,	Palmer.	

By invitation, or for some special purpose, I have visited some of the schools in —

Attleborough,	Hingham,	Templeton,
Barre,	Holyoke,	Uxbridge,
Boston,	Hudson,	Wareham,
Chicopee,	Northbridge,	Westfield,
Clinton,	Quincy,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Springfield,	
Framingham,	Sutton,	

I have also held teachers' meetings or assisted some other agent at meetings in —

Ayer,	Holden,	Sterling,
Blackstone,	Holyoke,	Templeton,
Clinton,	Leicester,	Upton,
Concord,	Leominster,	Wareham,
Dracut,	Maynard,	Warren,
Fitchburg,	Northbridge,	Winchendon.
Franklin,	Southbridge,	
Grafton,	Spencer,	

At evening meetings I have addressed the people in —

Blandford,	Leicester,	Southbridge,
Chester,	Monson,	Southwick,
Douglas,	Northborough,	Sterling,
Dudley,	Princeton,	Upton,
Hardwick,	Royalston,	Wareham,
Holden,	Shrewsbury,	West Boylston,
Hubbardston,	Southborough,	Winchendon.

And I have assisted at institutes in —

Attleborough,	Granville,	Northborough,
Cottage City,	Hardwick,	Princeton.
Fitchburg,	Longmeadow,	

In this my third year of work in Worcester and Hampden counties, I have had an opportunity of making a second visit to many towns, and of noting changes. The outlook is encouraging; for, while some towns have made no perceptible improvement in the condition of their schools, other towns show decided progress; and, with a few exceptions, school committees and teachers are more than willing to take advantage of whatever promises to advance school interests.

SUPERVISION.

One of the most encouraging features is the attitude of the people with reference to supervision. Of the seventeen towns in Worcester County that voted on the question last spring, all but one — and that a small town with but four teachers — voted to employ superintendents, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 431 of the Acts of 1888. In many towns the measure was carried without a dissenting vote.

In Worcester County five new districts were formed and superintendents employed, as follows:—

- (1) Barre, Hardwick and Petersham; Mr. F. A. Pitcher, superintendent.
- (2) Northborough, Southborough, Shrewsbury and Berlin; Mr. J. G. Thompson, superintendent.
- (3) Princeton, Sterling and Westminster; Miss Flora E. Kendall, superintendent.

(4) Uxbridge and Douglas; Mr. A. J. Curtis, superintendent.

(5) Holden and Leicester; Mr. C. E. Stevens, superintendent.
Harvard joined the Ayer district; Mr. E. P. Barker, superintendent.

In Hampden County two districts were formed, as follows: —

(1) Agawam, Longmeadow and Granville; Mr. G. T. Wiggin, superintendent.

(2) Monson and Brimfield; Mr. C. W. Wasson, superintendent.
Chester united with the Middlefield district: Mr. M. J. Smith, superintendent.

There are now in these two counties thirty-two towns and five cities having the services of skilled superintendents who give their whole time to the work. In two towns, Northbridge and Warren, the high-school principals are acting superintendents, giving a portion of each day to supervisory work.

Although the time since its adoption has been too short to fully test the merits of district supervision, yet the testimony from all sides, where the system has had a fair trial, is overwhelmingly in its favor.

It is not to be expected that everybody will be satisfied, any more than that everybody will be convinced that one school is better than another, or that a good school is a good thing for a community; but those who understand clearly the work attempted and accomplished, believe most thoroughly in supervision.

Extracts from letters lately received from the chairmen of school committees in several towns where district superintendents are now employed, will show how the measure is regarded.

Barre. — I consider it so great a success that I desire to see it continue. I note a decided improvement in many of our schools, and I am sure that the consciousness of frequent visitation has a good effect upon most teachers. I certainly hope our town will vote to continue superintendency and the present superintendent.

Berlin. — I can hardly say more in a few words to show the success of district supervision in our town than this: It has thoroughly awakened our teachers, and to some extent our pupils, to the work before them.

Douglas. — It gives me pleasure to write that the plan you urged us to try has been very successful. I should advise all towns to have

a superintendent of schools; if not able to have one for themselves alone, to unite with some other town, as we have done. Under all circumstances, employ a superintendent, a person who has no other business, and soon the schools in the towns will compare well with those in cities.

Hardwick. — It is the only way to have successful schools in country towns. It is a work requiring time to develop and to bring order out of chaos. Nevertheless, this has been done in Hardwick by Superintendent Pitcher, and now we are just right for another year to show what supervision of common schools means.

Harvard. — District supervision has done for us all that we expected. Our schools have been partially graded, studies arranged more systematically, and the efficiency of our teachers has been increased. We find the methods of instruction have improved, and that our teachers are more earnest in their work.

Holden. — It has resulted in much good every way. There is more uniformity in teaching; more economy in the use of supplies, all schools having enough, none allowed to destroy; and, above all, at our monthly meetings we have a detailed statement of the work in each school, from one who visits all and knows whereof he speaks. It is a success with us, *sure*.

Hubbardston. — After two years' trial of district supervision, I am satisfied that our schools are better graded and better taught than before.

Leicester. — I am confident that all the members of our committee will join in saying that we feel very sure that we did a good thing for our schools and for our teachers when we induced our citizens to vote to employ a superintendent. Our teachers have gained much from him in many ways, and under his guidance seem to have more confidence in themselves and more enjoyment in their work.

Northborough. — I am pleased with the plan. It seems to be an element in our school work which, if well followed up, cannot fail of largely increasing their usefulness. I certainly hope to see it continued in Northborough.

Petersham. — I am well satisfied with it. I think the principle is right, and hope the town will vote for it the present year.

Phillipston. — I feel that it has been very successful the past year. Our pupils have made good progress under the new methods of instruction which our superintendent has advised our teachers to use. I am sure it would be an injury to our schools to be without this supervision.

Princeton. — Miss Kendall has done a good thing for our schools, and we shall sustain her in her present position.

Royalston. — I think well of it. I think our schools have taken a

much higher stand since we have had a superintendent. The question is not, Can we afford to have a superintendent? but, Can we afford not to employ one? Our schools are all working harmoniously under Mr. Condon's management, and our examination papers show good results. I hope we may be able to keep our present superintendent another year.

Shrewsbury. — All of our schools have been improved, and some of them in a very marked degree. Of course, in some of the districts there has been some prejudice against the change, but I think this is wearing away.

Southborough. — We have had but a limited trial of district superintendency. Could answer better when a year's work is completed, and report is at hand. Our superintendent has given a good system of grading, and, if carried out, this will be a great advantage. Teachers' meetings have been instructive; he has bought and distributed supplies; and, whatever may be said, the office is worth more to the town than it costs.

Sterling. — The best methods of teaching are being introduced; the teachers feel that they are being helped by a person of experience in the class room, and are more interested in their work. Pupils are doing more and better work, taking more of an interest in their studies, retaining what they learn, and learning to think for themselves. To some, no doubt, supervision means but little, but they know very little what is being done for us. If they knew just where our schools were a year ago, and what progress they have made the past year, compared with former years, under the same grade of teachers, supervision would mean more than a little to them.

Uxbridge. — I am pleased to say that our committee, teachers and citizens are more than satisfied with district superintendency. Our schools have made decided improvement for the time it has been in operation. There is no friction between the towns (Douglas and Uxbridge), but the best of feeling exists.

Westminster. — She [the superintendent] has gone to work wisely and well, taking the material she had, and making the most of it. She has improved our teachers in their methods of teaching, and introduced several new helps in the line of supplementary readers and books of reference. The teachers have welcomed and profited by her suggestions, given with much kindness and tact. Every teacher has felt the impulse of her frequent and close inspection, and has been roused to new earnestness in her work.

From the secretary of a school committee, who is also chairman of the joint committee in a union district, I have received the following: —

I can speak in terms of the highest commendation of the workings of our experiment with a district superintendent of our public schools. The work in them, in my judgment, was never so intelligently, so systematically, so effectively and so satisfactorily done, as now. The thing is already a success, and fully justifies itself in the minds of those who really know anything about the past and present condition of the schools.

Considering all the disadvantages under which many of these superintendents have labored, in some cases local conditions being decidedly against any supervision, — committees not united in favor of the plan, some very loath to forego in any measure the honors and emoluments of visiting committeemen; the lack of properly equipped schoolhouses, a scant supply of blackboards, text-books and other aids; many poor teachers, “home talent,” and therefore firmly fixed in their positions; the wide field of labor; long distances to travel; the many perplexing questions to settle; and the impossibilities expected of them by many, — I can heartily say that they have done remarkably well.

By reading educational journals and books on the science and art of teaching, by visiting the best schools to be found, and by attending conventions and summer schools, they have spared no pains or expense in thoroughly preparing themselves for their work. They have labored conscientiously and earnestly, early and late, vacations and Saturdays, for the good of the schools under their charge. The result of their faithful effort is already very apparent in the schools.

I note changes for the better in the condition and care of buildings and out-houses; in the supply and care of books, blackboards and apparatus; in the selection and training of teachers; in the number and value of teachers’ meetings; in the grading and classification of schools; the introduction of courses of study in the elementary science, drawing, music and temperance instruction; in methods of presenting all studies, and in the corresponding results, — in fact, a general strengthening of weak places, and an increased interest on the part of the people. It is only a question of time, and a short time at that, when no town will feel that it can afford to be without the services of a competent superintendent.

The objections urged against supervision are many, and sometimes amusing; but the real reasons, I believe, are all included in these

two: (1) personal interests are somewhat affected, or imagined to be affected, or (2) the difference between what the schools are and what they ought to be is not recognized.

If the schools are established and maintained primarily for the benefit of children and youth, the first-named objection has no weight.

Again, if the fact were recognized that there is progress now-a-days in all lines of educational work, as in all other professions; if the real and possible condition of the schools were fully understood, the need of some one of ability to direct the work would never be questioned.

Naturally, perhaps, many people, looking at the question from a superficial stand-point, fail to see any great difference between the work of a committee and that of a superintendent. Inasmuch as I am so frequently asked to state this difference I briefly summarize the leading points: —

1. *The superintendent is the executive head, or agent, of the school board.* While he has no authority to employ or dismiss teachers, buy books and supplies, make repairs, etc., except as it is delegated to him by the committee, yet he in a large measure shapes the work of the schools. He keeps the committee informed of the condition and needs of the schools. At the regular monthly meetings of the committee he makes a detailed report of each school, offers suggestions, answers questions, etc., so that the committee have through him an actual and comparative knowledge of all the schools in town, such as is impossible under the old custom of apportioning schools among different members of the committee. With all his time and thought given to this one phase of school work, supervision, he can do infinitely more for the schools than any committee, individually or collectively.

2. *The superintendent is the professional head of the school system.* Himself a teacher of large and successful experience, a thorough student of pedagogy and educational literature, he is fitted to inspire the whole teaching force with a true professional spirit. He arranges for frequent teachers' meetings, in which illustrative class work, papers, discussions, suggestions and direct instruction, are made prominent. These meetings, to be of any value to the teachers

attending, require much careful preparation on the part of the one who has them in charge. Without a superintendent, teacher's meetings are rare, and of comparatively little value.

3. *The superintendent makes school inspection a business.* Instead of an occasional visit to the schools, and a fragmentary and general idea of them, he visits the schools regularly and systematically, and has a positive and comprehensive knowledge of the condition of the buildings, supply of books and apparatus, work done by teachers and pupils, and the needs of every description.

4. *He examines and recommends teachers,* and is thus instrumental in securing a higher grade of teaching talent. He has time and ability to examine thoroughly all applicants for positions, so that great care may be exercised in the selection of new teachers. At teachers' gatherings of various kinds he becomes acquainted with successful and promising teachers, whose services may at some time be secured for his own schools. He visits the schools of such, and so is able to judge of their ability. For local reasons, it may not be possible or advisable to dismiss a poor teacher; all the greater care should therefore be exercised in the selection of new teachers as vacancies occur.

5. *He directs the work of teachers.* He indicates to each teacher the work to be attempted, calls attention to mistakes, suggests good methods, gives teaching and test exercises, and encourages all — good, fair and poor — to better work. The value of school visits does not depend upon their frequency or length, but upon what is accomplished by them.

6. *He unifies the work of all grades.* In his visits he finds constant need of strengthening weak places; preventing favorite studies receiving undue attention; of making a systematic whole of school instruction, from the lowest primary or ungraded school through the high-school course. Under his careful direction all school work is carried on according to a plan, without any serious breaks, from beginning to end. Without some such head to the school system, there is sure to be great waste of time and effort, many broken links, a hap-hazard, go-as-you-please style of work.

7. *He arranges a course of study.* A course of study, outlining in full the work to be accomplished in each grade, with suggestions

on methods of teaching, is indispensable to effective and satisfactory results. And no one is fitted to map out such a course, in the light of the best educational thought of to-day, except a broad-minded and progressive man, of large experience in teaching and supervising; one who looks at the school system in its entirety, and is scholarly enough to apply true principles of teaching to every step to be taken. Time and thought must be devoted not only to making out a course of study, but also to its interpretation and application. A good course of study must be intelligently comprehended and conscientiously followed, if it is to be of any value.

8. *He visits other schools.* The progressive superintendent makes from time to time a careful inspection of schools in places outside his own territory, where better work is being done, and brings to his own teachers the results of his observations. Without the help to be found in the successes and failures of other schools, any system will become narrow and fossilized.

9. *He encourages promptness and regularity in pupils.* It is his business to examine registers, to become acquainted with pupils, especially with those inclined to be irregular in attendance, and to see that the truant officers attend to their business. By this course the average attendance is improved very materially.

10. *He examines, classifies and promotes pupils.* With the teacher, he studies the individual needs of each pupil, and sees that justice is done in every case. Many are the perplexing problems that the superintendent assists the teacher in solving. The teacher, too, feels that she has authority for any step taken, and has confidence to go ahead.

11. *Again, he acts as an intermediary between parents and teachers.* Misunderstandings, that need careful and patient consideration, are sure to arise between parents and teachers. With some one at the head of the school system, to whom parents can appeal in case of any real or imagined injustice, many mistakes will be corrected and wrongs righted. Parents feel more like trusting their children to schools under the careful management of some one who understands his business, some one who can be held responsible for poor work, than to schools which lack such supervision.

12. And, last but not least, *he interests the people in the schools.*

By his reports, teachers' and public meetings, through the press, and by personal visitation, he reaches the public, the fathers and mothers, the taxpayers and voters, and all connected with the schools. When the people are well interested in their schools, and have confidence in their leader, then we see larger appropriations, better accommodations, a higher grade of teachers, and greater efficiency in all lines of school work.

TRUANT SCHOOL.

Every friend of the public schools in Worcester County is to be congratulated on the action of the county commissioners in establishing a truant school. They have purchased thirty-six acres of land, one-fourth of a mile from Oakdale (West Boylston) station, one of the finest locations in the county. Plans and specifications for the erection of large and well-arranged buildings are now being prepared by the well-known architects, Messrs. Fuller & Delano of Worcester. It is the aim of the commissioners to make this school, in its appointments and management, one of the best in the State. It is expected that the school will be opened early next fall.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. EDSON,

Agent.

WORCESTER, Dec. 31, 1890.

E.

REPORT OF G. T. FLETCHER,
AGENT OF THE BOARD.



REPORT.

To the Board of Education.

My district, consisting of the counties of Berkshire, Franklin and Hampshire, includes eighty-one towns and cities, having nine hundred and thirty-eight public schools.

For the purposes of school inspection, holding teachers' meetings or addressing the people, I have visited the following towns during the year :—

Berkshire County.

Adams, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Mt. Washington, New Ashford, Pittsfield, Richmond, Savoy, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, — twenty-two towns.

Franklin County.

Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, — twenty-three towns.

Hampshire County.

Amherst, Belchertown, Cummington, Easthampton, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Northampton, Southampton, South Hadley, Ware, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, — seventeen towns ; sixty-two towns in all.

Special meetings for the accommodation of the teachers from surrounding towns were held at Ashfield and Charlemont, in May, ten towns being represented by committees and teachers. Agent Bailey and Superintendent Dartt assisted at these meetings. The sessions continued through the day ; the attendance was large, and the inter-

est in all the exercises, consisting of industrial drawing, reading, geography, arithmetic, morals and manners, and school management, was very great. A union meeting for the towns of Savoy and Windsor was held at Savoy in September. School management and method of instruction, with application to the branches taught in the schools, were considered.

Agent Bailey has assisted in meetings at Dalton, Great Barrington, Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, Williamstown, Greenfield, Montague, Shelburne and Amherst. Superintendent Dartt has rendered assistance in teachers' meetings at Colrain and Hadley.

In September and October teachers' institutes, under the auspices of the State Board of Education, were held in the towns of Florida, Deerfield, Enfield and Cummington. Lectures or lessons were given upon "Our Common Schools," "District Supervision of Schools," principles of teaching school management, industrial drawing, reading, language, arithmetic, geography and music, by Secretary Dickinson, Prof. J. C. Greenough, Miss E. Carver, Agents Bailey and Fletcher, Superintendents Dartt and Lamberton. These institutes were attended by school committees, teachers and citizens from twenty-five towns. All of the lessons given were based upon the principles of teaching, and were designed to illustrate the right method of instruction. Good results from these institutes have been noticed in the schools of those teachers attending the meetings.

In November a union meeting, conducted by Superintendent Smith and Agents Edson and Fletcher, was held at Chester, for the benefit of towns in that section of the State. Evening lectures were given by the agents upon "Our Schools," and "Supervision." At the all-day meeting of teachers, lessons were given in reading, language, arithmetic, geography, school management and temperance instruction. School committees and teachers were present from five towns.

The institutes, teachers' meetings and evening lectures have brought educational subjects to the attention of the people in nearly fifty towns.

THE FIELD.

The area of these three western counties is so large, and the schools are so scattered in most of the towns, that it is impossible to thoroughly inspect all of the schools oftener than once in two years.

As the teaching force, in the small towns especially, is subject to frequent changes, the school management needs more frequent examination. Annual visits to each town by an agent of the Board seem to be desirable, and would be welcomed by the people. Adoption of the following method, which has been tried to some extent the past year, promises good results.

Inspect a sufficient number of schools in every town to determine the general character of the work, then hold meetings for a conference with committees and teachers, regarding the condition of the schools, calling attention to excellences and defects, and suggesting methods for any needed improvements.

Means must be taken to secure the co-operation of superintendents, school committees and the teachers, in putting into practice any methods that may be presented by the agent. In no other way can permanent results be secured through State inspection of schools. Evening meetings are held that educational topics may be brought before the people. By correspondence, between periods of visitation, the agent may so keep in touch with the educational work of the town that his influence shall not be regarded merely as a matter of history, but as a constant helpful power.

CONDITIONS.

In the large towns and cities employing skilled superintendents who devote their time to inspection and direction of school work, results are secured comparing favorably with those obtained in the best schools of the State. In other towns, having large villages where there is a well-graded system of schools, much good work is done. In such towns the high school, under an able principal, exerts a healthy and stimulating influence upon the lower schools, which are generally taught by the better class of teachers. In small villages there is generally an unsuccessful attempt to grade the schools. Failure in this respect is due to several causes. Too many pupils, all through the ages of school attendance, are placed in from two to four rooms, under the instruction of as many teachers. This plan makes it necessary to have from two to four grades in one room, under the instruction of one teacher. Under such circumstances it is very difficult to form a course of study or to classify the

school; and the educational skill requisite to accomplish such a task is seldom if ever found among school committees. Such partially graded schools require more able and experienced teachers than the wages paid will command, and the organizing ability and watchful care of an intelligent superintendent. Some of these schools are kept in a chaotic condition by the force of circumstances and the frequent change of teachers. A few are doing some good work because of the special skill of their teachers, one of whom, realizing the difficulties of the position, and the only remedy available, said, "I shall leave this town for one having a superintendent of schools."

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

These are found in every town and city of this section of the State, and in half of the towns no other schools exist. Requisites for a fair degree of success in these schools may be indicated under the following heads: —

Good Buildings.

Personal inspection and the reports of committees enable me to state that a large percentage of the houses are in a good or fair condition. Many improvements have been made the past year and others are contemplated. An unusually large number of school-houses have been erected during the year, those in the larger towns being quite expensive structures, commodious, convenient, well heated, ventilated, and supplied with modern furniture. In a few of the small towns neat wooden houses, well adapted to the schools, have been built.

Furniture.

But few houses have the old-time desks and chairs. Modern furniture is in general use, ministering to the comfort of pupils, the order of the schools, and cultivating better habits and taste.

Reducing the number of houses used for school purposes has enabled the towns to improve the condition of those occupied. A few towns are not yet in the line of improvements of this kind. People desiring to purchase homes examine the condition of the school-houses, and the "hill towns that have held their own," during the last twenty-five years, are those having good schools.

Appliances.

Blackboard surface of good quality and of sufficient quantity is one of the school-room necessities. Well-painted boards, plastering properly coated and blackened, and slate, are used. These kinds may be regarded as good, better, best. The new buildings and the better class of older school-houses are generally well supplied with blackboards; but the wretched condition of very limited surfaces in many houses is a reproach to the committees responsible for such things, and to the teachers who submit to them.

Globes and wall maps are indispensable to the best teaching of geography. A twenty-five-cent globe is of more practical value than one costing twenty-five dollars, for ordinary school use. For instruction in physiology, charts are needful; very helpful ones for teaching reading and language can be made by the teachers. Inexpensive objects for number work, drawing and primary reading, also reference books and material for supplementary reading, should be supplied by school committees. Teachers must know the value of these things, and then take measures to secure them. Progress in this direction is noted in a few towns.

Number of Pupils.

The small size of many rural schools is one of the most serious obstacles to success. Teacher and pupils find difficulty in maintaining an interest in the exercises.

The increased expense of educating each child renders the employment of inefficient teachers probable. The town that has one hundred pupils in four schools can afford to have much better buildings, appliances and teachers than the town that scatters its one hundred children among ten schools. There must be concentration of schools, to insure more efficient work; and conveyance of pupils is the only solution of the problem at present known.

Course of Study.

So far as I know, few if any earnest attempts have been made, outside of supervision districts, to formulate a course of study for rural schools. Lack of a plan leaves the work to be done of a very uncertain character; hence parents, teachers and pupils fail to realize the educational value of a well-organized school. This unfavorable

condition of things leads to indifference or opposition to the schools in many instances, and, as a result, appropriations for educational purposes diminish; school committees not well qualified for their work are elected, and poor teachers are employed.

The course of study for ungraded schools, published by the Board of Education, has proved of great benefit to the teachers who have used it. It must be said, to the discredit of some teachers, that they make no use of the means placed in their hands for improvement.

Classification.

Some attempt has been made by every teacher to classify his school or to follow the plan of his predecessor; but the difference in age, ability and acquirements of the pupils, irregularity of attendance, and the absence of any course of study as a basis for classification, have rendered success impossible. While the rural schools cannot be graded as are the schools in the large towns and cities, they can be so organized into classes as to secure far better results than are at present obtained.

Yearly examinations for promotion, and graduating exercises for those who have satisfactorily completed all the branches taught, will tend to secure better work.

In some way, depending mainly upon the tact of good teachers, parental visitation of the schools must be secured.

Methods of Management and Instruction.

These should be of the best kind, as the amount of work to be done in a mixed school is very great.

With district supervision of schools, and the better organization and teaching sure to come with it, in time the schools of the rural towns will be quite as valuable for the purposes of a sound education as the best of those in the cities. Country life, with its opportunities for combining work with study in a healthy atmosphere, free from the excitement and vices of the cities, furnishes conditions most favorable for healthy physical, intellectual and moral development.

Selection of Teachers.

The success of a school depends principally upon the employment of competent teachers. These must be selected with reference to

their record of scholarship, training or experience, followed by such a personal examination as will test fitness for the position to be filled.

In towns not able to pay sufficient salaries to command the services of teachers of established reputation or of known ability, the best possible selection should be made from available candidates, only the highest good of the school having any consideration whatever.

The employment of a teacher by one member of the school committee, for his particular school, without concurrence of the Board after a suitable examination of the candidate and the issuing of a certificate, is as liable to be mischievous as it is illegal. For the best selection of teachers, after a careful examination of this record, followed by a critical examination to test qualifications for a special position, the services of the most intelligent school committees or superintendents are absolutely necessary.

New Branches of Study.

Though drawing has been a prescribed study in all of the schools of the Commonwealth for many years, it has received but little attention in the ungraded schools, and much less than is needed in the graded schools, with the exception of a few large places like Northampton, Pittsfield, Mansfield and North Adams, where special teachers are employed.

Lack of time, means for obtaining materials, and the inability of teachers to give instruction, are the excuses for non-compliance with the law. The first excuse will not be valid when the schools have courses of study, are properly classified, and better taught. The other excuses are not valid, to any great extent, as the method of teaching outlined and presented by Agent Bailey renders the expense for materials quite small, and any intelligent, earnest teacher may, by study of the method presented by Mr. Bailey, become able to teach drawing. Some progress in this important branch is indicated.

Temperance Instruction.

This is required to be given in connection with "physiology and hygiene, which are to include special instruction as to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics on the human system."

Right and faithful teaching in this line may prove of great value to the Commonwealth, and the subject should secure careful consid-

eration from school officials and teachers. The reports of school committees seem to indicate that some effort is made in every town to comply with the requirements of the law.

My personal observation convinces me that the methods and results are not satisfactory. Many teachers desire to do justice to the subject, but they plead, as an excuse for neglect, lack of time and knowledge. Perhaps a brief consideration of the object of the instruction may suggest a method.

The teaching is to lead the child to form temperate habits of living. His knowledge of the danger of indulgence in the use of narcotics and intoxicants must lead to a development and exercise of will power sufficient to enable him to resist temptation. The education must be intellectual and moral, to induce the habits of thought and action necessary to good citizenship. The instruction should be true, simple and earnest, largely objective; illustrations may be drawn from life, pictures and recorded facts. Personalities and allusions that will wound the feelings of children should be avoided. No exaggerated statements of the evils to be shunned should be made; they are not wholly true, and they will react against the cause.

For young pupils, good temperance stories are valuable. I am inclined to think that most temperance teaching should be oral, the school being supplied with such books and charts as will be helpful to teacher and pupils for reference. Truths from scientific investigations, and facts and figures from other reliable sources, may prove valuable. Not so much for school as for life the children need temperance instruction, and the teacher should honestly, faithfully, as well as intelligently, endeavor to make lasting impressions.

District Superintendence of Schools.

The necessity and value of such supervision of schools as may be secured by small towns uniting under the provisions of the legislative Act of 1888, have been so fully and forcibly stated in previous reports of the Board of Education that further argument in favor of the plan seems to be unnecessary. In this section of the State, twenty-five towns are united in seven districts. The four districts formed in the spring of 1889 have been organized for sufficient time to show the practical working of the plan, though a longer trial will show still

better results. The additional expense to each town of the group is small. The cost of committee service is lessened, as the visitation of the schools is delegated, in large measure, to the superintendent. Each town receives from the State two-thirds as much money for teachers' salaries as it raises for salary of the superintendent, so that the net cost of supervision is very small indeed.

From a careful inspection of schools in these districts, I know that substantial progress has been made. Visitation of schools is more frequent than formerly, and much more helpful to teachers and pupils. Courses of study have been arranged, schools are better graded or classified, more efficient teachers are employed, and the methods of school management and instruction have been greatly improved. Meetings of the teachers and the people, addressed by the superintendent, have proved very beneficial to the cause of education.

The following testimony from school committees in all of the four districts is given in response to the following request sent to them by the agent. "Please state what district supervision has done for your schools."

Testimony of School Committees.

It has already done very much towards systematizing our schools, and will accomplish much more in the same direction. Our village schools have been regularly graded, and a course of study arranged to embrace all grades from primary to high.

Our superintendent is in close relation with prominent educational men of all parts of the country, and he is able to keep our teachers informed of the best and most progressive thought of the day. His lectures to them and constant inspection of their schools have proved a very efficient means of encouraging them to put forth their best efforts, and have resulted in a marked improvement of the work of many of them.

It has secured for the schools that constant care which they need, but which busy committees cannot give. It has improved the discipline of our schools by making action more prompt and decisive than was possible under the old system. It has introduced improved methods of instruction.

To all of our teachers capable of receiving such help, it has given an intellectual stimulus, making them more earnest in work, progressive in thought. Our schools are better equipped than ever before with necessary appliances suggested by the superintendent.

The monthly meetings, under the direction of the superintendent,

have been very helpful to our teachers. The superintendency has caused the teachers to realize their responsibility as never before, and has greatly increased their efficiency. It has aided the committee in selecting teachers, in judging of their work, and in correcting mistakes.

Teachers have been helped in their methods, and are enthusiastic in their work. Pupils work with interest and for a purpose they can understand. Pupils from the grammar school go to the high school, instead of entering the shops, as formerly. Money expended for schools accomplishes double what it has ever done before in real mental training. Proper books and supplies are procured, and distributed more promptly than ever before.

Marked improvement in our schools, more work accomplished than would be possible without a superintendent.

School board is kept posted in all matters connected with the schools. It would be a step backward to dispense with the superintendent.

Other testimony similar in character has been given by committees, parents and teachers. Very few persons connected with the schools, so as to have knowledge of their past and present conditions, have any criticisms to offer regarding the plan of supervision. Any failure of success seems to be due to lack of efficiency or co-operation upon the part of the school committee or superintendent. Some mistakes could hardly be avoided in the trial of a new plan, but experience has taught valuable lessons. Towns must elect their wisest men and women to fill places upon the school board, and these officials must wisely select a superintendent, and then give him directions, authority, and a hearty support. Some opposition to superintendence comes from people who do not fully understand the measure. Further investigation will settle the case favorably with them.

The success of the measure is evidently hindered in a few instances by the attitude of school committees, who fear the loss to them of some personal or political power. The people must see to it that such obstruction to the improvement of the schools is not allowed to prevail.

New Districts Formed this Year.

One comprises the towns of Middlefield, Worthington, Becket and Chester; another, the towns of Deerfield, Hatfield and Leverett; a third, the towns of Monroe, Rowe, Heath, Charlemont and Hawley.

As the superintendents have been engaged in active work but a few months, it is too early to predict results. If the superintendents prove to be fitted for the work, and receive the cordial support of the school committees, teachers and people, success is assured. I wish to bear testimony to much excellent educational work done by the academies, seminaries and colleges of this western section of the State.

G. T. FLETCHER.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 31, 1890.

F.

INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

REPORT OF HENRY T. BAILEY,
AGENT OF THE BOARD.



REPORT.

To the Board of Education.

A general idea of the extent of my work during the past may be gathered from the following:—

Number of visits to cities and towns,	144
Number of different cities and towns visited,	67
Number of schools visited,	265
Number of teachers' meetings held,	64
Number of State institutes attended,	21
Number of exhibitions inspected,	4
Number of visits to normal schools,	1

Through your courtesy the experiments begun in the town of Easton last year have been continued, with valuable results; and considerable time has been devoted to the revision of courses of study in drawing and color.

During the year the movement towards rational methods of teaching drawing has become more noticeable. Supervisors are studying their work critically, giving more attention to the child's mind and less to his marks; asking not only *What?* and *How?* but *Why?* Miss Field's work in psychology and history of education at the Normal Art School has added momentum to this movement, which, if unobstructed, will eventually bring drawing into harmony with all other school exercises.

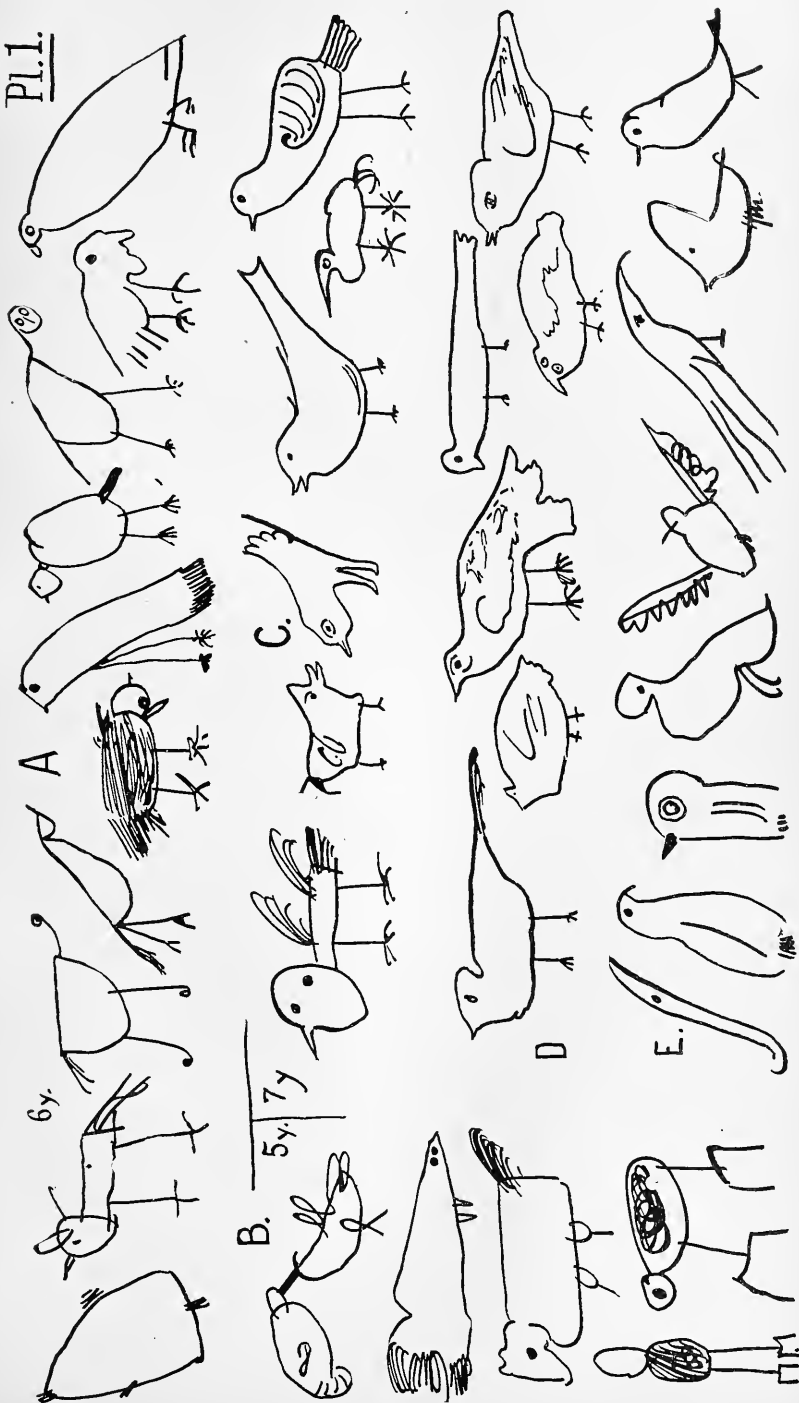
Through the monthly reports the Board is already familiar with the details of the year's work; in this my third annual report a repetition of these is unnecessary, and some matters relative to the successful teaching of drawing throughout the State will be considered.

The fathers of industrial drawing in Massachusetts had broad views of its value. Whatever arguments they may have used in public, they themselves saw clearly that the popular distinction between "practical value" and "educational value" exists in words only.

They saw in art a powerful, uplifting, refining influence, and they desired this influence to pervade all society. Knowing that the development of art industries is determined largely by public taste, they advocated not only instruction in drawing in the public day and evening schools, but the establishment of art museums and art exhibitions, and the circulation of art literature. In other words, they believed in the potency of what artists call "art atmosphere." If the public schools ever contribute to the art education of our people, they will do so when, by the analyses of their "atmosphere," we are able to detect those elements which in their fulness unite to form this art atmosphere. Without discussing what these elements are, we may contrast two typical school-rooms. The first may be characterized briefly as follows: unswept floor, dusty desks, dirty windows, ragged curtains, dingy walls; here and there a faded grass bouquet, cobwebbed, disintegrating; patches of soiled advertising cards and withered autumn leaves; slack teacher, lax government, careless pupils; dilapidated books; lesson in drawing occasionally, if convenient; pencils chewed at one end and hacked at the other; drawing books crumpled and grimy; models, if any, bruised and filthy. What can one lesson a month from a special teacher of drawing do towards training the taste or refining the character of pupils in such a plight?

The other typical school-room is in strong contrast: clean, furniture whole, decorations simple; a window garden for observation lessons; teacher a refined woman, attractive, vigilant; pupils wide awake, "washed and dressed." They are good-mannered, they love to sing, they can repeat memory gems; they know about the pictures in their books, about the few engravings on the walls, and would be delighted to tell you about the wonderful photographs their teacher has concealed in her desk. There's a "Holy Family" by Raphael, Correggio's "Notte," Turner's "Regulus leaving Carthage" that illustrated a history lesson, and his "Norham Castle" which helped fix in mind Scott's beautiful poem; there's one of Moran's California pictures that came into a geography lesson, and two or three photographs of historic ornament, used in the drawing. That is all; two dollars' worth, perhaps. The children will show their much-prized drawings of objects, of leaves, of flowers. They have

Pl. I.



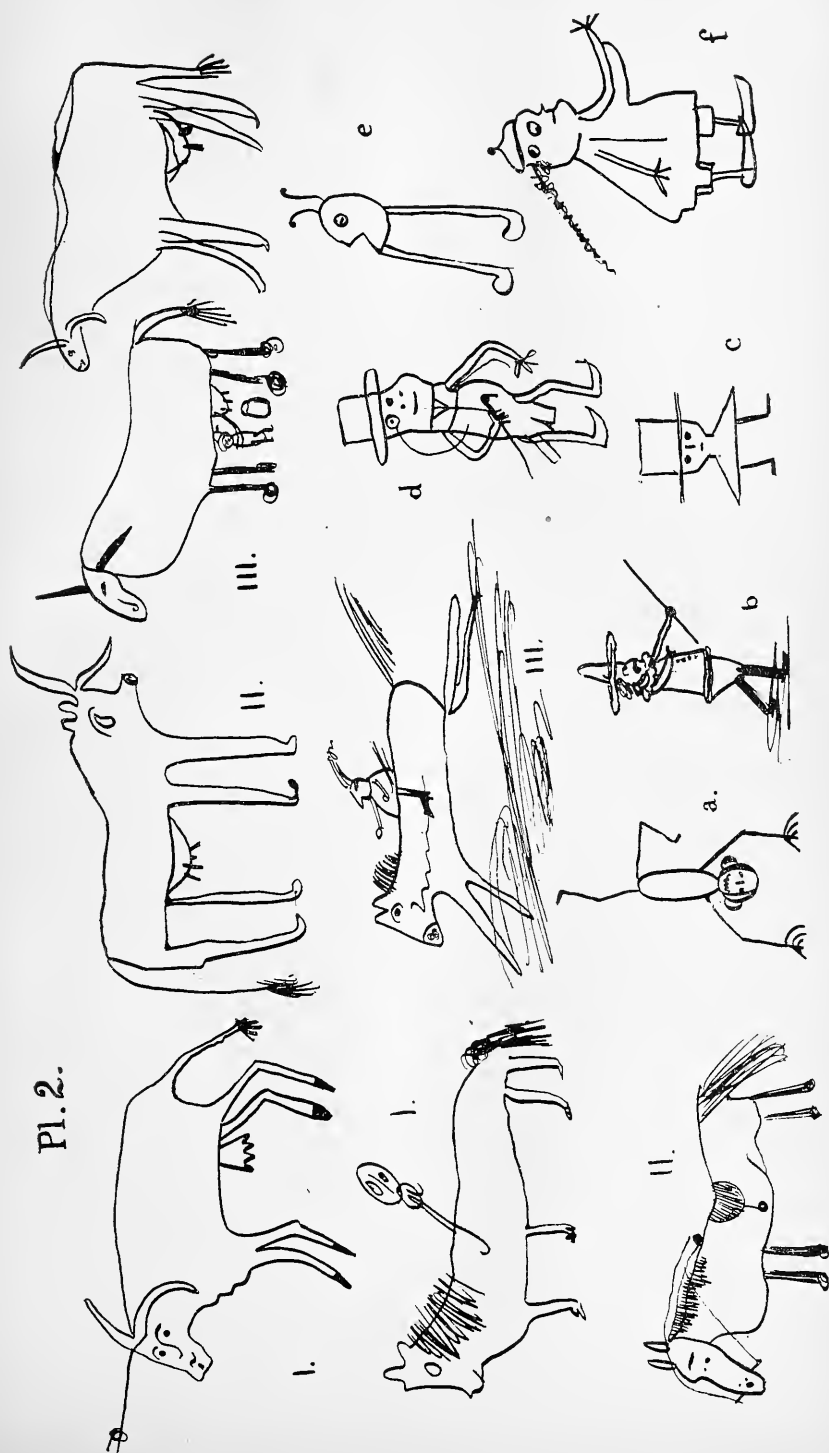
a few designs cut from colored paper, and a box full of little objects they have collected or constructed. These children will be the moral, intellectual, art-loving men and women, who will do the world's best work in the beginning of the next century. May we soon realize that our work is not wholly done when we have taught pupils to draw cubes and pyramids.

To introduce another element of this "art atmosphere," sketching from objects should be encouraged. Drawing ought to be a legitimate language for every-day use in the school-room. Occasionally may be found primary children who "illustrate," and "semi-occasionally" high-school pupils sketch in connection with botany and physics; but in other grades there is usually nothing of the kind. Pupils should use the language of form, especially in the elementary science studies. The ability to sketch is more general among young children than is commonly supposed. Many times classes of first-year primary pupils have been asked to sketch for me some familiar object. No child has ever refused. To be sure, the results are far from uniform, as the accompanying figures (Plate 1) will show; but every child readily makes an attempt.

In these cases the children were asked to draw a sparrow. The first row, A, shows average results obtained in Brookline this winter, through the kindness of Miss M. A. Hurlbut, supervisor of drawing. These pupils were about six years of age.* The drawings below B were obtained through Mr. N. L. Berry, supervisor in Lynn, from five-year-olds; and those in the series C from pupils averaging seven years of age. The series D came from Chelsea. Miss E. H. Perry, supervisor of drawing, asked that a language lesson on the sparrow be given some afternoon, and the children directed to observe sparrows before making drawings the next morning. These pupils, also, averaged seven years old. The last row, E, gives typical forms obtained in Lowell in 1887, from a class of French and Irish children, averaging seven years of age.

These first attempts to use the language of form compare favorably with similar attempts with written language. The child certainly has this representative power, but, unless it is exercised, it

* All illustrations given in this report are fac-simile reproductions of pupils' work, the only difference being in quality of line. The originals were, of course, in pencil.



Pl. 2.

shrivels, and so it comes to pass that not one adult person in a hundred can sketch from nature.

A master illustrating artist has the power to seize in a moment the essentials of his subject; to perceive the distinguishing characteristics readily, and represent them forcibly. Many children of eight or nine years have this power highly developed, but lack the knowledge and skill requisite to complete representation. The illustrations (Plate 2) will testify to the truth of this statement.

The few illustrations so far as possible are typical of the entire series collected. To the child mind evidently the distinguishing marks of cows are horns, udder and tail; of horses, ears, mane and tail, for in each case these have been faithfully represented. The men were drawn to represent, *a*, an acrobat; *b*, a Puritan; *c*, a clergyman ("Mr. R——. He always wears a cape like that"); *d*, a "dude"; *e*, an Indian; *f*, a Chinaman. In each case the character, certainly, has been grasped by the little artist and boldly delineated. These children averaged about nine years old. The child should be urged to continue this sketching, persistently. He will learn by his mistakes, and each regular lesson in drawing will sharpen his perception, correct his judgment, and give him greater skill.

To bring about the best results, a logical, well-graded course must be intelligently pursued. Sketching, alone, without scientific training, will no more produce excellent drawing than perpetual gossiping will produce truthful, grammatical English.

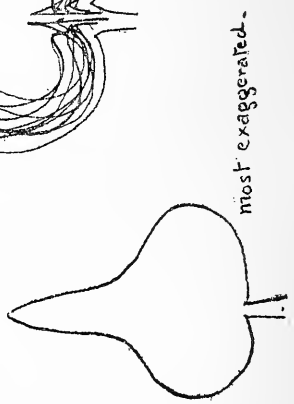
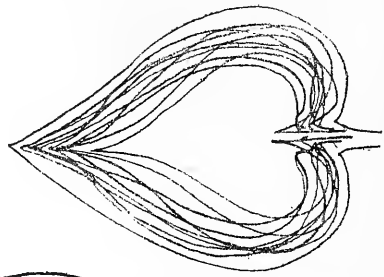
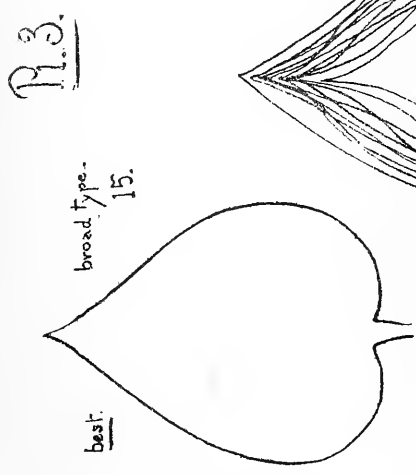
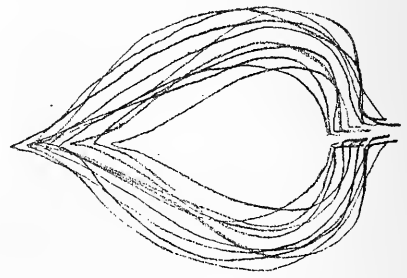
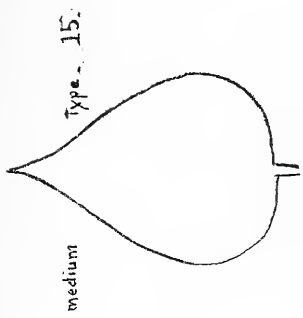
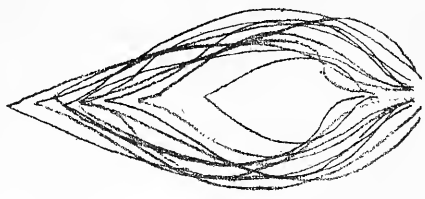
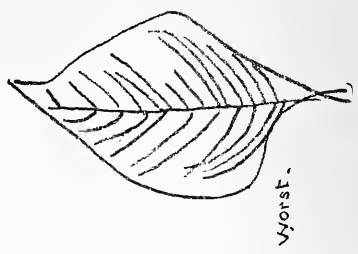
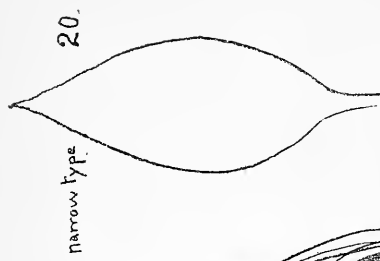
In arranging such a course, certain points should receive careful attention.

Of prime importance is the distinction between mechanical and freehand work. The mechanical part of drawing never can be taught rightly, nor the pupils trained in accuracy, exactness and precision, until the proper tools are properly used. These tools are rule, compass, scale, drawing-board, T square, triangles. During the past year these have come into more general use in the schools, and consequently good work begins to appear. Freehand drawing has for its ends the training of the mind to observe form, to estimate proportions and distances, and to judge of beauty. A great variety of tools only hinders the mind in such activities; therefore, the

tools are few and simple, — only the pencil and a wire or string. Later, even these are discarded, and the mind unaided forms correct judgments of what it sees. During the last few years so great emphasis has been laid on freehand drawing that pupils have lacked ability to work precisely. A certain concern in a Massachusetts city offered, not many months ago, one dollar a day for a boy for their drafting room. Among ten or twelve applicants trained in drawing in the public schools, not one could be found who could lay off accurately with a rule distances involving eighths of inches.

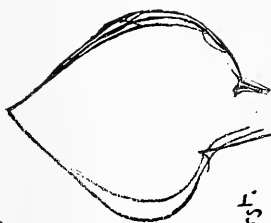
To allow for differences arising from imperfect grading or no grading whatever, and to encourage originality, the course should be laid out by subjects and principles rather than by objects. That is, instead of requiring a pupil to draw a cube, a square prism, a plinth, a hook, a box and a basket, he should be required to know the one principle underlying the representative of all these forms. Knowing that, he may draw as many objects as time will permit. The principle is the universal one which accounts for every particular of the class. This universal principle should be first studied from the type solid. Mr. Henry Hitchings, director of drawing for the city of Boston, recently stated that in one of the city free evening drawing schools was tried the experiment of omitting the type solids, and having the drawing done directly from natural objects. The pupils manifested unusual interest in their work; but when, in the final examination, they were asked to draw a simple geometric solid, every pupil failed.

Not only should first principles be studied from the solid, but all pictorial and botanical drawing, and the larger part of geometric drawing, should be studied from objects. The value of this objective work in one department, at least, is well illustrated by the following leaf forms (Plates 3, 4 and 5).

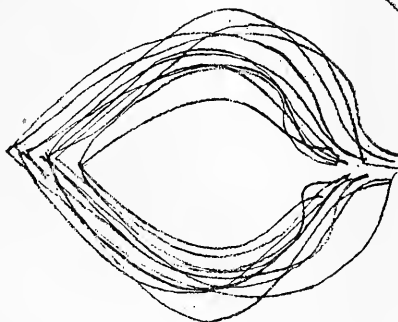


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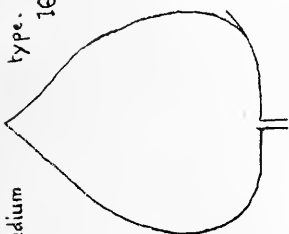
narrow type.



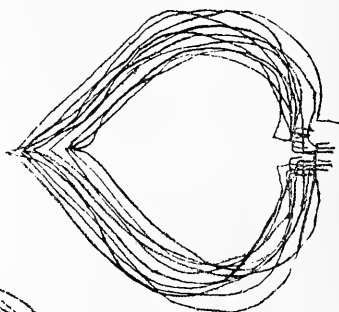
worst.



type.
16.

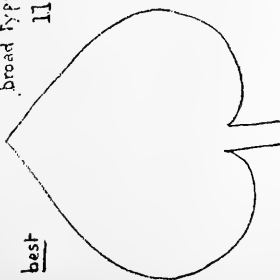


medium



P. 14.

broad type.
11.



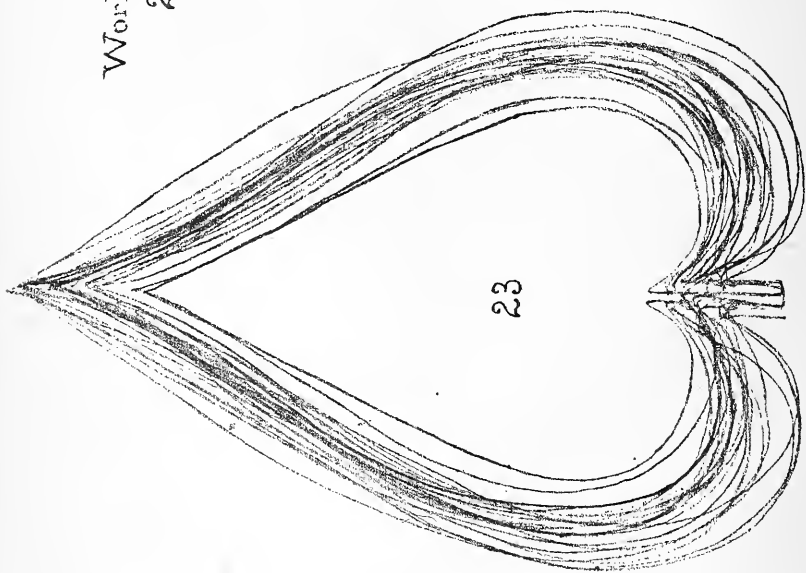
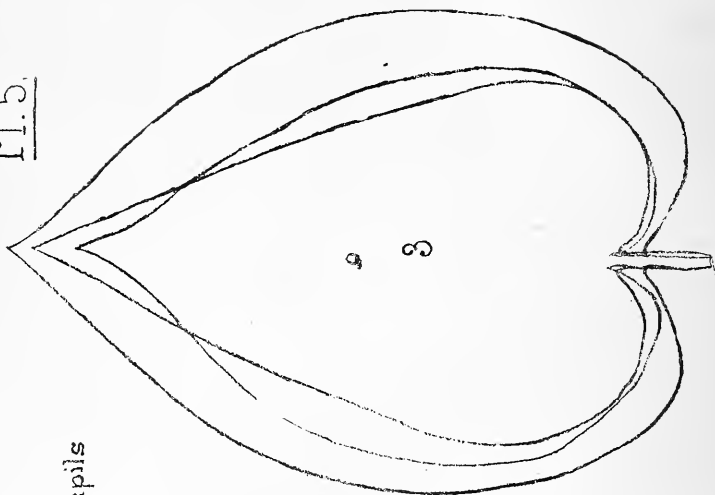
best



most exaggerated.

Pl. 5.

Work of
26 Pupils



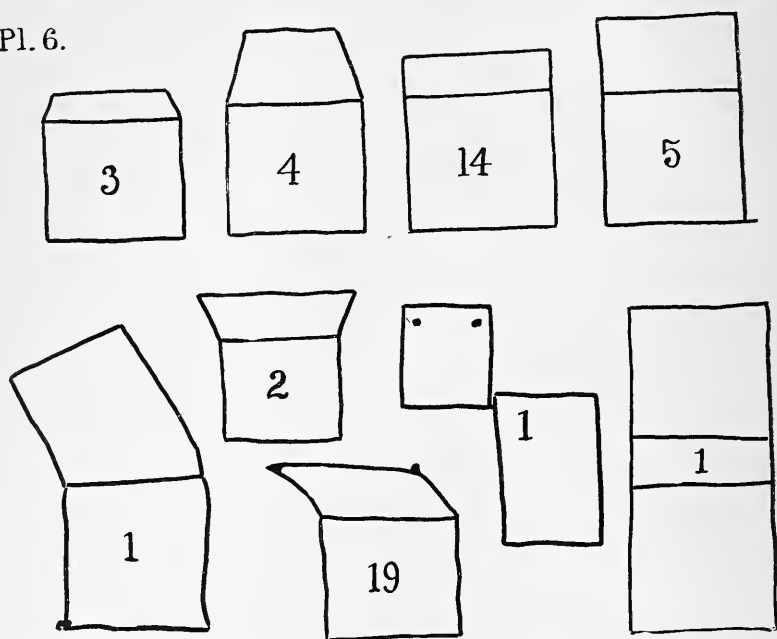
The pupils were asked to draw from memory a conventionalized lilac leaf. The drawings shown on Plate 3 were obtained in "a good country high school," of fifty-nine pupils, who had drawn lilac leaves from copy, but not recently. The most exaggerated, the worst, and the three typical outlines, are given, and three composites from ten drawings of each type. Plate 4 shows similar results, obtained in a village grammar school composed of forty-eight seventh and eighth grade pupils, who had drawn lilac leaves from copy within three weeks. Plate 5 shows results obtained through the kindness of Miss Prince, supervisor in Quincy, from an eighth-grade grammar-school. These pupils had always drawn leaves from the object, but, so far as known, had *never drawn a lilac leaf*. The results were so uniformly good that all the drawings except three have been given in one composite. Evidently the careful study of a few leaf forms had trained the observing powers of every pupil in the class.

In planning work for the different grades, what pupils *know* should be considered as well as what they *ought to know*. Teachers are often discouraged with results, and hastily conclude that they can't teach drawing, when the difficulty lies not in their lack of ability, but in the pupil's incapacity to apprehend the subject. The first knowledge is lacking, — there is no foundation upon which to build. The mind must be developed to a certain point before complex form can be grasped or general principles understood. This fact suggests the importance of a knowledge of the operations and growth of the mind. These must be known before the proper time for introducing certain subjects can be determined. For example, take pictorial drawing. At present teachers differ widely as to the age when this may be taught successfully. Plate 6 gives the results of an experiment made by one of the most capable supervisors in the State,* with a class of pupils averaging seven years of age, who never before had been asked to represent the appearance of any solid. Each pupil had a cube placed on a book before him, and was taught how to see the form. Each carried out the teacher's directions to the letter, apparently, and, when asked to draw what he had seen, did it confidently. Whatever else may be gathered from

* Miss Luella E. Fay, supervisor in Springfield. Her forced absence from active work this year is deeply regretted.

these drawings, they seem to indicate that the mind sees foreshortening before it appreciates convergence; for in all but three cases the top face of the cube was represented as appearing narrower than the

Pl. 6.



front face; hence, in the course, hemispherical and cylindrical objects should precede cubical objects. The success of hundreds of experiments, made during the year by different teachers of drawing, seems to establish the order of teaching the principles governing pictorial representation as substantially that given in the fifty-third report of the Board.

Not only the order of lessons in a given subject, but the order of subjects in the course, should be such that the pupil may discover some relation between them. If he knows each lesson only as an isolated fact, each tends to obliterate its predecessor. If he can see some connection between them, and later assign each to its class, each helps to hold all others in mind. For instance, if he can see no reason for the order given in his drawing book (circles, lines, spheroids, triangular prisms, fruit, cylinders, ornament, developments, groups, ornament again), his work will be less interesting and less valuable than it would be if the order of subjects were deter-

mined by the laws governing the activity of his own mind. In a course properly arranged, a logical necessity assigns to each fact its own place, and the mind passes naturally from one to another, gathering strength from each.

But, after all, the teacher must remember that each mind is unique. Unless hindered, each develops itself its own way and at its own rate. The best teacher can do little but offer his poor wares, and ask their acceptance. With an inflexible course of study and rigidly graded schools, the child's individuality is too often "the submerged tenth." The ideal course, therefore, while outlining definitely the principles to be mastered, allows both teacher and pupil great freedom in details. Each pupil should be encouraged to select and draw his own illustration of the principle he has been taught. If he can draw only another cube, well; if he aspires to draw a block of buildings, he should be allowed to try. Give him a chance. His birthright is freedom, that is, "self-imposed restraint." In searching for an application, his fancy may lead him to objects outside the teacher's mental horizon; but in these voyages of discovery he will be guided by the thought that, whatever he chooses to bring to his teacher, it must conform to a type or come under a law. Herein lies the secret of obtaining original results in all departments of school work.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY T. BAILEY.

NORTH SCITUATE, MASS., Dec. 21, 1890.

G.

LIST OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

THROUGHOUT THE STATE, FOR THE YEAR 1890.



LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS FOR 1890.

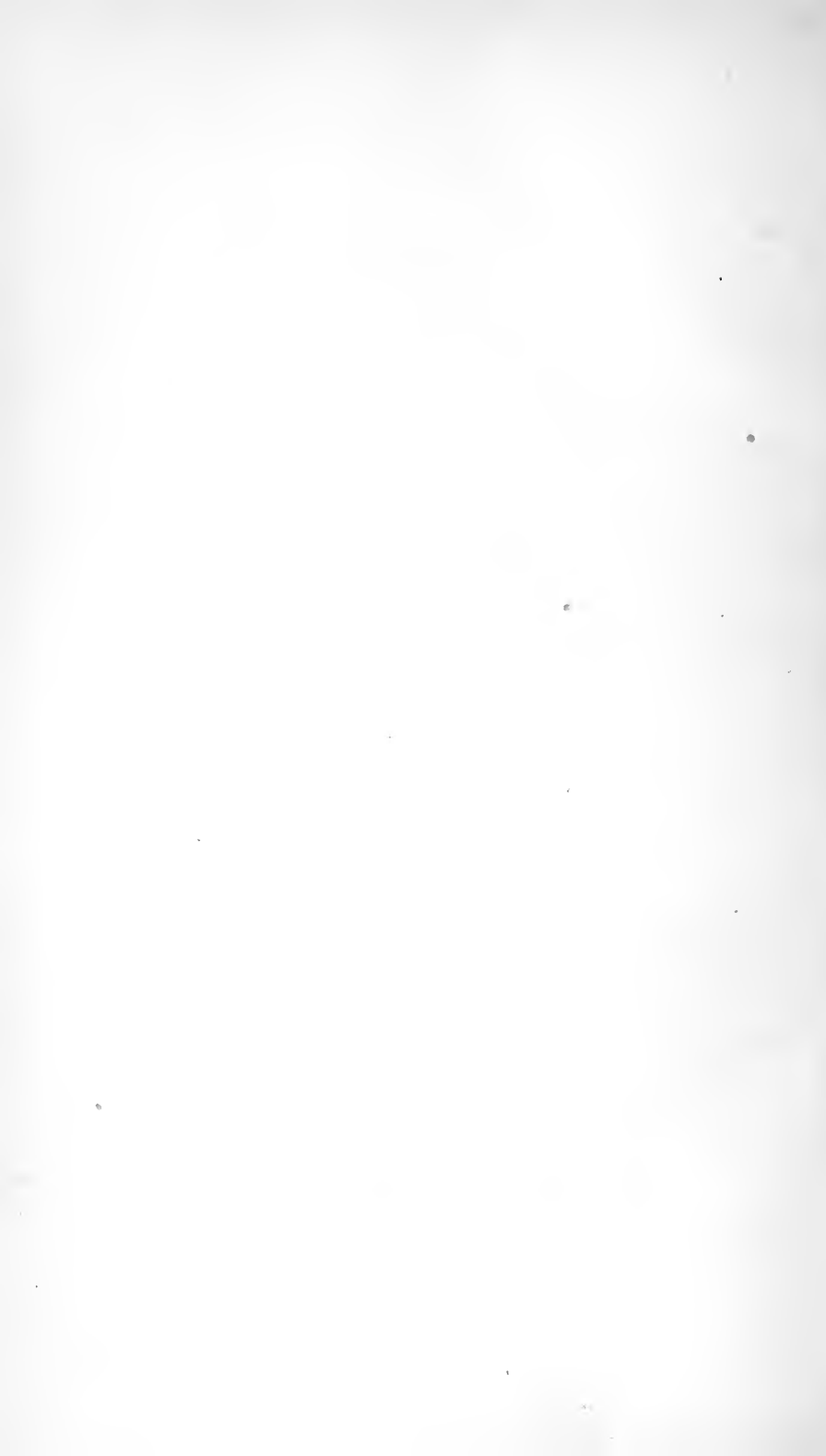
	Superintendent.	Residence.
BARNSTABLE COUNTY.		
Barnstable, . . .	Wm. P. Reynolds, . . .	Hyannis.
Dennis, . . .	Luther Hall, . . .	North Dennis.
Eastham, . . .	Asa Higgins, . . .	Eastham.
Falmouth, . . .	A. M. Edwards, . . .	Falmouth,
Orleans, . . .	Hiram Myers, . . .	Orleans.
Provincetown, . . .	Henry Shortle, . . .	Provincetown.
Sandwich, . . .	Chas. Dillingham, . . .	Sandwich.
BERKSHIRE COUNTY.		
Adams, . . .	W. P. Beckwith, . . .	Adams.
Cheshire, . . .	Earl Ingalls, . . .	Cheshire.
Lanesborough, . . .	Earl Ingalls, . . .	Cheshire.
North Adams, . . .	Anson D. Miner, . . .	North Adams.
Pittsfield, . . .	T. H. Day, . . .	Pittsfield.
Tyringham, . . .	Jerome Crittenden, . . .	Tyringham.
BRISTOL COUNTY.		
Attleborough, . . .	J. O. Tiffany, . . .	Attleborough.
Dighton, . . .	Joseph E. Sears, . . .	Dighton.
Easton, . . .	Wm. C. Bates, . . .	Canton.
Fall River, . . .	Wm. Connell, . . .	Fall River.
New Bedford, . . .	Wm. E. Hatch, . . .	New Bedford.
North Attleborough, . . .	W. H. Sanderson, . . .	North Attleborough.
Swansea, . . .	Job Gardner, . . .	Swansea.
Taunton, . . .	C. F. Boyden, . . .	Taunton.
ESSEX COUNTY.		
Andover, . . .	H. A. Halstead, . . .	Andover.
Boxford, . . .	F. J. Stearns, . . .	Boxford.
Gloucester, . . .	Freeman Putney, . . .	Gloucester.
Haverhill, . . .	Albert L. Bartlett, . . .	Haverhill.
Lawrence, . . .	Geo. E. Chickering, . . .	Lawrence.
Lynn, . . .	O. B. Bruce, . . .	Lynn.
Manchester, . . .	J. F. Rich, . . .	Rockport.
Marblehead, . . .	John B. Gifford, . . .	Marblehead.
Rockport, . . .	J. F. Rich, . . .	Rockport.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
Conway, . . .	Justus Dartt, . . .	East Whately.
Erving, . . .	Robert C. French, . . .	Orange.
Orange, . . .	R. C. French, . . .	Orange.
Sunderland, . . .	Justus Dartt, . . .	East Whately.
Warwick, . . .	Mrs. J. C. Proctor, . . .	Warwick
Whately, . . .	Justus Dartt, . . .	East Whately.

List of Superintendents for 1890—Continued.

	Superintendent.	Residence.
HAMPDEN COUNTY.		
Chicopee,	R. H. Perkins,	Chicopee.
Holyoke,	Edwin S. Kirtland,	Holyoke.
Springfield,	T. M. Balliet,	Springfield.
Westfield,	G. H. Danforth,	Westfield.
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.		
Amherst,	J. B. Child,	Amherst.
Easthampton,	Edward B. Maglathlin,	Easthampton.
Northampton,	Alvin F. Pease,	Northampton.
Pelham,	Herbert R. Davidson,	Pelham.
Prescott,	H. N. Grover,	Prescott.
Williamsburg,	Justus Dartt,	East Whately.
Worthington,	Metcalf J. Smith,	Middlefield.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.		
Acton,	James Fletcher,	Acton.
Ashby,	Harry F. Bingham,	Ashby.
Ashland,	I. C. Phillips,	Hopkinton.
Ayer,	Edward P. Barker,	Ayer.
Boxborough,	A. W. Wetherbee,	Boxborough.
Cambridge,	Francis Cogswell,	Cambridgeport.
Carlisle,	Geo. M. Wadsworth,	Bedford.
Chelmsford,	Geo. F. Snow,	West Chelmsford.
Cererd,	Wm. L. Eaton,	Concord.
Dracut,	Geo. W. Batchelder,	Lowell.
Framingham,	O. W. Collins,	South Framingham.
Holliston,	F. B. Gamwell,	Holliston.
Hopkinton,	I. C. Phillips,	Hopkinton.
Lexington,	James N. Ham,	Lexington.
Littleton,	Edmund P. Barker,	Ayer.
Lowell,	Geo. F. Lawton,	Lowell.
Marlborough,	Harry R. Roth,	Marlborough.
Medford,	Ephraim Hunt,	Medford.
Newton,	Joseph C. Jones,	Newtonville.
Pepperell,	Edmund P. Barker,	Ayer.
Somerville,	Clarence E. Meleney,	Somerville.
Stow,	J. S. Moulton,	Westford.
Waltham,	Henry Whittemore,	Waltham.
Watertown,	Geo. R. Dwelley,	Watertown.
Westford,	J. S. Moulton,	Westford.
Winchester,	Ephraim Hunt,	Medford.
Woburn,	F. B. Richardson,	Woburn.
NORFOLK COUNTY.		
Bellingham,	N. A. Cook,	Bellingham.
Braintree,	Clarence W. Fearing,	Braintree.
Brookline,	Samuel T. Dutton,	Brookline.
Canton,	William C. Bates,	Canton.
Cohasset,	Louis P. Nash,	Hingham.
Milton,	Geo. I. Aldrich,	Quincy.
Quincy,	Geo. I. Aldrich,	Quincy.
Sharon,	Willard T. Leonard,	Sharon.
Walpole,	F. W. Sweet,	Bridgewater.
Weymouth,	I. M. Norcross,	Weymouth.

List of Superintendents for 1890 -- Concluded.

	Superintendent.	Residence.
PLYMOUTH COUNTY.		
Bridgewater, . . .	Frank W. Sweet, . . .	Bridgewater.
Brockton, . . .	B. B. Russell, . . .	Brockton.
Duxbury, . . .	E. H. Watson, . . .	East Marshfield.
Hingham, . . .	Louis P. Nash, . . .	Hingham.
Marshfield, . . .	E. H. Watson, . . .	East Marshfield.
Middleborough, . . .	Edward P. Fitts, . . .	Middleborough.
Plymouth, . . .	Chas. Burton, . . .	Plymouth.
Plympton, . . .	F. W. Dinsbury, . . .	Plympton.
Scituate, . . .	Edwin H. Watson, . . .	East Marshfield.
West Bridgewater, . . .	Mrs. M. K. Crosby, . . .	West Bridgewater.
SUFFOLK COUNTY.		
Chelsea, . . .	Eben H. Davis, . . .	Chelsea.
Revere, . . .	Milton K. Putney, . . .	Revere.
Boston, . . .	Edwin P. Seaver, . . .	Waban.
WORCESTER COUNTY.		
Blackstone, . . .	Adrian Scott, . . .	Blackstone.
Clinton, . . .	C. L. Hunt, . . .	Clinton.
Fitchburg, . . .	Joseph G. Edgerly, . . .	Fitchburg.
Hubbardston, . . .	R. G. Condon, . . .	Templeton.
Milford, . . .	S. F. Blodgett, . . .	Milford.
Northbridge, . . .	S. A. Melcher, . . .	Southbridge.
Phillipston, . . .	R. J. Condon, . . .	Templeton.
Royalston, . . .	R. J. Condon, . . .	Templeton.
Southbridge, . . .	John T. Clarke, . . .	Southbridge.
Templeton, . . .	R. J. Condon, . . .	Templeton.
Uxbridge, . . .	A. J. Curtis, . . .	Uxbridge.
Warren, . . .	R. W. Colwell, . . .	Warren.
Westborough, . . .	Edwin B. Harvey, . . .	Westborough.
Worcester, . . .	Albert Marble, . . .	Worcester.



THE
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES
OF
MASSACHUSETTS.

PREPARED BY C. B. TILLINGHAST.

1891.

PREFATORY NOTE.

This collection of facts relating to the free public libraries in Massachusetts has been made for the purpose of showing what facilities for the free use of books are available to the citizens of each town and city in the Commonwealth, and to record the generous gifts of individuals for the foundation and maintenance of libraries and the construction of library buildings. The simple record is one that needs no comment. In 1839 the Hon. Horace Mann, then Secretary of the Board of Education, stated, as the result of a careful effort to obtain authentic information relative to the libraries in the State, that there were from ten to fifteen town libraries, containing in the aggregate from three to four thousand volumes, to which all the citizens of the town had the right of access; that the aggregate number of volumes in the public libraries, of all kinds, in the State was about 300,000; and that but little more than 100,000 persons, or one-seventh of the population of the State, had any right of access to them. A little over a half century has passed. There are now 175 towns and cities having free public libraries under municipal control, and 248 of the 351 towns and cities contain libraries in which the people have rights or free privileges. There are about 2,500,000 volumes in these libraries, available for the use of 2,104,224 of the 2,238,943 inhabitants which the State contains according to the census of 1890.

The gifts of individuals *in money*, not including gifts of books, for libraries and library buildings, exceed *five and a half million dollars*.

There are still 103 towns in the State, with an aggregate population of 134,719, which do not have the benefit of the free use of a public library. These are almost without exception small towns, with a slender valuation, and 67 of them show a decline in population in the past five years. The State has taken the initiative in aiding the formation of free public libraries in such towns, and it is hoped that this statement of facts may lead those who are natives of, or have an especial interest in, these towns, to do for them what generous benefactors have wisely done for so many other towns in the Commonwealth.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1891.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

ABINGTON.

The town of Abington, by vote of its citizens, established a free library in the year 1878. At the annual town meeting, in March of that year, a committee consisting of Messrs. Otis W. Soule, Jesse H. Giles, Albert Chamberlin and Henry A. Noyes, was appointed to report a system of by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of a free public library. On the 10th of May following, this committee rendered a report, which was accepted, and the by-laws, rules and regulations recommended were adopted. Owing to the fact that the town contained a second quite distinct village, known as North Abington, it was provided in the by-laws that the library should be located at Centre Abington, with a branch at North Abington. The board of trustees was made to consist of nine members, three of whom were to be elected for three years, three for two years and three for one year; and, at each annual town meeting subsequent to the first election, three were to be elected, to hold office for three years thereafter.

The first board of trustees elected consisted of Henry A. Noyes, Albert Chamberlin, George A. Beal, Jesse H. Jones, Henry A. Cleverly, Horace W. Wright, Mrs. Helen A. Gleason, Miss Alice A. Giles and Miss Mary A. Wright. A moderate-sized room in the building of the Abington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Centre Abington, was rented for the use of the library, and a branch repository at North Abington was secured in the residence of Henry A. Cleverly. No appropriation of money was asked of the town the first year, except the dividend from the dog fund, which was readily voted. This amounted to \$230.01.

At the first meeting of the trustees, held May 25, the officers and committees prescribed by the by-laws were elected. These were: president, Horace W. Wright; vice-president, Jesse H. Jones; secretary, Mary A. Wright; treasurer, George A. Beal; library committee, Horace W. Wright, Alice A. Giles and Jesse H. Jones; finance committee, Henry A. Noyes, Henry A. Cleverly and George A. Beal. At the same meeting the libraries of the Centre Abington Library Association, containing about 900 volumes; the Citizens'

Library Association of North Abington, comprising about 500 volumes, and the Abington Horticultural Society, containing nearly 200 volumes, all of which had been previously tendered in the event of the establishment of a public library,—were accepted. A bequest of \$500, made several years before by Thomas J. Hunt, on the condition of a free library being maintained, now became available, and was paid by the estate. With this bequest a valuable collection of standard works, to the number of 302 volumes, was purchased; and this collection was placed in a case by itself, bearing the words “Hunt Bequest,” in honor of the donor. Subscriptions were made by citizens to the amount of \$266.14. With these moderate sums available for use, and much time gratuitously given, preparations for opening the library were carried forward through the summer; the volumes were made ready for circulation, and catalogued; and the library was opened for the loaning of books on the fifth day of October, containing at this time just 2,000 volumes. The branch library at North Abington was opened upon the same day, containing 400 volumes of the entire collection. The first month, 1,080 volumes were drawn for home use; the fourth month, January, 1879, 1,973 volumes; 708 persons had registered and received cards.

The next year, 1879, the town appropriated \$300, and the dividend from the dog fund, which was \$202.78. The next year \$400 was appropriated, and the dividend from the dog fund,—\$237.12. The next three years the appropriation was \$500, and the dividend from the dog fund; which latter the town has not failed to vote since the establishment of the library, and which has come to be about \$450 per annum. In 1884, \$1,000 was appropriated. This year the library was moved, from the cramped quarters which it had occupied from the beginning, to two spacious rooms, leased for five years, in the substantial block erected by the Abington Savings Bank; and the branch library at North Abington was moved to a commodious room in Standish Hall block in that village. In these quarters the library and its branch have remained to the present time. From 1884 the appropriation has been \$1,000 from year to year, except in 1888, when the amount appropriated was made \$500. The library has thus been wholly supported by taxation, and its use has been wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town. It has no permanent fund.

The library now contains 8,000 volumes; 2,500 of these are at the branch library. Nearly half of the total number have been received by gift,—2,000 volumes as the foundation collection, and 2,000 volumes since. The above-named Thomas J. Hunt and Samuel B. Dyer have been the chief donors. Mr. Dyer, in successive gifts since 1880, has presented 1,079 volumes, and has thus increased

most generously the size and value of the library, and stands as its leading benefactor. The circulation last year, 1889, was 18,140. The average annual circulation has been 18,848. The present number of card-holders is 1,900. Teacher cards are in use, to render the library more useful in connection with the public schools, each teacher being allowed to draw thereon six volumes, and retain them for a month if desired. A librarian and an assistant are employed at both the central library and the branch, at an annual cost of \$332.

The catalogue printed for use at the opening of the library, and its fourteen successively printed supplements, have of later years but imperfectly served the purpose of a complete finding-list. The manuscript copy for a new and more complete catalogue has just been made, and will be published in January, 1891. This will embrace all the volumes in the central library, under title, author, and in great part subject entries. A card catalogue, completed in 1887 and continued to date, is quite full in subject entries, besides being a complete guide to title and author. When the catalogue just prepared shall have been printed, there will be no lack of guidance to all who make use of the library.

The volumes at the branch library were catalogued under title entries in 1885, and the catalogue printed; the accessions have formed three supplementary lists.

The central library is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, from 6.30 to 8; Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 5.30; and Saturday evenings from 6.30 to 8.30, — in all, eleven hours. The branch library is open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6.30 to 8.30; and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 3.30 to 5.30, — in all, ten hours.

The names of the present trustees are Albert Chamberlin, George A. Beal, Helen A. Gleason, Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Alice A. Richardson, Mary A. Wright, Webster S. Wales, Georgiana A. Reed, Horace W. Wright. Horace W. Wright has been president, George A. Beal treasurer, and Mary A. Wright secretary, of the board of trustees from the founding of the library. Albert Chamberlin succeeded Jesse H. Jones as vice-president in 1882, when the latter removed from town, and has filled that office since. Mary Otis Nash is librarian of the central library, and Jennie S. Wales of the branch library.

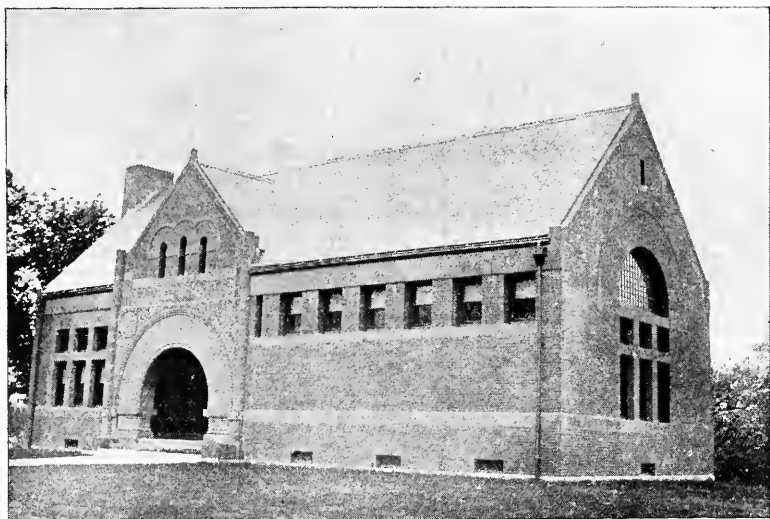
The citizens' appreciation of the value of the library to themselves and their families is perhaps best manifested by their generous appropriations, year by year. There has been no failure to vote the full amount of appropriation recommended by the trustees, except one year, when other interests required large outlays, and the library appropriation was reduced one-half. The scope of the reading has

widened from year to year, as the first full year the per cent. of fiction drawn was seventy-nine, while last year, eleven years later, it had dropped to sixty-eight per cent. ; with a single year's exception, the diminution has been gradual and steady, at an average of one per cent. per annum. This fact would seem to manifest a growing appreciation of the educational value of the library, and of its resources for improvement as well as for pleasure. Its pathway has always been smooth and free from troublesome obstructions, and the work of the trustees has apparently been received with gratitude and approval.*

ACTON.

The Acton Memorial Library and its handsome building (see illustration) are a gift to the town by the Hon. William A. Wilde of Malden, a native of the town. It was dedicated May 24, 1890, with addresses by Hon. John D. Long, Governor Brackett, Hon. E. R. Hoar and others. The memorial building stands on the main street of the village, nearly opposite the revolutionary monument, and is a substantial structure of red brick and brown stone, with a frontage of sixty-six and one-half feet and a depth of thirty-two and one-half feet. The main entrance, approached from the street by a broad concrete walk, is a large freestone arch, with heavy mouldings and carved spandrels. Upon either side of these are the memorial tablets, containing the names of the soldiers of Acton in the late war. Upon the left of the entrance is a cosy reading-room, sixteen by twenty-five feet, the walls and ceiling of which are tastefully decorated. Above the open brick fire-place is a tablet with the following inscription: "This building is a gift to his native town by William A. Wilde, A.D. 1889." Directly opposite the main entrance is the trustees' room, thirteen by fifteen feet. Opening from this is a fire-proof vault, the use of which the donor gives to the town for the preservation of its valuable records. At the right of the entrance is the library room proper. This is thirty-two and one-half feet long, twenty-four and one-half feet wide, and twenty feet high, with suitable alcoves and shelves in two tiers, which are connected by galleries. The 5,000 volumes now upon the shelves are also the gift of Mr. Wilde, and the entire capacity of the room is about 20,000 volumes. The building is finished in hard wood, and the furnishings are specially designed for it. The expenditure for the lot, building and contents, was about \$30,000. The Acton Memorial Library was incorporated by chapter 52 of the Acts of 1890, the incorporators being Luther Conant, Adelbert Mead, Moses Taylor, Delette Hall, Hiram

* The above sketch was prepared by the Rev. HORACE W. WRIGHT.



ACTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Gift of Hon. William A. Wilde.



MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY, ANDOVER.

Gift of Citizens.



Hapgood and D. J. Wetherbee. These persons, and three others chosen in the usual manner by the town, constitute the board of trustees. The corporators are to fill the vacancies occurring in their own number.

ACUSHNET.

There is no public library in the town of Acushnet.

ADAMS.

The Adams Public Library was started as a subscription and assessment library about 1860. The books were donated to the town in 1882, and since that time it has been supported by the town as a free public library. The annual appropriation is \$1,000. The library rooms are in the town hall building. It contains 5,500 volumes, of which there is a printed catalogue; and the annual circulation is 23,802. Special effort is made to supply, for the use of the pupils of the public schools, books that are recommended by the superintendent of schools, to be used by classes in English literature, history, etc. The library is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 6 to 9 P.M., and on Saturdays from 2 to 9 P.M. It is cared for by a librarian and assistant, at a cost of \$200 per year. The board of trustees consists of six members, chosen by the town; and it is constituted at present as follows: W. F. Davis, W. B. Green, E. E. Merchant, C. F. Sayles, C. W. Burton and W. P. Beckwith. The present librarian, appointed by the trustees, is W. F. Davis.

AGAWAM.

There is no free public library in the town of Agawam. There is a small association library at Feeding Hills.

ALFORD.

There is no public library in Alford.

AMESBURY.

The foundation of the Amesbury Public Library was laid in 1856, by the generous donation of several hundred volumes by Mr. Joshua Aubin of Newburyport, formerly a resident of Amesbury. This donation was managed by trustees, and an association was formed to co-operate with them; other donations of money and books were received from many citizens or persons elsewhere who had an interest in the town. In 1872, Mr. Gardner Brewer of Boston gave over 600

volumes ; and among other leading donors have been John Greenleaf Whittier, Nathaniel Currier of New York, J. W. Briggs, T. J. Clark, George Turner and George W. Morrill. As the library had no fund for its support and no appropriation from the town, it was found necessary to make its use conditional upon the payment of one dollar per year, until March, 1890, when the trustees presented it as a free gift to the town, and its use was made free to all the citizens. The town thus far has appropriated only the dog tax for its support. The only permanent funds it has are \$200 left by Thomas J. Clark, and \$100 left by George Turner, the income from both which amounts is used for the purchase of books. The Hamilton corporation and its predecessors have always furnished good rooms for the library, free of rent ; and it is now located in a building built by the Salisbury Woollen Mills for the purpose upon their land in 1866. The library contains at present about 5,000 volumes, and it is thought that as a free library its circulation will be about 20,000 volumes per annum. The first catalogue was issued in 1866, and a supplement of nearly equal size was issued in 1890. Lists of accessions are also occasionally issued. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and evening. Susie C. Wolfenden is librarian. The trustees have been chosen for life, and fill the vacancies that occur in their number ; but, when the library was given to the town, it was provided that the selectmen and their successors should act with the trustees. The members of the present board are John Greenleaf Whittier, Hon. George W. Cate, F. W. Merrill, Aaron Sawyer and George F. Bagley.

AMHERST.

Amherst is doubly blessed. It has two free public libraries. The Amherst Library was founded in 1870, and the town makes it an annual appropriation of \$400. It contains 4,448 volumes, with an annual circulation of about 1,000 per month. It has received a gift of \$1,000 the past year, the income of which is to be used for books. It occupies hired rooms, but better accommodations are to be provided for it in the town hall now building. It is managed by directors chosen by the association. Oliver D. Hunt is president, O. G. Couch secretary, and J. A. Rawson treasurer. It has a printed catalogue of recent date. The library is open on Wednesday from 2 to 5, and on Saturday from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Estella Perkins is librarian. The cost of administration is \$85 per annum.

The North Amherst Library Association was founded on the same date, and is similarly managed. The town makes it an annual appropriation of \$100. It has 1,428 volumes, and circulates about

400 per month. The care of the library costs about \$50 per year. It is open at the same hours as the Amherst Library. It has a recently published catalogue, and Miss Stella Cowles is librarian. It is kept in a brick school-house. Henry W. Haskins is president of the association, and F. P. Ainsworth secretary and treasurer.

ANDOVER.

The free town or "Memorial Hall" Library of Andover owes its existence to the thoughtfulness and munificence of Messrs. John and Peter Smith and John Dove, supplemented by the contributions of other citizens of Andover. In 1870, Mr. John Smith, a wealthy flax manufacturer of Andover, while visiting the public library in Dresden, was impressed with the value of such an institution as a means for the education of the people, and then conceived the plan of founding a library in the town of Andover, which should be at the same time a memorial of the Andover men who lost their lives in the Rebellion. He authorized his son, Mr. Joseph W. Smith, to pledge the town \$25,000, on condition that an equal sum should be subscribed, for the erection of a building and providing a library. To this sum Mr. Peter Smith and Mr. John Dove, his partners, added \$12,000; Mr. John Byers added \$3,000, as a memorial of his brother, Peter Smith Byers, first principal of the Punchard School; Mr. Joseph W. Smith donated \$1,000; the town voted an appropriation of \$4,500 formerly made for a soldier's monument; Mr. John Smith added \$8,000; and individual gifts, varying from hundreds of dollars subscribed by prominent citizens to the child's gift of a few cents, swelled the total amount to \$62,949.70. Of this amount \$20,000 was reserved for current expenses. The corner-stone of the building was laid Sept. 19, 1871; and the handsome edifice, built of brick with stone trimmings, and completed at a cost of about \$43,000, was dedicated and opened to the public on Memorial Day, May 30, 1873. (See illustration.) The present amount of the endowment fund of the library is about \$25,000, and the town appropriates the amount of the dog tax toward its support. The library contains 11,289 volumes, and it is controlled by a board of seven trustees, chosen by the town, one each year, to serve for seven years. The annual circulation is 22,529 volumes. Mr. Ballard Holt is librarian. The present board of trustees comprises Joseph W. Smith, Francis H. Johnson, John Cornell, James B. Smith, Joseph A. Smart, E. K. Jenkins and Warren F. Draper. A catalogue of the library was published in 1874, a supplement in 1881, and bulletins have been published in February of each year since 1881. The expenditures for the past year were \$762.21 for books and \$1,076.60 for administration. The library is open

for the delivery of books every week-day throughout the year, except Wednesdays and days allowed by the board as holidays, from 3 to 5, and from 6.30 to 9 P.M.

The "Bradlee Library" at Ballardvale was established Jan. 1, 1878, by the late Capt. J. Putnam Bradlee of Boston, owner of the Ballardvale Mills, for the free use of his operatives and their families. Mr. Bradlee expended more than \$2,000 for books, and since his decease the library has received frequent donations from his sister, Miss Helen C. Bradlee of Boston. It has ample and commodious accommodation in a large front parlor in the office of the superintendent of the mill, and Mr. Howell F. Wilson, the clerk of the Ballardvale Mills, is the librarian. It contains about 1,700 volumes, and a catalogue was printed in 1886, with a supplement in 1890. It is controlled by the trustees of the estate of the late J. Putnam Bradlee, — William L. Strong and Major William H. Hodgkins.

ARLINGTON.

The Arlington Public Library was founded in 1835, when the town of West Cambridge (now Arlington) received \$100, under the will of Dr. Ebenezer Learned of Hopkinton, N. H., to found a juvenile library for the use of the public school children. In 1837 the town voted to make an annual appropriation for the support of the library, on condition that its use should be extended to all the families in the town; since that date the library has been open to all the townspeople. The annual town appropriation has continued. It is now ordinarily \$1,500 and the dog tax. The library has also the income from two bequests, — one of \$100 from Dr. Timothy Wellington in 1853, and one of \$10,000 from Nathan Pratt in 1875. A bequest of \$5,000 from the late Henry Mott will soon be received. A fine library building is now being erected by Mrs. Maria C. Robbins of Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of Eli Robbins. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robbins were born in West Cambridge. The library is at present in Swan's Hall, which furnishes it with fairly good accommodations.

The library contains 11,193 volumes, and its circulation for the year ending July 1, 1890, was 34,177 volumes. It early absorbed one or two small social libraries, and has received a considerable number of books by gift from time to time. It has no special collections, although books relating to the town and neighborhood are obtained so far as practicable. The library is managed by a board of three trustees, each chosen for a three-years term. The terms expire in different years, so that one trustee is chosen at each annual town meeting in March. The librarian is regularly employed, and assistants

are employed at the hours when the library is most used. Ordinarily, about \$1,000 a year is paid for the services of the librarian and assistants. The library is open from 3 to 6 P.M. every week-day; on Wednesday and Saturday from 3 to 8 P.M. The reading room is open during library hours, and from 7 to 9 every week-day evening. There is a weekly delivery of books at Arlington Heights. The last printed catalogue was issued at the beginning of 1889. Lists of accessions are published at short intervals in the local newspaper, and a consolidated list is issued annually. The library has a good and elaborate card catalogue. The present board of trustees comprises John T. Trowbridge, Richard L. Hodgdon and James P. Parmenter. The librarian is Miss Elizabeth J. Newton.

ASHBURNHAM.

The Ashburnham Public Library was established in 1883, by vote of the town, and is supported wholly by taxation, the annual appropriation being \$300. It contains 1,600 volumes, and its annual circulation is over 7,000 volumes. A catalogue was published in 1883. A new building has just been completed, a gift to the town by Mr. George F. Stevens. It is constructed of brick, with brown stone trimmings, has cost about \$10,000, and has a capacity for 10,000 volumes. It is managed by a board of five trustees, chosen by the town. The present members are M. M. Stone, M. P. Greenwood, Mrs. W. F. Whitney, J. E. Maynard and Mrs. G. H. Barrett. The librarian is Miss L. M. Davis, and the annual cost of administration is about \$75. It is open from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M., on Saturdays.

ASHBY.

The Ashby Town Library was established in 1874, largely through the efforts of the Rev. George S. Shaw. The nucleus of the library was a collection of books formerly belonging to the school-district libraries of the town, and the present number of volumes is 1,584, of which a catalogue was published in 1884, with annual supplements containing the additions since that date. The annual circulation is about 2,125 volumes. It is managed by a board of three trustees, elected by the town, the present members being Mrs. A. A. Damon, Henry F. Piper and Rev. E. G. Lancaster. Mrs. Henry W. Burr is librarian. It is kept in a private house, and is open Tuesday afternoons until 8 and Friday afternoons until 9 o'clock.

ASHFIELD.

The Ashfield Library Association was formed in 1866, through the influence of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and Hon. George William Curtis, summer residents of the town. It absorbed the books formerly belonging to the Second Social Library of Ashfield, the formation of which dated back to 1815; and these volumes, with liberal donations from the gentlemen above named, formed the nucleus of the library. Mr. Curtis has given an annual lecture for the library since 1869, the net proceeds from which have been over \$1,100. In 1867 a legacy of \$100 was received by the will of Addison Graves; in 1868, \$50 from George C. Goodwin; Alonzo Lilly gave at various times donations of \$50, and in 1882 he placed in the hands of three trustees, residents of Ashfield, the sum of \$1,500, the annual income of which is to be paid to the association. In 1886 an arrangement was made with the library association by which the pupils of Sanderson Academy could have the use of the books for reference under certain regulations; and in November, 1887, an arrangement was made with the town by which, on the payment of a certain sum annually, the library is made free to all the people. In 1888 Mrs. Eliza W. Field, widow of the late John W. Field of Philadelphia, erected a wooden building for the use of Sanderson Academy and the library, at a cost of \$10,000, to be known as "Field Memorial Hall," in honor of her late husband. The library has been removed to a room in this building, which has shelf capacity for 5,000 volumes. Mrs. Field has announced her purpose to add to the library, at some future time, "the bulk of the collection of books belonging to my husband and myself, a large collection of photographs, many interesting oil paintings, and our collection of bronzes." The annual appropriation of the town for the benefit of the library is \$150, and its other sources of income have been indicated above. It contains about 3,000 volumes, and its annual circulation is about 5,000 volumes. Catalogues were printed in 1867 and 1888. The teachers and pupils of the schools are freely given the use of the library; courses of books are recommended for each branch of study, and the children are encouraged to use the best books. The management of the library is vested in a board of five directors, chosen annually by the association. The members of the present board are Dr. G. R. Fessenden, president; Frederick G. Howes, secretary and treasurer; George B. Church, Mrs. W. E. Ford and Mrs. Charles Abbey. Miss Julia E. Williams is the librarian. The annual cost of administration is \$30. The library is open on Fridays, from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 9 P.M.

ASHLAND.

The first steps toward the establishment of the Ashland Public Library were taken in the spring of 1880, when, through the effort of Mr. G. T. Higley, an article inserted in the warrant for the annual April town meeting resulted in a vote authorizing the establishment and maintenance of a public library by the town under the statute laws. A committee was appointed to raise funds, and the plan adopted was one admirably adapted to serve the double purpose of raising the needed money and awakening a general interest in the public. The churches and all other public organizations of the town were invited to provide a series of entertainments, each organization to be responsible for the evening's entertainment assigned to it; and the series, which was in every way successful, concluded with a general citizens' entertainment in the town hall. Persons of all ages and classes were interested in the proposed library by this means, and the net financial result was \$250. Following closely upon these entertainments, and while the interest thus awakened was at its height, subscription papers were circulated among the citizens and former inhabitants of the town, and the whole amount of money raised was over \$900. At the March town meeting in 1881 the town provided a room for the library in the town hall building, and voted to appropriate the dog tax permanently for its use. An annual appropriation of \$200 has also been made since that date. The library now contains 2,800 volumes, and its annual circulation is about 7,000 volumes. Two catalogues have been published, the last in 1884, and annual lists of accessions are printed. An endeavor is made to aid the schools by providing such books as the teachers want, and allowing extra privileges in the taking of books from the library. The board of trustees consists of six members, two of whom are chosen annually, to serve for three years. The names of the present trustees are G. T. Higley, G. C. Pierce, J. H. Balcom, W. R. Hartsborne, Ella F. Wiggins and Ida E. Metcalf. Ida E. Metcalf is librarian. The library is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 4.30 and 7 to 8.30 P.M. The cost of administration is \$100 per annum.

ATHOL.

Over forty years ago a library existed in the Depot Village; but, a larger organization being deemed necessary to meet the increasing wants of a growing population, the Athol Library Association was formed in December, 1878, with the Hon. Charles Field as president. Valuable donations of books were received from various quarters, and the library, though small, soon became useful, and was appreciated by the people. The educational influence which radiated

from this modest collection was such that within five years the public sentiment demanded a free public library; and at the annual town meeting in April, 1882, a library committee was chosen. The Athol Library Association made over its library of 1,063 volumes to the town, the town made an appropriation of \$300 for the purchase of new books, and the Free Public Library of Athol was established. During the next year 1,020 books were delivered, and by purchase and donation the number of volumes was increased to 1,420. The library has no building, but occupies conveniently located rooms, rented for the purpose. The annual appropriation for several years past has been \$500; and the present number of volumes is 3,000, about one-third of which came from the Ladies' Social Circle and Debating Club. The annual circulation is 11,000 volumes. The library contains fairly complete files of two weekly newspapers, published in the town, and special effort is being made to secure local publications. It has no printed or card catalogue, but during the past year the library has been rearranged, and it is the intention to publish a catalogue at an early date. The library is open on Wednesday from 2 to 5 P.M., and on Saturday from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Mrs. M. L. Doane, who was formerly librarian of the Athol Library Association, has been the librarian since the organization of the library; and the annual cost of administration is about \$237. The management of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The members of the present board are E. V. Wilson, Almond Smith, Rev. Charles E. Perkins, Mrs. Sarah H. Smith, Ellen M. Bigelow and Rev. C. J. Shrimpton.

ATTLEBOROUGH.

The Attleborough Free Public Library was established in 1885, and supported for three years by private subscriptions. The town assumed the property and agreed to provide for its maintenance in 1888. About 2,000 volumes were given to the town by the old Free Library Association. These were mainly purchased with money contributed by citizens of the town, although the nucleus of this library was the combination of two older circulating libraries. The library is now supported wholly by taxation, and the town makes an annual appropriation of \$600 for its support. It contains 2,937 volumes, and 19,000 volumes were given out last year. A catalogue was published in 1888, and annual supplements are issued. Teachers are allowed every privilege they desire, and reference books are loaned to the schools. The library is kept in a large room, rented for the purpose, in a centrally located business block. There are nine trustees, chosen

by the town, three of whom are ladies; E. S. Horton is president, and C. S. Holden secretary. Mrs. N. A. Blackinton is librarian. The annual cost of administration is \$100. The library is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 9 P.M.

AUBURN.

Mr. William Craig, who died in 1871, bequeathed to the town of Auburn \$1,000, on condition that the town should raise an equal sum, to provide a fund for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library. The result was the opening of the Auburn Free Public Library in October, 1872. It then contained 200 volumes, and occupied a room in a private house. The income of the fund of \$2,000 is applied to the purchase of books, and rebinding. The town provides a room for the library in the town hall, and pays all the current expenses of administration. William Emerson bequeathed to it \$200 for the purchase of books; Addison Bancroft, Hon. George W. Childs and Daniel Rice of Philadelphia gave 125 volumes, and Hon. John E. Russell of Leicester donated 50 volumes, these being the principal gifts the library has received. It contains at present 1,830 volumes, and the annual circulation is 2,466. Teachers of the public schools are given special facilities for the use of books in their schools for reference. A catalogue of the library was printed in 1885, and written lists of new books are posted in the library. The library is in the care of three trustees, chosen by the town under the general law, the members of the present board being John W. Hicks, Mrs. B. F. Larned and Mrs. H. P. Stone. The library is open Saturdays, from 1 to 8 P.M. Miss Lucy Merriam is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$35.

AVON.

The town of Avon has no free public library.

AYER.

In April, 1871, a club known as the Literary Club presented to the town of Ayer a hundred dollars' worth of books, on condition that the town would purchase books to the same amount, and provide a suitable room for them. The offer was accepted, but the library was destroyed by fire in April, 1872, with the exception of about 30 volumes which were in circulation at the time. The loss was rapidly supplied, however, and the first report of the librarian was made in 1874. It is wholly supported by taxation, the appropriation for the

past year being \$350. The library rooms are in the town house. It contains 2,800 volumes, and its annual circulation is 13,000 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1886, and bulletins have been issued since. Special privileges are given to teachers. The library has just received the generous gift of \$5,000 from Mr. Frederick F. Ayer of New York, son of the late Dr. J. C. Ayer. The amount is to be expended in such books for the library as shall be approved by Mr. Ayer. The board of trustees, chosen by the town, consists at present of Dr. B. H. Hartwell, F. L. Bigelow and George J. Burns. Miss Flora L. Bigelow is librarian, and the expense of administration is \$75 per year. The library is open Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 8.30 P.M.

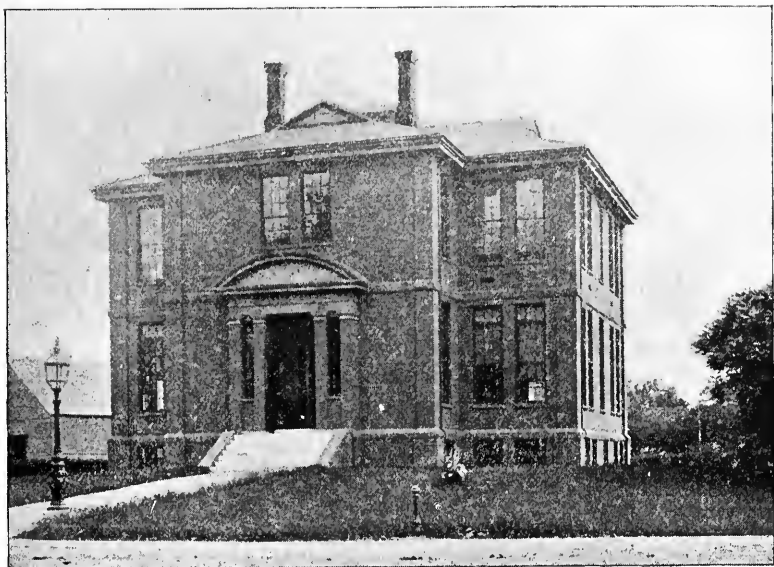
BARNSTABLE.

The Sturgis Library of Barnstable was founded in 1867 by the late Hon. William Sturgis, a prominent Boston merchant, who was a native of Barnstable. The library building is the ancient house in which the founder was born, adapted for the purpose by the expenditure of about \$5,000 for repairs and improvements. It is entirely free to the people of the town, and is wholly supported by a fund provided by the founder, the principal of which now amounts to \$18,000, and the income of which, about \$700 per annum, is devoted to the purchase of books and the current expenses of the library. A previous library fund of \$883 was merged in this fund. The library contains 11,439 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1877, and there is a card catalogue and a supplementary catalogue in manuscript. The library is open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 P.M. Its management is vested in a board of three trustees, under the deed of trust, who fill their own vacancies, with the approval of the judge of probate for Barnstable County. The present trustees are Mrs. Thornton K. Lothrop, Edward W. Hooper and John Oakes Shaw, Jr., all of Boston. Miss L. S. Loring is librarian, and the entire expense of the management of the trust is about \$300 per year.

There is a free public library and reading-room, containing about 1,200 volumes, in the village of Osterville, supported entirely by contributions and fairs.

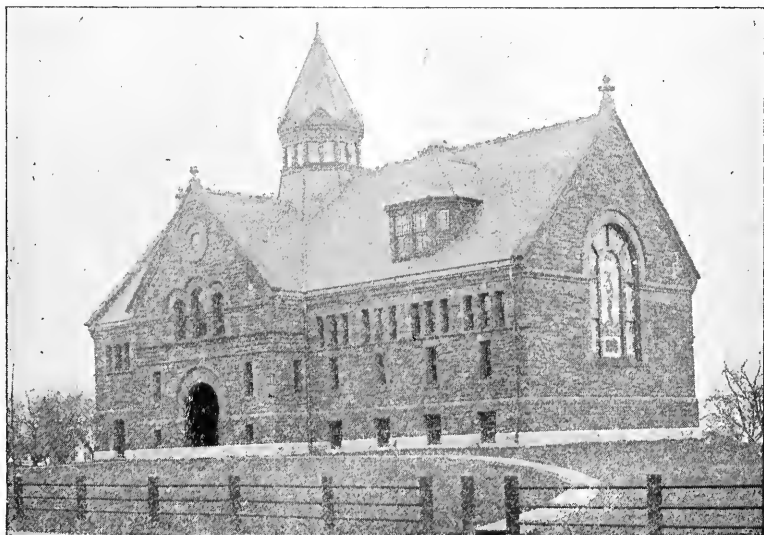
BARRE.

The Barre Town Library was founded in 1857, by a bequest of \$500 contained in the will of Mr. Samuel S. Gates, an appropriation from the town treasury of a like amount being made in compliance with a condition of the bequest. A few years later a gift of \$1,200 from a



BARRE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Henry Woods



CLAPP MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BELCHERTOWN.

Bequest of John Francis Clapp

native and former citizen of the town was added to the funds. The Barre Library Association was incorporated by chapter 105 of the Acts of 1885, amended by chapter 186 of the Acts of 1887, with power to hold property to the value of \$50,000. This corporation has a fund of \$5,000, and the town has a fund of \$1,700, and the income of both funds is applied to the purchase of books. The town makes an annual appropriation of \$500 for the use of the library. In 1887 a native of the town, Mr. Henry Woods, a member of the well-known firm of C. F. Hovey & Co. of Boston, erected and presented to the association a fine brick building, with brown stone trimmings, to be known as the "Woods Memorial Building." (See illustration.) This building, erected at a cost of \$20,000, contains room for 18,000 volumes, and also rooms for reading and study, and a museum and lecture hall. The library contains 4,000 volumes, and its annual circulation is between 8,000 and 9,000. It has a partial collection of the local newspapers, and is striving to secure everything that has ever been published in the town. The library contains about 75 volumes that were selected from the school-district libraries when they ceased to exist, and it has also absorbed a small agricultural library that formerly existed in the town. Special privileges are given for the drawing of books to aid the schools. The last catalogue was printed in 1886, and lists of additions have since been issued. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, elected by the town under the general law of 1888, by whom the town appropriations and the income of the town fund is expended. A special committee, appointed by the Barre Library Association, expends the income of its fund. The present trustees are Charles Brimblecom, Mrs. Caroline W. Woods, George A. Brown, Hon. Thomas P. Root, Mrs. Alice M. Hathorne and John C. Bartholomew. The librarian is Mary E. Lane. The library is open every week-day, except holidays, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 8 P.M. The annual expense of administration is about \$500.

BECKET.

The Becket Athenæum completed its organization as a corporation, according to the Public Statutes of Massachusetts, Jan. 7, 1888. According to its opening record, "it originated from a filial and philanthropic feeling. Miss Blanche Perkins, wishing to perpetuate the memory of her father and mother, Charles O. and Olive C. Perkins, by some memorial of public and ever-acting beneficence, and at the same time to remove from the community a source of evil and substitute a fountain of good," purchased a piece of property which had been used for years as a liquor saloon, "for the purpose of transferring it to a corporation, to be held in perpetual trust for

the promotion of the public weal." The property was purchased June 18, 1887, for the sum of \$400. To raise money for adapting the property to its designed object and to enlist the public in the undertaking, a public meeting was held, at which a committee was chosen to solicit contributions. A ready response was made, and the estimated need of about \$300 was obtained; and, on the 5th of October, 1887, C. E. Lyman, W. D. Ballou, Alice L. Coates, Emma J. Prentice, F. W. Cross, Harriet C. Snow, Blanche Perkins Alger and O. S. Willis entered into an agreement to constitute a corporation under the above title, whose purpose should be "to establish and maintain a library, reading-room, scientific, antiquarian and art museum, and to promote education, temperance, morality, good citizenship and the general welfare." Still further gifts toward furnishing the building were made by individuals and a society of young ladies. By purchase and gift from many homes and persons a library of about 800 volumes, together with minerals, specimens of natural history and antiquarian relics, was secured; and the institution formally opened Jan. 1, 1889. Every present and former resident has been requested to give one book, or more, with his autograph and date of residence, and to contribute whatever else can be spared from home collections of public interest. The result has been very gratifying. From the first there was united with the library a free reading-room, containing a goodly number of the best magazines and papers; though a fee of one dollar a year was charged for the use of the library. But, upon receiving from Mr. N. W. Harris of Chicago, a native of the town, an offer of a collection of 400 choice books, and of fifteen dollars a year toward current expenses, if the fee was discontinued, the corporation began the year 1890 with a library and reading-room free to all the residents of Becket and Washington. Mr. Lucien Williams of Northampton and Mr. William Birnie of Springfield have also been generous donors of books. The library has absorbed a small local association library, and contains some fragments of the school-district libraries, and it has been cared for thus far voluntarily. The town has not yet aided it at all, but it is hoped that it will receive an annual appropriation in the near future. Special effort is made to interest the pupils of the public schools, and to furnish them all possible aid. O. S. Willis is president of the board of directors, and W. D. Ballou clerk. The library is open on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday and Saturday of each week.

BEDFORD.

It is nearly a century since the citizens of Bedford were first provided with a library, when a case of well-selected volumes was kept

open to all, known as the Bedford Social Library. As the records of the town furnish no evidence of the institution of this library, it is to be inferred that it was a private benefaction. Some years later the east district was set off from the main part of the town for school purposes, and a library was instituted for the people in that locality. Both of these libraries did their work, and became in time comparatively useless, save as relics of antiquity. About the year 1840 a library association was formed, the par value of a share being five dollars; and a well-selected collection of books was made accessible to all adults, by the payment of a nominal fee annually. This flourished until the years of the civil war, when the interests of the people were centred in providing for the needs of the field, camp and hospital. In 1876 the Bedford Free Public Library was incorporated under the laws of the State, and the association library was given as a nucleus for the new enterprise. The incorporators were Henry Shaw, Charles A. Corey, Henry Wood, Mrs. Jane M. Shaw, Abram E. Brown, George W. Cass, Joseph H. Goodwin, Oliver J. Lane, Eva S. Winchester, Mrs. Fannie S. Cutler, Isaac P. Bacon and Thomas Stiles. The library has increased in volume each year, by gifts, purchases and appropriations of the town, until it numbers 2,900 books for circulation, besides many valuable works of reference and relics of rare interest. A room for the use of the library has been provided by one citizen each year. This provision is entirely inadequate to the purpose for which it is used. The pressing need of the corporation to-day is a better accommodation for the library, which is freely used by the citizens. The trustees include the clergymen of the town, chairman of the school committee, chairman of the selectmen, and others elected by the voters. The aim has been to aid the work of the high school, by providing all works of reference that could be supplied by the appropriation.

BELCHERTOWN.

The Clapp Memorial Library of Belchertown was founded by a bequest of \$40,000 from John Francis Clapp, for the purpose of establishing a public library in his native town. By judicious investment the trustees increased the amount to \$46,600, and under their supervision the building was commenced in 1883 and completed in 1887. (See illustration.) The building is constructed of Long-meadow brown stone, and is in the form of a Latin cross, one hundred and two feet in length, and from forty to fifty-five feet in breadth, with an octagonal tower sixty-five feet in height. The library, reading-room and stage are on the first floor, and so arranged that they can all be thrown into one large audience room, capable

of seating five hundred persons. On the second floor there is a directors' room, and in the basement a room for classes. The present shelf capacity is 15,000 volumes, and this can easily be increased to 30,000. A memorial window has been placed in the north part of the building, by Mrs. Susan M. D. Bridgman, in memory of her late husband, Calvin Bridgman; and one in the south part commemorates the founder of the library, — John Francis Clapp, — and was erected by his brothers. The Clapp Memorial Library was incorporated by chapter 134 of the Acts of 1887; and the corporate members at present are Everett Clapp, president, Mrs. Susan M. Bridgman, E. L. Clapp, Dwight P. Clapp, Rev. Payson W. Lyman and Nathaniel Dwight. The chairman of the selectmen of the town is to be always a member *ex officio*. The library absorbed the small libraries of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the local agricultural society, and at present contains 3,491 volumes. It has a permanent fund of \$9,000, for the purchase of books, which comprises the following bequests: John Francis Clapp, \$3,000; Calvin Bridgman, \$4,000; and Amarilla Bascom, \$2,000. The only aid the town has thus far given to the library has been the appropriation of the dog tax in 1889 and 1890. The annual expense of administration is about \$375. The annual circulation is about 13,000 volumes. A catalogue was issued in 1888, and annual supplements are issued. Copies have been placed in all the schools and in the hands of each member of the school committee, and special provision is made for the use of books by the pupils of the public schools, under the proper direction and care of the teacher. The library is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from April to November, between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M.; from November to April it is open Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 4.30 P.M.; and on Saturdays from 12 M. to 4 P.M.; also on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, from 6.30 to 8.30. Lydia A. Barton is librarian.

BELLINGHAM.

There is no public library in the town of Bellingham.

BELMONT.

The Belmont Public Library was established by a vote of the town at the annual meeting in 1868. The town appointed as its library committee the chairman of the school committee, the chairman of the board of selectmen, the two settled clergymen of the town, *ex officio*, and Mr. David Mack. The latter gentleman is fairly entitled to the honor of being called the founder of the library, as it was under his

leadership that a subscription of upwards of one thousand dollars was raised by the citizens of the town; he was the first librarian, and prepared the first annual report of the committee, in 1869. The town appropriated \$200 this year for the library, expending an equal amount in fitting up a room in the high school building for its occupancy. The number of volumes at the end of the first year was 817, of which 667 were purchased, 118 were taken from the library of the Farmers' Club, and the remainder were donated by individuals. No further report of its doings was ever made by the library committee, as such; but the librarian, Mr. Mack, made a written statement, which was printed in the town report each year. His statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, showed that the library contained 1,650 volumes; that 123 accounts with borrowers had been opened during the year; and that 3,550 volumes had been taken out. In this year the first catalogue was printed. For 1872, the report showed 1,763 volumes, 148 accounts, and a circulation of 4,894 volumes. At the annual meeting in March, 1873, the library was placed under the charge of a board of trustees, to consist of three members, serving for three years, one of the number retiring annually. This board has continued till the present time, and now consists of six members, elected under the provisions of chapter 112 of the Acts and Resolves of 1889. Until 1874 accounts were opened only with heads of families. The trustees decided to change the system, and charge books to individuals; and the number of accounts opened during the year, under the new departure, was 374. In 1876 Mr. Mack resigned his position on account of failing health, and Mr. Walter H. Stone was elected librarian, and served in that capacity until 1883, when he was succeeded by the present librarian, Mr. Edward W. Brown. Soon after the creation of the board of trustees, enlarged quarters for the library became an acknowledged necessity, and it was removed to a more convenient location in the basement of the Unitarian Church. The catalogue of 1877 contained the names of 2,849 volumes, arranged alphabetically by title, and also alphabetically by name of author. In 1879 the report of the trustees contained an appeal for more room, to accommodate not only the books, but also to afford better opportunities for those who wished to consult them; and the suggestion was made that the town erect its own library building, if no public-spirited individual came forward to provide for it. This appeal was renewed the following year. In 1881 the town voted unanimously to proceed to the erection of a town hall and public library building; and in the summer of 1882, upon the completion and dedication of this building, the library entered upon the occupancy of its present quarters. It is impossible to say what part of the \$45,000 expended upon the town hall is properly chargeable to the library, but nearly one-third of the

main floor is devoted to it. This space is separated from the hall by a corridor, through which entrance is had, and is divided into three apartments, — a reading-room, a waiting-room containing the librarian's counter, and a book-room with an estimated capacity of 20,000 volumes. The reading-room occupies the southern corner of the building. Upon its tables are to be found the leading popular periodicals, and any book in the library can be consulted here upon application to the librarian. Until occupying these rooms, the library was open to the public one afternoon of each week. The library hours since 1882 have been from 3 to 8 o'clock, or later, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In addition to these hours, the reading-room has been open for several hours every Sunday until the beginning of the present year. The action of the trustees in opening the room was warmly criticised at the time; but the town decided that they should be untrammelled in this respect. From records carefully kept the trustees have been able to judge with considerable accuracy as to the use and abuse made of the privilege; and their decision to close the room on Sunday was unanimously arrived at, upon the ground that the benefit derived by the public was not sufficient to warrant the expense incurred in the employment of a suitable care-taker.

The annual appropriation by the town for a series of years has been \$800 (of which \$100 is charged to the salary of the janitor of the building), and the dog tax. There is no fund from which an income can be drawn, and occasional contributions of books and money are the only means of support the library has ever enjoyed beyond the amounts raised by taxation. Notable among these contributions is the sum of \$1,000, in 1882, from "a well-wisher of the library," whose name has never been known except to a portion of the trustees.

The library now contains about 6,800 volumes. Its circulation for the year 1889 was 9,674. Its last complete catalogue was published in 1884, but a supplement has been issued annually since that time, and a card catalogue has been kept by the librarian. No special collection of particular interest has been made, but the present librarian is preserving current historical data, with a view to its use at some future day. The library is absolutely free to all residents of the town. The principal of the high school is authorized to draw from it any books he may wish for reference or for circulation among the pupils of the school. The pay of librarian and assistant amounts to about \$300 per year. Lighting costs about \$50. The janitor receives \$100. The expense of heating is assumed by the town.

The present board of trustees consists of William J. Underwood, chairman, and J. Varnum Fletcher, who have served continuously from 1873; Thomas W. Davis, from 1877; J. Murray Brown and William E. Stowe, from 1883; and Frederick Dodge, from 1889.*

* The above sketch was prepared by THOMAS W. DAVIS.

BERKLEY.

There is no library in the town of Berkley.

BERLIN.

There is no free public library in Berlin. The South Berlin Union Library, containing about 525 volumes, was established about thirty-five years ago, and is supported by membership fees.

BERNARDSTON.

The Cushman Library, Bernardston, was established in 1863, through the munificence of Hon. Henry W. Cushman, one of the old residents of the town, who in 1851-52 was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. He erected the building, a neat brick structure, costing about \$2,000, and presented it to the town of Bernardston. (See illustration.) He also provided a fund for the purchase of books from year to year. The conditions of this presentation were, in substance, as follows: That the library should forever be *free* for the use of all the people of Bernardston; that said library should be controlled and managed by a board of trustees consisting of the town clerk, school committee and selectmen of the town, the principal of Powers Institute, all resident clergymen and physicians of the town, and twelve other persons, chosen by ballot at a legal meeting of the town of Bernardston; that the town should pay for the services of a competent librarian year by year; keep the building insured and provide all necessary repairs; and that no religious sect, political party or other combination should ever pervert said library to its own particular uses.

The library is reinforced from year to year from the income of the Cushman fund, amounting at present from \$150 to \$200. When the estate shall have reached the final settlement, the income will be greatly increased. The library at present numbers about 5,000 volumes. This same number will also represent approximately the annual circulation of books. A printed catalogue is issued from time to time, and is furnished without cost to every family in town that desires it. The catalogue now in use was printed mainly in 1883, but with a supplement bound in with the main catalogue, bringing the date up to Oct. 1, 1889. Hitherto bulletins have not been regularly published, but new books are posted in the library rooms. The library is open twice in the week; Wednesdays from 3 to 5 P.M., Saturdays from 6 to 8 P.M. The library has absorbed a small library formerly belonging to an academical society, and rem-

nants of the school-district libraries. David H. Strong is the librarian, and the town appropriates \$75 per annum for the care of the library.

BEVERLY.

The Beverly Public Library was established by vote of the town in 1855, and is supported wholly by taxation, the annual appropriation being \$1,200. It occupies rooms provided for it in the town hall building, and contains 10,000 volumes, the annual circulation being 23,000 volumes. A new catalogue was issued in 1890. The teachers and pupils of the public schools are given special facilities for the use of the reference books, which number about 1,000 volumes. The library is managed by five trustees, one of whom is chosen by the town each year, for the term of five years. The present trustees are Joseph D. Tuck, Franklin Leach, Edward L. Giddings, William R. Driver and George E. Woodberry; and the librarian is Martha P. Smith. The annual expense of administration is about \$425. The library is open three evenings in each week, and every afternoon except Sunday, — an aggregate of twenty-four hours per week.

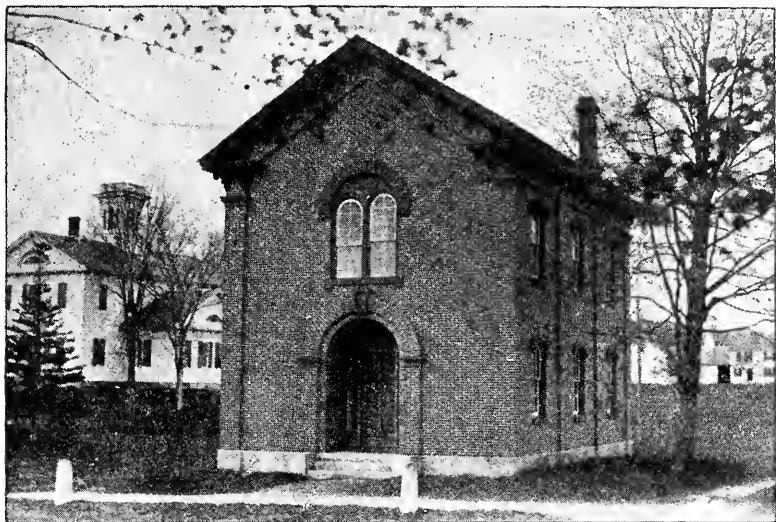
BILLERICA.

Billerica has no free public library. The Bennett Public Library was founded by Mrs. Joshua Bennett, who erected a handsome building at a cost of \$9,000. It was deeded to the Bennett Public Library Association. It contains some 3,000 volumes and has an endowment of \$8,000. The membership fee is five dollars, and life membership twenty-five dollars. The citizens who are not members of the association are given the privilege of the use of the library upon the payment of fifty cents per annum.

Governor Talbot founded a somewhat similar library for the use of his operatives at North Billerica, which is provided with a reading-room, and between one and two thousand volumes, and only a small fee is charged.

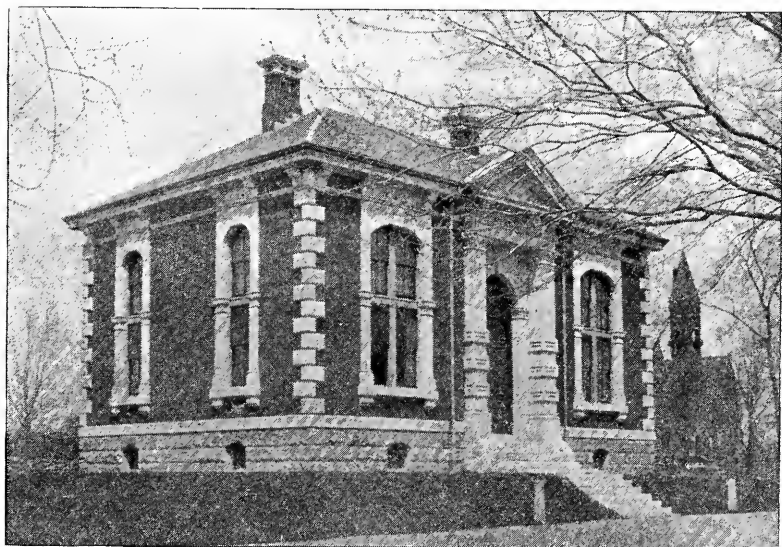
BLACKSTONE.

The Blackstone Public Library was established by vote of the town at its annual March meeting in 1888; the town also accepting the offer of some 3,300 books from the Blackstone Athenæum and Blackstone Library Association, upon the condition that they should be cared for and kept accessible to the public. It is free to all citizens of the town over fourteen years of age. The only appropriation that the town makes is the dog tax, which amounted last year to \$465.22. It occupies a room leased for ten years at a nominal



CUSHMAN LIBRARY, BERNARDSTON,

Gift of Hon. Henry W. Cushman.



THAYER PUBLIC LIBRARY, BRAINTREE.

Gift of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer.



rental of one dollar per annum of the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, the town agreeing to keep the building insured and in repair. The building, which is of wood, has a capacity for about 20,000 volumes. The library contains about 4,278 volumes, and the circulation has been not far from 5,000 volumes the first year. The library has a good collection of books upon general and American history. The teachers have been urged to direct the reading of their pupils, so far as possible, in certain lines of scientific, historical, geographical and biographical study, and an effort has been made to make the library helpful to them in these directions. A catalogue is being prepared, but none has yet been issued. The library is open on Wednesday from 3 to 5 P.M., and on Saturday from 1 to 9 P.M. William A. Cole of Millville is the librarian, and the annual expense of administration is not far from \$104. A board of nine trustees is chosen by the town, in the usual manner, for the management of the library, the present members being Mrs. Elizabeth Daniels, Adrian Scott, Mrs. Mary L. Woodworth, Olney Pickering, Bennett E. Cusick, John F. Campbell, William H. Hawkins, Samuel V. Crane and William A. Cole.

BLANDFORD.

There is no public library in the town of Blandford.

BOLTON.

There was formerly a school-district library in each of the school districts in the town of Bolton. A ladies' social library and an agricultural and mechanics' library also existed for several years. These libraries contained many valuable books, and were useful in their day; but, in order to meet the growing necessity for a public library which should be free to all the people, the town in 1856 voted to fit up one of the rooms in the town hall building for a library room; and the several libraries enumerated above were donated to the town, forming the nucleus of a well-selected library. Since 1856 the town has appropriated about \$100 a year from the dog fund for its support, and it still occupies a room in the town hall. The town also pays for the fuel and lights, and the salary of the librarian. The library at present contains 3,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 1,600 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1882. The library is open Saturday afternoon and evening. Miss Fidelia C. Newton is librarian, and the cost of administration is \$45 per year. The library is managed by the school committee, of which the present members are Oliver A. Everett, Andrew L. Nourse and Mrs. L. L. Brigham.

BOSTON.

It will be impossible to give a detailed sketch of the great Boston Public Library,—the crowning institution of the free library system in this State and in the United States. Its fame is so extensive that a concise sketch of its growth will serve the present purpose. Between 1841 and 1847 various steps were taken in the direction of the formation of a city library; and the nucleus of the present great collection was a gift of some 50 volumes from the city of Paris in 1843, through M. Vattemare, a Frenchman, who inaugurated with great enthusiasm a mission to build up libraries by a system of international exchanges. A joint committee of the city council on a library was first appointed in 1847, when the mayor, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., offered to give the city \$5,000 towards a public library, on condition that \$10,000 additional should be raised; but neither the city council nor the citizens saw fit to improve the opportunity. The Legislature passed an act, March 12, 1848, authorizing the city to establish and maintain a public library, and the act was accepted by the city April 3 of the same year. An effort to secure the library of the Boston Athenæum for the foundation of the public library proved unsuccessful; and in 1849 the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop gave the initial volumes from individual donors. Other gifts at about the same time were made by J. D. W. Williams, Hon. S. A. Eliot, Dr. J. Mason Warren, Dr. J. B. McMahon and Ezra Weston. Aug. 5, 1850, the Hon. John P. Bigelow, then mayor of the city, agreed with his friends that the sum of \$1,000, which had been raised as a personal testimonial to him, should go toward the library fund; and this was the first gift of money the library received. A few days later the Hon. Edward Everett presented his collection of the public documents and State papers of the United States, numbering upwards of 1,000 volumes; and this, with the subsequent accession of the collection of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, and other additions, has provided the library with what is considered the best set of these documents in existence. The first board of trustees was constituted May 24, 1852, with Edward Everett as president; and July 6 they presented a preliminary report, sketching in a very progressive and liberal spirit their idea of what the library should be. This report was drawn by Mr. George Ticknor, to whose interest and enthusiasm the substantial foundation of the library is in a large measure due. The same year James Brown gave \$500, and Samuel Appleton \$1,000, for the purchase of books; and October 1, as a direct result of the report, Joshua Bates of London, banker, a native of Weymouth, offered to expend \$50,000 for books if the city would provide a building. Mr. Bates subsequently gave \$50,000 worth of books in addition to his previous gift. Other principal gifts or

bequests of money have been : Hon. Jonathan Phillips, \$30,000 ; Arthur Scholfield, \$50,000 ; Hon. Abbott Lawrence, \$10,000 ; Miss Mary P. Townsend, \$4,000 ; Charlotte Harris, \$10,000 ; George Ticknor, \$4,000 ; Hon. Henry L. Pierce, \$5,000 ; Daniel Treadwell, \$10,700 ; Dr. Samuel A. Green, \$2,000 ; Samuel Appleton, \$1,000 ; the Franklin Club, \$1,000 ; Miss Sally I. K. Shepard, \$1,000 ; Thomas B. Harris, \$1,000 ; J. Ingersoll Bowditch, \$10,000 ; Joseph Scholfield, \$11,766.77.

The library was first opened in Mason Street, May 2, 1854, and November 27 of the same year commissioners were appointed by the city council to erect a building, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop being chairman. The building on Boylston Street, opposite the Common, was completed at a cost, including the land, of \$365,000, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1858. The library has subsequently received many important gifts of collections of books, among them the library of some 2,550 volumes, mainly mathematical, of Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, presented by his sons in 1858, which has been increased by a yearly gift of \$500 since 1877 by Mr. J. Ingersoll Bowditch, one of the sons, who has left by his will \$10,000 for the same purpose ; Rev. Theodore Parker's library, of 11,061 volumes, received under his will in 1860 ; the library of George Ticknor, a splendid collection of over 4,000 volumes, mainly of Spanish and Portuguese literature ; and the Prince library. In the autumn and early winter of 1858 the reading-room and lower hall library of the new building were opened with 74,000 volumes, and the main collection in Bates Hall was opened in 1861, when the entire library contained 97,386 volumes. In 1877 the library had increased to 320,000 volumes, with a circulation of 1,200,000. An ordinance was passed in 1869, authorizing the opening of branch libraries. The East Boston branch was opened in January, 1871 ; South Boston, May 18, 1872 ; Roxbury, July 16, 1873 ; Charlestown public library added and made a branch, Jan. 6, 1874, and the Brighton library added in the same manner on the same date ; Dorchester, Jan. 18, 1875, and a delivery of this branch established at Lower Mills in June of the same year ; a delivery of the Roxbury branch was established at Jamaica Plain, June, 1876, and it was made a separate branch in September, 1877 ; South End branch, August, 1877 ; a delivery station of the Jamaica Plain branch was opened at Roslindale, Dec. 3, 1878 ; the West Roxbury free library was transferred to the public library, and delivery stations have been opened as follows : at West Roxbury, Jan. 6, 1880 ; at Mattapan, Dec. 27, 1881 ; at Neponset, Jan. 1, 1873 ; at the North End in October, 1882, and delivery stations have since been opened at Mt. Bowdoin and Allston. The total number of volumes in the main library and all its branches Oct. 1, 1890, was 534,068, and the

annual circulation is over 1,000,000 volumes. There is a public and an official card catalogue, and a large number of special printed catalogues, bulletins, and other aids to readers. The annual appropriation by the city is about \$120,000, and one hundred and forty-two persons are employed in the administration of the library in all its departments and branches. The hours of the main library are from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. every secular day except the seven legal holidays, and on Sundays from 2 to 9 P.M. No effort has been made in this sketch to enumerate the special libraries that have been acquired by purchase, or the rich collections of engravings, paintings, statuary and other works of art which are the property of the library. The librarians have been Edward Capen, Charles C. Jewett, Justin Winsor and Mellen Chamberlain. The position is now vacant. The present board of trustees, under the act of April 4, 1878, are Samuel A. B. Abbott, Henry W. Haynes, Frederick O. Prince, Phineas Pierce and William R. Richards.

The State, by chapter 222 of the Acts of 1880, granted a lot of land, fronting on Copley Square, to the city for the site of a new library building, upon the condition that "upon the opening of said library all the citizens of the Commonwealth shall have the perpetual right of access thereto, free of charge, under such reasonable regulations as the trustees may from time to time establish." The building is now in process of erection, and it will probably cost about \$1,500,000.

The relation of the library to the public schools has been discussed frequently by the examining committees and trustees, and several plans have been suggested and experiments tried in the direction of affording more direct aid to school-room work; but the results of any system thus far proposed have not been fully satisfactory to the trustees.

BOURNE.

There is no library in the town of Bourne.

BOXBOROUGH.

There is no public library in the town of Boxborough.

BOXFORD.

The Boxford Public Library was established in 1873, by individual contributions of books and small sums of money for the purpose. Life membership in the association was secured by the payment of ten dollars. A rough room was hired, and the books were given out

on Saturday afternoons. In 1880 a small wooden cottage was purchased and fitted up for the use of the library. The entire expense was \$360, and the amount was secured by subscription, Prof. George H. Palmer of Harvard College, a summer resident of the town, being the leading donor. The property is all owned by an association, which holds legacies amounting to \$300. The small income of this fund, with the occasional appropriation of one-half of the dog tax, and funds collected by subscription, to which the townspeople quite generously contribute, supply the means for the maintenance and growth of the library. No salaried librarian has been employed for the past ten years, the duties having been performed by volunteers, who take charge of the books for terms of one or two months each. The library now contains between thirteen and fourteen hundred volumes, all of which have been given except such as have been purchased with the money received from the dog tax. Professor Palmer gave a collection of about 100 volumes as a memorial of his wife, Ellen Margaret Palmer; and among the other leading donors have been Miss Augusta Palmer, Mrs. Moses Dorman and Mrs. A. E. Bachelder. The library is exceedingly well selected, and the committee endeavor to purchase books that will be useful in the schools, and to call the attention of pupils and teachers to books of this nature. A catalogue was published in 1880, and a supplement in 1888. One of the old school-district libraries has been absorbed in the library. The library is open Saturday from 3.30 to 5 P.M. The management is in the hands of seven trustees, chosen originally by the association, and these constitute a self-perpetuating body. The present board is composed of Rev. William S. Coggin, Rev. William P. Alcott, Rev. R. R. Kendall, A. E. Bachelder, J. P. Cleaveland, Mrs. A. R. Gage and Miss Mary Sawyer.

The West Boxford Public Library originated in the mutual desire of the pastor and many of the people of the West Boxford parish for the benefits of a library. The money was raised by entertainments and lectures, and the library was opened in March, 1881, free to the people of the parish. An association was formed, having a membership fee of three dollars. One-half the dog tax has occasionally been devoted to the library. It occupies a small building which was erected in 1860 for the use of a private school, and is now owned by a private individual, who gives the use of it to the library association. It has a capacity for some 3,000 volumes. The present number of volumes in the library is 765, and the circulation the past year was 925 volumes. There are thirty-two members of the association, and they choose a board of directors to manage the library. The present members are Charles Perley, William R. Kimball, George E. Davis, Warren Chadwick and John Barker. The librarian is

Nellie M. Spofford. For some time the librarian had no compensation, but now a small sum is paid for the service. A printed catalogue was issued in 1883. The library is open from 3 to 4 every Saturday afternoon.

BOYLSTON.

The Boylston Public Library was established by a vote of the town of Boylston, passed March 1, 1880, when the sum of \$200 and the amount of the dog fund, received from the county treasury, was appropriated for the purpose; and a committee, consisting of Rev. H. S. Kimball, George L. Wright, Dr. F. B. Willard, A. V. R. Prouty and Charles I. Longley, was chosen to carry the vote of the town into effect. This committee was subsequently constituted the first board of trustees of the library. In April of the same year the proprietors of the Boylston Social Library tendered to the town their collection of books, consisting mainly of standard works on history, biography, theology and travels, and numbering 486 volumes, to become a part of the public library, upon certain conditions, one of which was that the town should provide a suitable place for the library in some public building belonging to the town. The terms of this gift were accepted, and in July of the same year the proprietors transferred their library to the town by deed. The Social Library was organized in 1792, and had maintained an unbroken existence for eighty-eight years, and during that time its membership had comprised nearly all the leading citizens of the town. After receiving the gift of the Social Library, the town received the donation of a collection of 50 volumes of agricultural works from the Boylston Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, and other valuable donations from different persons. The library was opened for circulation Sept. 4, 1880, and the first printed catalogue was issued at the same time. When opened for circulation, it contained 1,110 volumes. The circulation of the library has averaged during the time it has been open to the public a little more than 3,000 volumes per year. The total circulation for the year ending March 1, 1890, was 3,363 volumes, and the whole number of volumes taken from the library from its opening up to that date was 32,122. The population of the town during the ten years of the existence of the library has averaged about 850 persons. The number of volumes now in the library is nearly 3,000. The library has received many valuable donations of books and money, and has received the generous aid and support of the town. Foremost among the donors to the library is Hannah E. Bigelow, M.D., of Marlborough, Mass., who has given at different times books and money to the amount of \$200. In June of this year she gave to the library the sum of \$500, to be known as the "June 11, A.D. 1890,

Fund," in memory of her mother, Abigail Hastings Bigelow, wife of the late Levi Bigelow, Esq., of Marlborough, and daughter of Ephraim and Achsah Sawyer Hastings of Boylston. The income of this fund is to be used towards the purchase of books. Other donors have been John B. Gough and wife; Hon. Phineas Ball, ex-mayor of Worcester, and a native of the town; the late Deacon S. M. Kendall of Worcester, also a native of the town; Mrs. N. J. Bigelow, widow of the late Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., a native of the town, and former minister. In 1881 Oliver Sawyer Kendall, one of the most prominent citizens of the town, died, and left an extensive donation of books to the library, and directions for the collection of the photographs of former citizens of the town. This request has been carried out largely by his family, and the collection now comprises five large volumes, and is an interesting feature of the library. The library occupies convenient quarters in the lower part of the town hall building, and has a reading-room well supplied with the leading periodicals. The management of the library and its by-laws are modelled as nearly as possible after that of its predecessor and benefactor, the Boylston Social Library; and the government is vested in a board of trustees consisting of five persons, one of whom is chosen by the town each year, for the term of five years. The present board, with the date of the first election of each member, is as follows: chairman, Penniman M. Brigham, 1881; clerk and treasurer, George L. Wright, 1880; Miss Fannie M. Whitcomb, 1881; Mrs. Mary F. Kendall, 1883; George A. Hastings, 1890. George L. Wright has also served as librarian and clerk of the trustees since the organization of the library, and the above sketch has been prepared by him.

BRADFORD.

The Bradford Library Association was incorporated by chapter 221 of the Acts of 1890, for the formation and maintenance of a library in the town of Bradford, for the free use of its inhabitants. The selectmen and school committee of the town are members *ex officio* of the corporation, and it is managed by a board of nine trustees, chosen by the corporation. The present trustees are Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, D.D., James H. Durgin, Mrs. M. De M. Gage, Charles Hasseltine, Charles L. Bly, W. S. Wadman, W. R. Jones and Mrs. Byron G. Kimball. Several entertainments have been given for the purpose of raising funds. There are available subscriptions amounting to about \$1,000, and it is hoped that in the near future the public library will be a realized fact.

BRAINTREE.

The Thayer Public Library was founded by the late General Sylvanus Thayer, U. S. A., who in May, 1870, made a proposition to the town of Braintree, of which he was a native, to erect a fire-proof building for a free public library, the town to contribute the sum of \$10,000 towards the same, and the balance to be given by himself. The town accepted the proposition, appropriated the required \$10,000, and chose a committee to confer with General Thayer with reference to carrying out the provisions of his offer. Before the work was commenced, General Thayer died, and the executors of his will assumed the obligation thus incurred. The building was accordingly erected in 1873-74, under the supervision of the committee before mentioned. The land for the building was conveyed as a gift to the trustees of the library, "for the purposes of a free public library," by several citizens of the town, who had purchased it for that object. The building (see illustration) is constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and cost, with the furniture, \$32,500. It has a capacity for about 23,000 volumes. The annual town appropriation is \$700. It has a permanent fund of \$10,000, which was given by General Thayer in addition to his contribution to the library building. The annual income of this fund is about \$400, and it is applied to the purchase of books. The library contains 8,724 bound volumes, about 700 of which were received by gift, — General Thayer, Ellis A. Hollingworth of Braintree, Jonathan French of Boston and Charles Lowell Thayer of Boston, being among the principal donors. The annual circulation of the library is upwards of 21,000 volumes. The latest catalogue was published in 1887, and bulletin lists of accessions are issued from time to time. The use of the library by the teachers of the public schools, in connection with their work, is especially encouraged. The library is managed by a board of trustees, five in number, of whom three are appointed permanently by the trustees under the residuary clause of General Thayer's will, and the other two are elected by the town biennially. At present the permanent trustees are the Hon. Asa French, Henry A. Johnson and Hon. F. A. Hobart. Those chosen by the town are N. H. Hunt and E. Watson Arnold. Miss Abbie M. Arnold is librarian, with a salary of \$400. The library is open every afternoon except Sunday, and two evenings in each week.

BREWSTER.

There is no public library in the town of Brewster. The Brewster Ladies' Library Association maintains a library of between eight and nine thousand volumes by contributions and fees. Miss Emma Rowe is the librarian, and the library is open every Saturday afternoon.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Bridgewater Public Library owes its origin mainly to the public-spirited efforts of the Rev. Theodore F. Wright, who inaugurated a popular subscription for the purchase of books. This was supplemented by an appropriation from the town, and the library was opened to the public in leased rooms in July, 1879, with nearly 3,000 volumes upon its shelves. The library now occupies the attractive building which was completed by the town in 1882 as a soldiers' memorial. It is a brick edifice, with free-stone trimmings. (See illustration.) It has a central entrance, with open vestibule, in the walls of which are placed tablets of Tennessee marble, containing the names of the thirty-six Bridgewater soldiers who lost their lives in the late war. The total cost of the building was about \$15,000, of which five or six thousand dollars were obtained from private donations, fairs and other sources, and the balance was appropriated by the town. The annual appropriation by the town for the support of the library was \$500 at first, but it has been \$1,000 for several years past. The only fund is \$500, from Mary H. Wilbor, the income of which is applied to the purchase of special books. The library now contains 7,882 volumes, about one-third of which were obtained by gift. Although some gave more books for the formation of the library than others, yet all the people have shown their interest by giving as they were able. They always respond freely to all calls for public entertainments to add to the income of the library and to increase its general usefulness. The present annual circulation is about 17,000 volumes. School cards are given to the teachers, and the librarian is always ready to give all possible help to the scholars.

There is in the library a room used for a museum, which has several valuable collections, among them a case of mound relics, given by Mr. Charles R. Crane. This collection is only excelled by the one at Cambridge. Mr. Crane has also loaned some Roman pottery and glass, and some fine specimens of ammonites, and Scandinavian flints. One case of articles was given by Rev. S. T. Livermore,—some war relics from the late Dr. Benjamin T. Crooker, and many articles of local interest.

A catalogue was printed in 1886, and supplements are printed semi-annually. It has also a card catalogue. The library is open every week day except Monday, from 3 to 8.30 P.M. Lucia L. Christian is librarian, and an assistant and janitor are employed, the cost of administration being about \$450 per year. At the formation of the library, small collections of books that had been gathered by an agricultural library, the old academy, a Good Samaritan club and a Ladies' Social Library, were absorbed in it. The library is man-

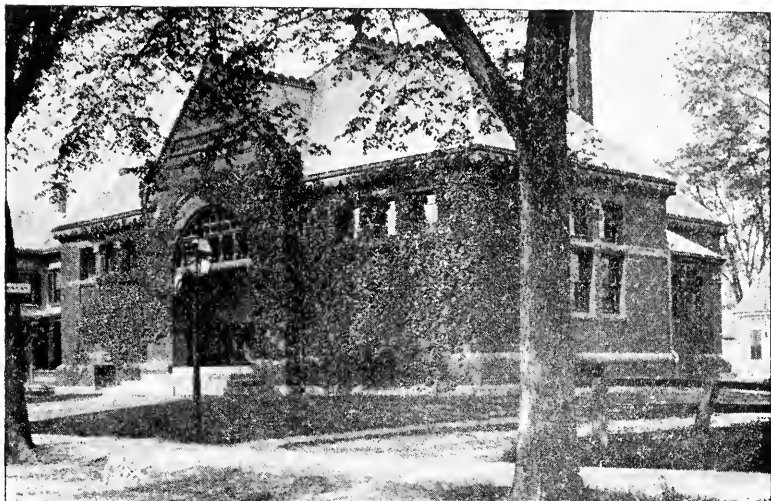
aged by a board of nine trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The present trustees are Rev. Thomas W. Brown, Arthur C. Boyden, Charles R. Crane, Avery F. Hooper, George M. Hooper, Mary H. Keith, Frances A. Parker, Gustavus Pratt and Caroline Sampson.

BRIMFIELD.

The Brimfield Public Library was established, and has thus far been entirely maintained, by the dog tax. This had been allowed to accumulate in the town treasury until it amounted to \$709.19, when, on April 9, 1877, the town voted to devote it to establishing a free public library; and a room was specially fitted up for it in the new town house, which was built in 1879. It contains about 2,500 volumes, and the annual circulation is 4,000. The teachers of the public schools are encouraged to make use of the library in their work, and all possible privileges are given them. The library is open from 3 to 5 P.M. on Fridays, and from 6 to 8 P.M. on Saturdays. A catalogue was printed in 1879. Elmer W. Carder is librarian, and the annual salary is \$50. The town elects in the usual manner a board of three trustees, and these, being gentlemen, each year elect two ladies to act with them. The present board is composed of Charles A. Homer, Rev. W. K. Pierce and Louis S. Brown. The ladies added are Mrs. James T. Brown and Miss Rebecca M. Lincoln.

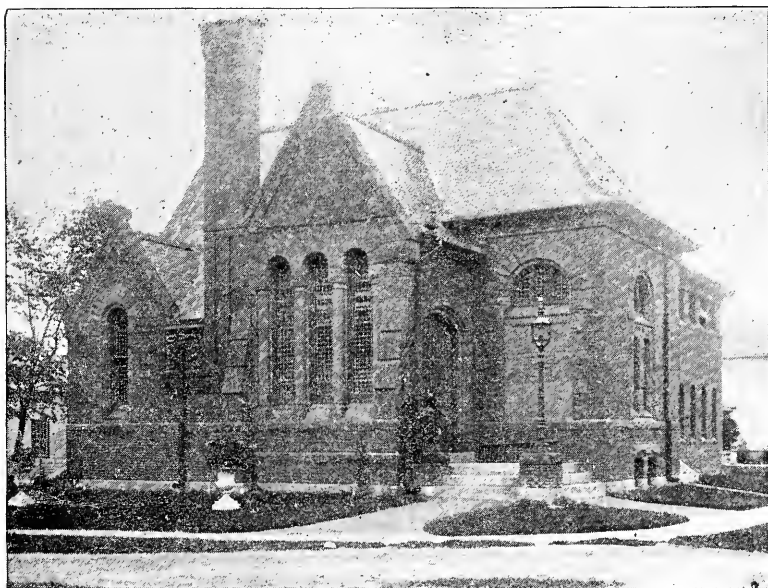
BROCKTON.

The Brockton Public Library was established in 1867, and is supported wholly by taxation, for the free use of all the inhabitants of the city. Mrs. Eliza Perkins gave \$500 by her will, for the purchase of reference books. The annual appropriation of the city is \$4,800, and one-half the dog tax. The only other source of revenue is from fines and the sale of catalogues. The library contains 14,094 volumes, and its annual circulation is 54,513. It has no library building, but occupies rooms in a business block. It contains files of the local papers. The teachers of the high school are allowed unrestricted use of the library, and all the teachers, except those of the primary schools, are allowed teachers' cards, on which they may draw five books at a time, to be kept out four weeks, for use in school. The library is managed by a board of nine trustees, three of whom are appointed annually by the mayor and aldermen of the city. The present board consists of the Hon. Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., Rev. John Graham Brooks, Dr. Loring W. Puffer, Dr. Henry H. Filoon, Dr. Wallace C. Keith, David W. Battles, Horace Richmond and Frank E. Packard. Myra F. Southworth is the librarian. The



BRIDGEWATER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Built by the Town.



BANISTER MEMORIAL HALL, BROOKFIELD.

Gift of William A. Banister.



cost of administration is \$1,836 per annum. A general catalogue was published in 1874, supplements in 1879 and 1881, and a fiction catalogue in 1889; lists of accessions are also published in the newspapers. The library has absorbed the North Bridgewater Agricultural Library and that of the North Bridgewater Library Association. It is open every week-day from 10 A.M. to 8.30 P.M., and the reading-room is open from 2 to 10 P.M., and on Sundays, from 3 to 9 P.M.

BROOKFIELD.

Brookfield is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been settled in 1760. It consists of two villages, three miles apart, whose chief industries are the manufacture of boots, shoes, woollen, pottery and iron.

The Merrick Public Library is situated in South Brookfield (as it is locally called, to distinguish it from the other village, which is known as East Brookfield), and is the outcome of a library association which was formed in 1865. The people of the town subscribed a working fund, and an annual fee of two dollars was established for the privilege of its use. It received at the outset an inheritance of some 200 volumes that formerly belonged to a library association which had disappeared, and of which no records are known to exist. There were also a few volumes from a farmers' library which had been formed a few years before, but was destroyed by a fire, except such volumes as were out at the time. Then, in the spring of 1867, came the bequest from Hon. Pliny Merrick, who had been for a long time one of the justices of the supreme court in this State. The fifth section of his will read as follows:—

“Having always felt a strong attachment to the town of Brookfield, in which I was born and where I spent the early years of my life, and where the remains of my parents are entombed, and wishing to do something to promote the well-being and prosperity of the inhabitants of the town in all time to come, I do hereby, to that end and for that purpose, give and bequeath to the said town of Brookfield the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be preserved and maintained, perpetually, as a fund, to be denominated the ‘Library Fund,’ the interest and income of which shall be appropriated to the purchase, binding and repair of books, to constitute a library for the free use of the inhabitants of the town, and the visitors thereto, subject only to such rules and regulations as the town shall from time to time make and prescribe. And I in like manner give and bequeath to said town all my books which I shall own at my decease, except law books, to constitute a part of said library. These two legacies of money and books are upon the condition that the town shall, within nine months next after the probate allowance of this will, vote to accept the same upon

and subject to the conditions herein contained. If the town should not so vote, the said legacies are to be wholly void, and of no force or effect."

The town, at its annual meeting in April, 1867, did so vote, and received the legacies, — some 450 bound volumes, 150 magazines and unbound serials, and \$10,000. This fund of \$10,000 has been wisely invested, and now yields an annual income of \$750.

The provision of the will to include "visitors," as well as residents, is heartily appreciated by the many summer visitors to the town.

In 1882 Mr. W. A. Banister of New York communicated to the citizens of the town his desire to erect a building for library uses, in memory of his ancestors, who are buried in the village cemetery; and soon after Mrs. O. C. Felton presented the lot of land on which the building now stands, as a tribute to the memory of her husband, the Hon. O. C. Felton. These two gifts the town accepted at the annual meeting, April 2, 1883. At this same town meeting the town was notified of a gift from William B. Draper, of New York, another old Brookfield boy, of an antique mahogany secretary, a desk handsomely mounted in brass and with curious escutcheons and key-holes, valuable in itself, and especially interesting from the fact that it once belonged to Louis XVI. of France. This desk stands in the trustees' room in the library, and is entirely authenticated by documents relating to it.

"Banister Memorial Hall" fronts on Banister Common, and is a structure of the Queen Anne style of architecture (see illustration). The main part of the building is forty-one by thirty feet, and is occupied for reading-room, directors' room, vestibule, waiting-room and toilet. The rear part is thirty-two by twenty-six feet, and contains the book and reference room, which is now shelved to a capacity of 15,000 volumes, with the provision for adding a gallery, when necessity demands, that will accommodate 10,000 volumes more. Under the entire building is a roomy cellar, with walls of split granite laid in cement. The exterior is of brick, manufactured in town, the foundation is of faced granite. The brick work is trimmed with Longmeadow brown stone, and the exterior is appropriately embellished with terra-cotta work on ridges, chimney and front. The interior is finished in birch, in the finest manner; the shelves, cases and desks of the same wood, stuffed and polished to what is known as a "car finish." The plastering is laid upon the brick, and the walls are neatly tinted and frescoed. With a view to protection, an effort has been made to have the building fire-proof; and, as constructed, while an inside blaze might do some damage, it would be difficult for fire materially to injure the structure itself.

The library at the present time contains 10,760 volumes, and 24,051 books were taken from the library during the past year, 4,343 being carried to East Brookfield by the carrier. The library was open for the delivery of books two hundred and ninety-six days, making an average of about 83 books daily.

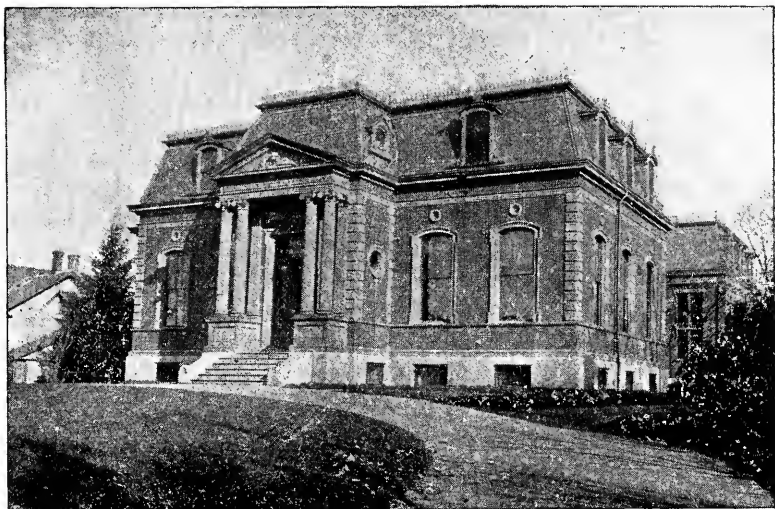
The management of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, of which two are elected by the town each year, to serve for three years. They attend to the care of the building, hiring of librarian, purchasing of books, and recommend to the town at each annual meeting such sums as they think necessary for the expenses of the current year. The income of the Merrick Fund can be used only for the purpose mentioned in the will, — viz., purchase of books and binding.

The library is open daily, from 2 to 5 and from 6.30 to 9 p.m. No catalogue has been printed, but bulletins are issued as new books are purchased. A card catalogue is kept at the library, and all new books, other than fiction, are placed on the desk for examination and selection. The teachers of the high and grammar schools can take as many books as they need for their work. Once a week a box of books is sent to East Brookfield, borrowers making their selection from a written catalogue, under the charge of an assistant librarian there. The town makes a special appropriation for this purpose. At the annual meeting in April, 1890, the sum of \$550 was appropriated for the library, and \$52 for East Brookfield expenses. The present librarian is Miss Eliza Hobbs. The following gentlemen constitute the present board of trustees: Washington Tufts, president; Henry V. Crosby, secretary and treasurer; Louis H. R. Gass and Chas. T. Holt, book committee; and Chas. F. Prouty, prudential committee; David W. Hodgkins, East Brookfield, committee.

BROOKLINE.

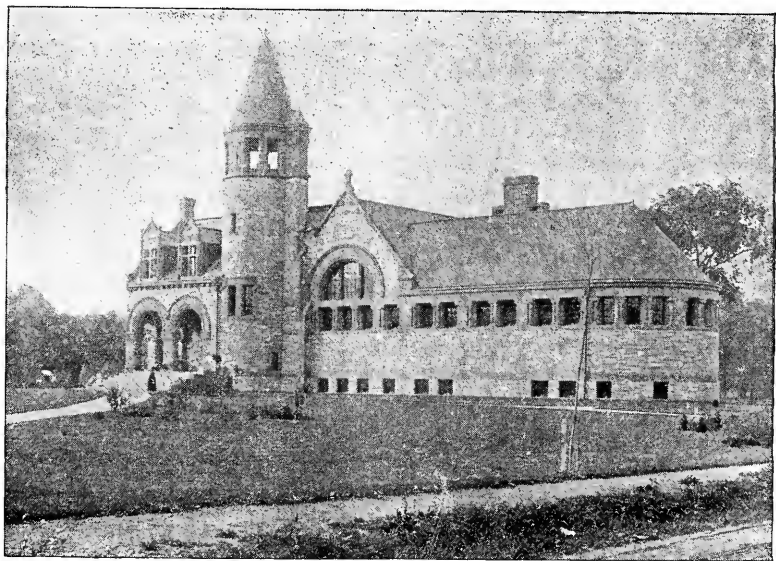
The claim is made for Brookline that it was the first town in the Commonwealth to avail itself of the general statute authorizing cities and towns to raise and appropriate money for founding and maintaining public libraries. The matter of establishing a free public library was introduced at the annual town meeting, March 16, 1857, and a committee appointed; upon their recommendation, presented at an adjourned meeting, March 30, 1857, the town promptly voted to establish a public library, and appropriated for its foundation the highest sum that could be legally raised by taxation for the purpose, — viz., twenty-five cents per ratable poll. The amount thus raised was \$934. A room was provided in the town hall, and the library was opened for the delivery of books to the citizens of the town,

Dec. 2, 1857. As the library increased in size three additional rooms were occupied, but these limits were soon outgrown, so that it became necessary to commence the present library building in 1867. The handsome brick building, wholly constructed by the town, was completed in 1869, at a cost of about \$45,000. (See illustration.) It was opened to the public on October 13, and the delivery of books commenced on the 18th of the same month. An additional wing was added to the building in 1888, at a cost of \$16,500. The estimated capacity of the enlarged building is 75,000 volumes. The library has received many gifts of books, and the following donations of money: John S. Wright, in June, 1861, \$100; James M. Howe, in February, 1863, \$100; Mrs. Samuel Philbrick, May, 1864, \$1,000; Abijah W. Goddard, July, 1869, \$100; John L. Gardner, January, 1871, \$10,000, and in November, 1873, \$1,000; and in 1877 a bequest of \$5,000 was received from the estate of Martin L. Hall, the interest on which is to be forever applied to the increase of the library, by the purchase of books of standard value. The amount of the Gardner Fund, in February, 1890, was \$10,500; and of the Hall Fund, \$5,830. The annual appropriation is about \$7,500; the income from the funds in 1889 was \$928; and the total income of the library from all sources for that year was \$8,578.75. The reading-room in the library is named Gardner Hall, in honor of the donor of that fund. The library contains about 35,000 volumes, and the circulation in 1889 was 56,912 volumes. In connection with its work for the schools, a special room has recently been set apart for use as a reading-room by the smaller school children. In 1865 the Brookline Agricultural Library was presented to the public library by the proprietors. Several catalogues have been issued, the latest bearing date 1873, with a supplementary volume of nearly equal size published in 1881. A new card catalogue is nearly completed for public use, and bulletins and accession lists are frequently issued. The library is open every business day from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., except during the summer months, when it is closed at 7 P.M. Miss Mary A. Bean has been the librarian since 1871, and there are three assistants and a janitor. The cost of administration is about \$3,500 per annum. The management is vested in a board of twelve trustees, four members of which are chosen annually by the town, to serve for a term of three years. The members of the present board are Augustine Shurtleff, Hon. William Aspinwall, Charles H. Drew, Benjamin F. Baker, Capt. R. G. F. Candage, Howard N. Brown, Charles C. Soule, Desmond Fitzgerald, William B. Haseltine, Leonard K. Storrs, Edward C. Hovey and T. E. Francis.



BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Built by the Town.



CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Frederick H. Rindge.

BUCKLAND.

There is no town library in Buckland, but the Rev. Alpheus C. Hodges, pastor of the Congregational Church, has, by his enterprise, self-sacrifice and persistency, succeeded in perfecting a plan for expanding the Sunday-school library of the church into a library adapted for family and school reading, the use of which is to be free. A legacy of \$1,000 has been received for the purpose, and this is the only fund the library has. A brick library building has been constructed the present year, at a cost of \$2,000, one-half of which was raised by subscription, and the other half given by the pastor. The building has a present capacity of 5,000 volumes, and, by compact storage, its shelf room may be increased to 15,000 or 20,000 volumes. There are about 2,000 volumes ready to place upon the shelves as soon as the building is ready for use. Of this collection, the Sunday-school library will furnish about 500 volumes, and the pastor gives his own library, which forms the balance of the collection. The town has made no appropriation, and has nothing to do with the library. The only sources of income, in addition to the fund above noted, are gifts and subscriptions. All the property is under the management of the church; and the pastor, to whose energy its foundation is due, believes that this movement in the direction of controlling the management of public libraries by an intelligent religious sentiment will do much to increase the efficiency of free libraries in the moulding of character. The method of administration has not been fully determined.

BURLINGTON.

The Burlington Town Library was established about 1858, and is supported wholly by taxation, for the benefit of all the citizens of the town. The town appropriates for the library fifty per cent. of the poll taxes, the amount received from this source being about \$100 per annum. A room is provided for the library in the town hall, and it contains 2,058 volumes, with an annual circulation of about 1,000 volumes. Books are freely loaned to the school children, and advice is given them as to the choice of the best books. The management of the library is vested in a committee of three, chosen annually by the town; and the annual cost of the care of the library is about \$30. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 7 P.M. The present library committee is composed of Marshall Wood, Joseph F. Rice and Charles G. Foster, and the present librarian is Miss Emma F. Wood.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Cambridge Public Library had its origin in the Cambridge Athenæum, which was incorporated in February, 1849, for the purpose of "establishing and maintaining in the city of Cambridge a lyceum, public library, reading-room, lectures on scientific and literary subjects, and for promoting such other kindred objects as the members of the corporation shall from time to time deem advisable and proper." In October, 1850, a lot of land containing 10,000 feet, on the corner of Main and Pleasant streets, Cambridgeport, was presented to the corporation by Mr. Edmund T. Dana of Cambridge, on condition that within two years a building suitable for the use of the Athenæum should be erected thereon, and that the land and building should be used forever for its purposes, and the promotion of other kindred objects. A building was erected, at a cost of \$18,000, and dedicated and opened to the public in November, 1851. In April, 1855, the Athenæum received a bequest of \$1,000 worth of books from the estate of James Brown of Watertown; the cost of printing a catalogue and other incidental expenses, to the total amount of \$250, were defrayed by a bequest from the estate of Mr. Thomas Dowse of Cambridge; and the library was opened for the delivery of books in November, 1857. Any citizen of Cambridge was entitled to the use of the library, upon the payment of one dollar per annum. In March, 1858, the Athenæum corporation disposed of its real and personal property to the city of Cambridge, and the library was transferred to the city, on condition that the city should contribute not less than \$300 per annum, for the term of fifteen years, for its support and increase, and to maintain it forever for the use of the inhabitants of Cambridge. In consideration of this obligation, Mr. Dana released the Athenæum corporation from the conditions named in his deed of gift, and the Athenæum thenceforth became the city hall; and the Athenæum Library, now the property of the city, received the name of the Dana Library. Mr. Dana bequeathed \$15,000 for the use of the library, and by a separate instrument provided that this should be paid to the city of Cambridge. This instrument was not properly attested, and was contested by the residuary legatees; and the intent of Mr. Dana was frustrated by the decision of the supreme court that the unattested instrument did not create a valid bequest to the city of Cambridge. In 1874 the library was made free to the public. In 1875 the library was rearranged and a new catalogue issued; and in 1879, by vote of the city government, the name was changed to the Cambridge Public Library. A new catalogue was issued in 1887, and a separate list of children's books was prepared in 1888.

June 14, 1887, Mr. Frederick H. Rindge, of Los Angeles, Califor-

nia, a former resident of Cambridge, offered to give the city about 115,000 feet of land, bounded by Cambridge, Trowbridge, Broadway and Irving streets, and to build thereon a public library building, on condition that a portion of the tract should be reserved as a playground, and the building should bear tablets containing certain inscriptions. The city accepted the gift; and, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Rindge, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Francis J. Parker, an agent, relating to the accomplishment of the purpose of the donor. This committee consisted of Mr. Justin Winsor, Col. T. W. Higginson, Hon. Samuel L. Montague and Hon. William E. Russell. The building was begun in the autumn of 1887, and completed in June, 1889. (See illustration.) Its dimensions are one hundred and thirty by forty-five feet, and it cost about \$80,000. It is a fine specimen of modified Romanesque architecture, constructed of a light-brown granite from Dedham, relieved by trimmings of Longmeadow brown sandstone. The general form of the building, the beautiful arched entrance, the round tower, the elaborately carved capitals of the pillars, and the frieze on the Irving Street end of the building, attract general admiration. The interior is finished in ash, the coloring of the walls is in terra-cotta, old gold, or olive-green shades. The reading-room is finished to the arched roof, and well lighted by electricity. The fire-proof book-room or "stack" is said to have a capacity for 85,000 volumes. The library was opened to the public in the new building on the first Monday in August, 1889.

In order to meet the wants of those living at a distance from the library, the trustees have during the past year established five delivery stations, in different parts of the city, where books from the library are received and delivered three times a week. The library contains about 27,500 volumes, and the annual circulation is between 90,000 and 100,000 volumes. As a means of bringing the public schools and the library into closer relations, each teacher in the high schools, and the three higher classes in the grammar schools, has been allowed the use of ten cards. By the weekly delivery to each school of books to be used as the teachers direct, a large amount of good reading has been put into the hands of the children. It has been the aim of the teachers and librarian to make this a means of elevating the taste of the young people, by introducing to them better books than they would themselves select. The library is open to all persons over thirteen years of age residing in the city of Cambridge. The Cambridge memorial rooms are furnished with numerous cases and drawers in which to preserve the works of Cambridge authors and artists, and such memorials of them as may be purchased or donated. About 200 volumes have already been placed in these

rooms, and several historic souvenirs have also been received. In 1873 Mr. Isaac Fay bequeathed to the library \$1,000, the income of which is to be applied to the purchase of books for the library; and a citizens' subscription fund, started for the same purpose in 1888, has now reached the sum of \$13,000. Gifts of books have been received as follows: Denman W. Ross of Cambridge, 500 volumes; the estate of Mrs. Anna L. Möring, about 1,600 volumes, about twenty-five paintings and engravings; copies of celebrated paintings from European galleries have also been received from Mrs. Möring's estate. The city appropriation for the year 1889-90 was \$12,000. The library is open every week-day, from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Miss Almira L. Hayward is the librarian. The annual cost of administration is in the vicinity of \$4,500. The management of the library is vested in a board of nine trustees, six of whom are chosen from the citizens at large for the term of three years, and one member each chosen from the board of aldermen, the common council and the school committee annually. The present board is composed of Hon. Henry H. Gilmore (president), Charles Walker (secretary), Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Oliver H. Durrell, Hon. Samuel L. Montague, Albert M. Barnes, John H. H. McNamee, Edward A. Bingham and Alvin F. Sortwell.

CANTON.

The Canton Public Library was established in 1874, through the efforts of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. A small agricultural library was absorbed in it, and it has the secondary use of the income of a bequest of \$5,000 from the estate of George E. Downes. The amount of the annual income of this bequest is \$250, and the portion that is not required for the care of the testator's burial lot is used for the library. With this exception, the library is supported by taxation, the annual appropriation being about \$1,000. The library contains about 6,500 volumes, and its rooms are in the lower story of the memorial hall building, which is owned by the town, and used for town purposes. The annual circulation of the library is about 25,000 volumes. It contains a special collection of publications of local interest. It is under the management of a board of nine trustees, chosen by the town under the provisions of the general library act of 1888. A catalogue was printed in 1883, two supplements have been issued since, and lists of accessions are published from time to time. The library is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 P.M., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9. The present trustees are Henry F. Buswell, chairman; John D. Wilson, secretary; Rev. Henry F. Jenks, Rev. J. P. Bod-

fish, F. R. Bird, J. W. Wattles, C. F. O'Brien, John C. Gerald and Augustus Hemenway. David T. Hagan is librarian, and Mrs. Samuel Crowther assistant. The annual cost of administration is about \$375.

CARLISLE.

The Carlisle Free Public Library was established March 18, 1872, through the efforts of Mrs. Lydia S. Patten, wife of Rev. Moses Patten, pastor of the Congregational Church of the town. Seeing the need and realizing the benefit of such an institution, she gave herself heartily to the work, succeeded in getting it well started, and then presented it to the town. It was accepted by them on the above date, and \$140 appropriated for its benefit. From that time it has been free to all the inhabitants. The town has annually appropriated various sums for its benefit, and has recently voted the refunded dog tax for its permanent support. It is under the management of a board of three trustees, chosen by the town, one member being chosen annually for a term of three years. It has no permanent place of abode, but has been moved about as circumstances have seemed to require. It contains at present 979 volumes, and the total circulation for the year ending March 1, 1890, was 1,506 volumes. It has a printed catalogue, dated Feb. 2, 1885. It is well located at present in the centre of the town, in the house lately owned and occupied by Samuel E. Scott, deceased, and now the property of Mr. N. A. Taylor. It is open to the public every Saturday from 2.30 till 5, and from 7 till 9 P.M., and is cared for by Mr. Thomas A. Green, who is librarian. The board of trustees consists at present of Mrs. Susan M. Hutchinson, John Q. A. Green and W. A. Prescott. The annual cost of its administration is \$65. A considerable number of volumes were presented to it, a few years since, by Mr. Selar Simons of this town, from his own private library; and there have been small donations from other parties. It is hoped that ere long it may find permanent quarters, either in a new town hall or in a building erected for that purpose by some philanthropic donor.

CARVER.

There is no public library in the town of Carver.

CHARLEMONT.

There is no free public library in Charlemont. The Village Library Association has a small collection of four or five hundred volumes, for the use of its members.

CHARLTON.

An association known as the Charlton Young Men's Library Association, membership in which was obtained by the payment of one dollar and an annual tax of twenty-five cents, had accumulated, by purchase and donation, a library of 524 volumes. Wishing to extend the privileges of the library, and insure its steady growth, the association voted to give it to the town, provided that it should always be kept at the centre village, and that an annual appropriation should be made by the town for its support, of which at least \$100 should be spent annually for the purchase of new books. The foregoing conditions having been accepted by the town, the library was established as the Charlton Free Public Library, Aug. 26, 1882, and is free to all the inhabitants who have attained the age of fourteen years. The library was kept several years at the house of the first librarian, Mr. Nelson McIntyre; from this place it was removed to the second story of the Centre School-House, where it still remains, and where it has been cared for successively by William E. Bartlett, L. T. Mason and Miss Ida Burlingame, who is the present librarian. It is supported wholly by taxation, with the exception of the income of the Munroe Fund, which is wholly applied to the purchase of new books. The Munroe Fund is a legacy of \$500 from the estate of Mrs. Emeline Munroe. The trustees at present receive an income of five per cent. per annum from its investment. The appropriation by the town for the support of the library has been \$200 annually, since its establishment. It contains, at the present time, about 1,500 volumes, 524 given at its establishment; public documents, histories, books of reference, etc., formerly in the town clerk's office, and books purchased and donated since its establishment. A catalogue was issued in 1886, and supplements have been issued as needed since that time. It has also an excellent card catalogue. The circulation for the year 1889 was 2,994 volumes,—an average of 57 each week. The library is managed by a board of three trustees, chosen by the town at its annual meeting, one being chosen each year, to serve for a term of three years. The board at present is composed of Arthur M. Dodge, Geo. H. Taft, M.D., and John G. Hammond. The library is open every Saturday, from 1 to 8 P.M. The librarian is the only person employed, and the cost of administration is about \$60 annually.

CHATHAM.

The Chatham Public Library originated in a movement of the citizens in 1879, and was supported by fees and assessments until 1888, when it was given to the town, became a free public library,

and was organized under the general law of that year. The present annual appropriation of the town is \$150. It at present occupies a building rented for the purpose, and contains 1,220 volumes. The annual circulation is 2,695 volumes. A reading-room is connected with the library, which is free to all, and is especially useful to the pupils of the high school. The library is open every week-day, from 2 to 5 and from 6.30 to 9 P.M. The present trustees are Rev. H. N. Conden, S. E. Hallett and W. S. Eldredge. The librarian is Phebe H. Lewis.

CHELMSFORD.

There is no free public library in the town of Chelmsford. The Chelmsford Social Library and the North Chelmsford Library Association together contain about 3,000 volumes, which are available by subscription.

CHELSEA.

The following sketch of the Fitz Public Library of Chelsea was prepared by Mr. William E. Gilman of the board of trustees.

About the year 1848 the townspeople of Chelsea organized a lyceum for literary improvement and debate, and in connection therewith established a library, which gradually grew to respectable proportions. A small membership fee was charged, and the society became known as the Chelsea Library Association, which flourished with more or less vigor well into the opening years of the Rebellion, when the interest began to flag. During the eight or ten years previous, besides interesting debates and literary entertainments by its members, it annually sustained a course of ten or twelve lectures by the best speakers then in the lecture field, such as Phillips, Beecher, Gough, Chapin, Curtis, Everett, Bayard Taylor, Holland, and many others. In 1863 the association formally dissolved, leaving its books, nearly 1,000 volumes, to the city, to go toward the establishment of a free public library.

A free public library had been long proposed; but although, in 1861, the mayor, in his inaugural, alluded to the subject, and recommended some action toward raising by private subscription a sum sufficient to start it, nothing definite was done until after the civil war, when, in 1868, the city government passed an ordinance to establish such a library, and appointed the following gentlemen a board of trustees: Hon. Eustace C. Fitz, Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, John Edmunds, James P. Farley, Dr. George W. Churchill and Elbridge C. Donnell. These gentlemen went at once actively to work, and, by means of soliciting popular subscriptions, and by literary donations, and interesting individuals and societies in the object to the extent of pro-

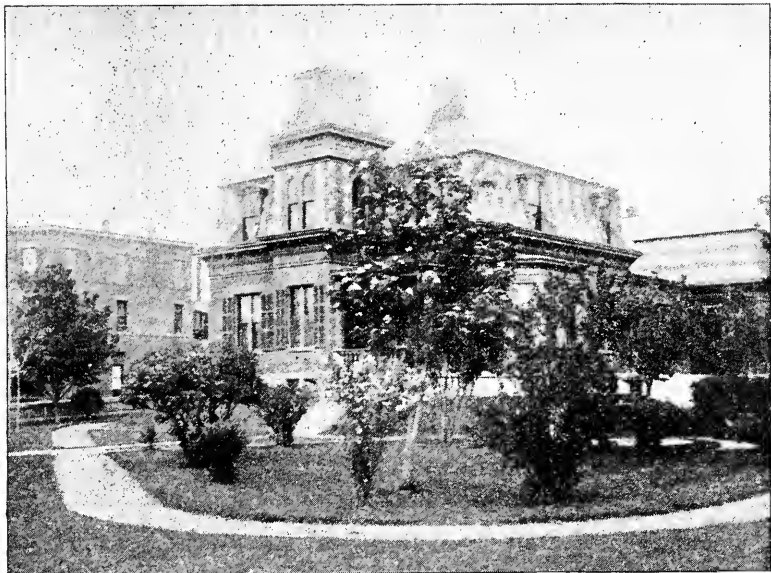
jecting entertainments in its aid, they were enabled to open a library of 3,384 volumes to the public on Jan. 1, 1870.

The principal donors in cash at the start were as follows : Geo. H. Norman, \$600 ; Citizens' Fund, by Hon. Frank B. Fay, trustee, \$400 ; the Cary family, \$200 ; interest on the same, \$200 ; high-school scholars, \$112. Besides these, sums of from \$2 to \$25 were contributed by various individuals, aggregating less than \$100, which, with the bequest, later, of \$1,000 by Hon. Francis B. Fay, comprise the entire cash donations the library has ever received outside the annual city appropriations.

Besides the books of the Chelsea Library Association, 980 volumes, the Winnisimmet Literary Institute bequeathed its library of 446 volumes, and other parties contributed books as follows : Henry P. Bailey, 158 ; Ann M. Cary, 140 ; Hon. Frank B. Fay, 129 ; Arthur Sibley, 110 ; Lee & Shepard, 58 ; James Tent, 54 ; Rev. I. P. Langworthy, 50 ; Geo. B. Hanover, 73 ; and others in smaller lots, aggregating, perhaps, 400 volumes. Since then many of these gentlemen and others have from time to time contributed liberally in this direction.

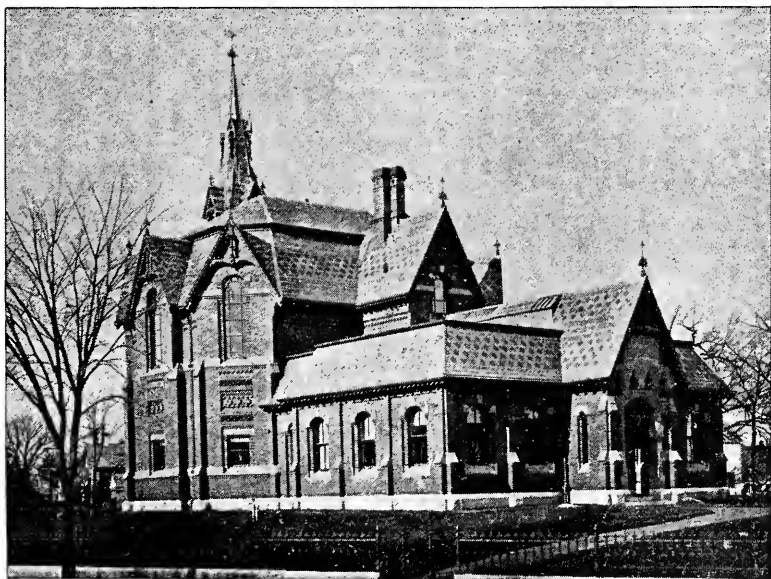
The library was at first opened in what was known as Green's Block, at the corner of Broadway and Second Street ; but, outgrowing the accommodations there, it was, in 1877, removed to more spacious quarters in Campbell's Building, at the corner of Third Street, whence, near the close of 1885, the trustees were enabled, through the generosity of Hon. Eustace C. Fitz, to occupy in perpetuity the large and beautiful estate of the late Geo. W. Gerrish, on Broadway, between Marlborough and Matthews Streets. This estate was laid out and the building erected by Mr. Gerrish for his own residence, at a cost of over \$60,000 ; but financial reverses compelled him to resign it, and, later, Mr. Fitz purchased it for the low sum of \$12,500, fitted it up for its present use at a similar outlay, and presented it to the city, "with no other conditions than that it shall be perpetually maintained for the purposes of a free public library, without diversion to any other use, and that it shall always be under the sole care and management of the board of trustees of the public library for the time being."

The building (see illustration) is of brick ; it is constructed in the most substantial manner, and stands in the midst of ample grounds, surrounded by a granite wall. The rear portion of the building was formerly Mr. Gerrish's stable ; but Mr. Fitz had built a connection between, so that it is now all one edifice. The stable portion contains the circulating library and delivery room ; the connecting building forms the general reading-room, more especially but not exclusively for the use of children ; while the ground floor of the main building



CHELSEA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Hon. Eustace C. Fitz.



CONCORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of William Munroe.

contains four good rooms. The two rooms on the south side of the hallway are reserved as reading-rooms for adults, and contain accessible shelves and tables, where visitors can find an excellent selection of current periodical literature. Of the two rooms on the north side, the rear one contains the reference library, and the front one is reserved as an adjunct to this, where classes from the public schools, or any other parties wishing to consult the reference books, may retire for verbal conference, and so avoid disturbing other visitors. Here are several hundred books of reference, comprising dictionaries, cyclopædias, histories, scientific works, selected literature, etc., besides copies of nearly all the standard poets of America and Europe; and all readily accessible to visitors without calling on the attendants. The pupils of the public schools make almost constant use of this during the day, and the teachers as well as the trustees esteem it an invaluable aid to popular education; the latter take a just pride in it, and spare no effort to add to its efficiency. The rooms on this floor are all handsomely carpeted and comfortably and tastefully furnished. The second floor contains four fair-sized rooms and two smaller ones, all of which can be utilized for books, if necessary; but at present one is used by the trustees for meetings, the librarian has another, and one contains public documents, city, state and national, as well as other statistical works, all arranged for ready reference, but not yet catalogued. The remaining three rooms on this floor are not used, but the trustees are projecting the establishment of a museum of civil-war relics and other memorials of the history of the town, which will bring them into use, and form a permanent attraction to visitors.

The building was formally dedicated and presented to the city by Mr. Fitz, Dec. 22, 1885, with appropriate services, Hon. Eugene F. Endicott being then mayor; the occasion was brilliantly accentuated by an address delivered by James Russell Lowell. Until last year the library has been known as the "Public Library of the city of Chelsea;" but during 1889 the city council, in recognition of the donor of the building, changed its title to the "Fitz Public Library of the city of Chelsea." It was established by city ordinance in 1868, and opened to the public Jan. 1, 1870. It is supported entirely by city appropriation, the amount annually appropriated for several years past being about \$4,000. This amount has to suffice for all expenses, — light, heat, repairs, care of buildings and grounds, books and salaries. It has no permanent fund, and receives no income from any other source except receipts from fines and sale of catalogues, amounting to about \$200 a year. The capacity of the building is sufficient for containing a library of from 50,000 to 100,000 volumes. The library contains at present about 13,000 volumes, of

which over 3,000 were donated at the start. The annual home circulation is between 72,000 and 73,000 volumes. The reading-rooms are well patronized.

It is managed by a board of six trustees, two being elected annually for three years, such election being by concurrent action of the city council, the mayor and the president of the common council being members *ex officio*. The regular employees of the library comprise a librarian and two assistants, a runner, and the janitor. The librarian has extra temporary assistance when required. The salaries of these aggregate about \$2,000. These and other expenditures leave a margin of little more than \$500 for the purchase of books.

A complete catalogue was printed in 1881, and two supplements in 1884 and 1889, respectively. For two years past one of the local papers, the "Chelsea Gazette," has published lists of books added from time to time, numbered and classified as they are entered in the catalogue; and, where deemed desirable, the subject and character of works whose titles failed to indicate them have been explained; this has enabled many readers to select congenial books which they would else have passed by. Other than this, no printed lists are issued, but accessions are posted upon a bulletin board at the library. A card catalogue is in process of arrangement by the librarian. The library is open daily throughout the year, from 1 to 9 P.M., except Sundays and holidays. The reading-rooms are open Sunday afternoons, from 2 till 6 o'clock, when visitors may read or consult any work in the library; but no books are delivered for home circulation, nor is juvenile literature placed upon the tables that day; the rooms being opened more especially for adults, although children are not excluded, if they choose to come and remain quiet.

The present trustees, and the expiration of their terms of service, are as follows: Hon. Chas. A. Campbell and William E. Gilman, January, 1891; Benjamin Phipps and William Robinson, January, 1892; Alfred W. Fitz and Eugene F. Endicott, January, 1893. The librarian is Miss Medora J. Simpson.

CHESHIRE.

There is no free library in Cheshire. The Cheshire Library Association, a stock company, owns about 2,500 volumes, and there is quite a strong feeling in favor of making it a free library in the near future.

CHESTER.

There is no public library in Chester, though some effort is being made to secure one.

CHESTERFIELD.

Some twenty individuals of this town in 1831 voluntarily paid \$2.00 each to found "The First Social Library of Chesterfield." On payment of fifty cents annually, others had access to the books, some 150 in number. The liberality of the projectors, and the reverse, is shown by their permitting only one book at a time to one reader; but he could keep a book three months. This time was apparently not long enough, for some of the books have been "out," to this day. As that generation of donors grew old and disappeared, their little library did also. The present town library was started some twenty years ago, and in 1873 the town appropriated \$500 for the "Town Library of Chesterfield," and for the fitting up of the room which it occupies in the town hall. About 500 volumes were purchased, and the library has been increased by intermittent appropriations from the town, and the occasional appropriation of the dog fund. The number of volumes has been somewhat more than doubled. The annual circulation is about 1,000 volumes. The only catalogue of the library was published in 1873. The library is open Sunday noons, and at other times upon application. It is managed by the selectmen, who appoint the librarian, the present one being Clayton Rhodes.

CHICOPEE.

The origin of the Chicopee Town Library was the "Cabot Institute," a club incorporated in 1846; and the first books, 650 in number, were purchased with funds contributed by the corporations and citizens of the village in 1847. Gradual additions were made until 1853, when the number had reached 900; and they were offered to the town as a foundation for a public library, on condition that the town should make an annual appropriation of not less than \$100, and also provide for its care and management. It was managed by the institute and town jointly as a *free* library for ten years, and the town assumed full possession and control in April, 1863. The town changed the library from a free to a subscription library, charging fifty cents per annum for its use, upon the theory that a higher value would attach to, and greater interest centre in, a purchased privilege, than in one wholly gratuitous. This annual fee was, however, abolished in April, 1884, and since that time the library has been wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town. In recent years the annual appropriation has been \$1,500, and the amount of the dog tax, — about \$700 additional. It occupies two large rooms in the town hall building, and contains about 11,500 volumes. The annual circulation is about 34,000 volumes. It is managed by a committee

of the town, chosen annually, the present committee being John D. White, Justin Spaulding and James H. Loomis. Catalogues were issued in 1846 and 1859, and supplements in 1862 and 1866. A general catalogue was printed in 1875, and supplements in 1887 and 1888. The library is open Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 9 P.M., and Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. The annual cost of administration is about \$575. Mary G. Merrick is librarian.

CHILMARK.

There is no free public library in the town of Chilmark.

CLARKSBURG.

There is no public library in Clarksburg.

CLINTON.

The nucleus of the Bigelow Free Public Library of Clinton was the donation of 4,408 volumes to the town by the Bigelow Library Association, on the condition that it should establish and maintain a free public library, provide it with suitable rooms and other accommodations, and expend not less than \$500 annually for the purchase of books. This association library was formed in 1846, and named in honor of Hon. Erastus B. Bigelow, who was its greatest benefactor. The library was opened free to the public, Dec. 6, 1873, and rooms for the library and reading-room were provided for it in the new town hall. The town has made generous appropriations, and the library has been from the beginning ever-increasing and prosperous. The annual appropriation of the town varies from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per annum, and the dog tax, — some \$600 in addition. The present number of volumes is about 16,000, and it circulated 35,070 volumes the past year. Some attention has been paid to the collection of local material, such as town reports, and complete files of the newspapers published in the town. The teachers and pupils of the public schools are encouraged to consult the librarian regarding books for use in their school work, and the teachers are provided with extra cards, entitling them to books for use in schools. A catalogue was published in 1888, and lists of accessions are published every month or two, as new books are added in sufficient number. The library is open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 3 to 5, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9. Miss Charlotte L. Greene is the librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$700. The management is vested in a board of six

trustees, chosen by the town under the general laws. The members of the present board are John T. Dame, A. E. Ford, H. N. Bigelow, W. E. Parkhurst, Dr. G. M. Morse and G. W. Weeks.

COHASSET.

The Cohasset Free Public Library owes its origin to the Rev. Joseph Osgood, a philanthropic citizen of the town, who, in his report as superintendent of schools, in March, 1878, strongly urged the establishment of such a library for the benefit of the educational interests of the town. Mr. Waldo Higginson, a summer resident of the town, was a warm friend of the movement; and in 1878 Mr. Osgood induced the town to vote an appropriation of \$300 for the formation of a library, whenever a like amount should be raised by private subscription, and to set apart a room in the town hall for its accommodation. The school teachers then interested themselves, and canvassed the town for subscriptions, and the needed sum of \$300 was speedily secured, mainly in small amounts. As soon as the library was fairly organized, many valuable donations of books were received, and ever since the foundation of the library valuable books have been received as gifts yearly. Numerous handsome gifts of money for the purchase of books have been made, and the town became more liberal year by year in its appropriations, the last annual appropriation being \$500. The library now occupies three rooms in the lower story of the town hall, but needs more room, and should have a good building of its own. It contains between 4,600 and 4,700 volumes, and the number of volumes circulated in 1889 was 8,430. The library has been made very useful to the teachers and scholars of the public schools. It is managed by a board of nine trustees, chosen by the town, three each year, in accordance with the general law. The present trustees are Rev. Joseph Osgood, A. H. Tower, Mrs. A. H. Tower, E. E. Ellms, L. T. Cushing, E. F. Ripley, Miss S. S. Pratt, Miss S. B. Collier and Miss Edith M. Bates. Miss Sarah B. Collier is librarian, with a salary of \$150; and the library is open from 2 to 5 P.M., Wednesdays, and from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M., Saturdays. A new catalogue was issued in 1889.

COLRAIN.

There is no library in the town of Colrain.

CONCORD.

The Concord Free Public Library was incorporated March 24, 1873, by chapter 99 of the Acts of that year. Its existence is, however, much older; as early as 1672 the town committee were instructed

“That care be taken of the Books of Marters and other bookes that belong to the Towne, that they be kept from abusive usage, and not be lent to persons more than one month at one time.” In 1784 there was a library company, the constitution of which is still preserved in the handwriting of Dr. Ripley. In 1795 the Charitable Library Society was organized; a catalogue of books belonging to it, printed in 1808, contains about 250 volumes. The members of this society united with others to form the Social Library in 1821. This was owned and used by shareholders. In 1835 it contained 1,168 volumes. Under the Massachusetts law for town libraries, it was given to the town in 1851, and from 1851 to 1873 was known as the Town Library. The first annual report of the Town Library was made March 1, 1853, by the library committee, Hon. E. R. Hoar being chairman, a position which he held as long as the Town Library continued. In that report he says, “There were in the Social Library, at the time it was conveyed to the town, 1,319 volumes.”

In 1873 Mr. William Munroe gave to trustees or corporators the building (see illustration) which the library now occupies, the town giving the books of the Town Library to the same board, and the library was incorporated as the Concord Free Public Library. It then owned 6,887 volumes; there are now, March 1, 1890, 22,338 volumes. It is supported in part by taxation, and is wholly free to all inhabitants of the town over twelve years of age. The town annually appropriates the dog tax, about \$400; one dollar for each poll, about \$900; and an additional \$800 for the librarian. Mr. Munroe gave the library a fund of \$10,000, known as the “repair fund,” the income to be used to pay for warming and lighting the building, services of a janitor, and repairs needed on the building; he also gave, at his death, a fund known as the “accumulating fund,” to be used, when sufficiently large, for an addition to the present building; it is now about \$13,000. From other sources the library has had gifts of money amounting to about \$10,000, the income to be used for books or other expenses. The library building was finished and presented to the town by Mr. Munroe in 1873. It is built of brick, and is supposed to have cost from \$60,000 to \$70,000. Its capacity was estimated to be 30,000 volumes, but practically 20,000 filled it. There is now a temporary addition to the building, capable of holding 10,000 volumes, which will be used until the fund is sufficient to build a permanent addition.

Its annual circulation is about 22,000 books for home use. No account is kept of the use of books in the reference department. There is in the last-named department an alcove known as the Concord Alcove, in which are collected all books written by Concord authors, or written about Concord, or Concord people; everything

local is carefully preserved; newspaper cuttings are preserved in scrap books kept for the purpose. There are now over 300 books and many pamphlets in the Concord Alcove. Peter Bulkeley, the first minister in Concord, is the earliest author, his contribution being a volume of sermons, printed in 1646.

Each teacher in the public schools is allowed a "school card," larger than the usual borrower's card, and of a different color, on which may be taken an unlimited number of books for school use, the teacher being responsible for the books charged on her card; these books are kept in the school-room as a school library, or may be taken home by the pupils, with the teacher's permission.

The Concord Library is managed by a board of corporators or trustees, and a library committee. The trustees, chosen by Mr. Munroe, have charge of the building, and the books after they are on the shelves. The committee, chosen annually by the town, buy the books, and attend to any matters of interest to the town. The board of trustees is a close corporation, five in number. The library committee consists of six members. One librarian, with occasional help, manages the library. The librarian's salary is \$800; occasional assistance which is needed amounts to about \$50 more. The janitor receives \$250 yearly; his salary is paid from Mr. Munroe's "repair fund."

A catalogue of the library, printed in 1875, contained the titles of 10,000 volumes; since then a yearly bulletin has been printed. There is a card catalogue complete to the present time. The library is open from 9 to 12 A.M., 2 to 6 P.M., daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, and from 7 to 9 on Saturday evening. In 1863 a parish and an agricultural library were given to the Town Library. The present trustees are E. R. Hoar, Grindall Reynolds, Geo. M. Brooks, Henry F. Smith and George Keyes. The present library committee are Geo. A. King, Edward W. Emerson, Jas. L. Whitney, Alfred Munroe, B. R. Bulkeley and Wm. T. Harris. The present librarian is Ellen F. Whitney.

CONWAY.

Conway has not a free library, though it is managed by the town. The Conway Social Library was formed in 1821, by individual contributions, through the efforts of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, afterwards president of Amherst College, then pastor of the Congregational Church in Conway. It was managed and used by the proprietors until 1870, when it was opened to the public, and removed to the town clerk's office. In January, 1878, the town office was destroyed by fire, and most of the books were lost. In March, 1878, at the annual town meeting, a town library was formed, and by the kind-

ness of former residents of the town money was contributed, books purchased, and the library opened to the people of the town Nov. 15, 1878. Marshall Field of Chicago and Mrs. Graves of New York, both former residents of the town, were the largest contributors. The total amount of money received in gifts has been \$2,350, and the town has occasionally given the dog tax to the library, making, all together, about \$300. The library contains 1,648 volumes, purchased at a cost of \$1,824, and has an invested fund of \$1,200. The annual circulation is about 1,800 volumes. The town furnishes the room in the town hall free of rent; but those who take books from the library are charged a fee of fifty cents per year. It is managed by six trustees, elected by the town, the present trustees being Rev. Elias B. Hilliard, Charles D. Ives, J. B. Packard, A. M. Cook, Mrs. H. W. Field and Henry W. Billings. Henry W. Billings, the excellent clerk of the town, is librarian, and the library is opened on the first and third Fridays of each month, with the privilege of exchange of books on any business day. The annual expense of administration is about \$30. A catalogue was printed in 1883, and a supplementary catalogue of additions in 1888. It is not used as much as it should be, though it has been of great benefit in supplying good reading to the people of the town. It would doubtless be used more generally if it were made absolutely free.

COTTAGE CITY.

The Cottage City Free Public Library was founded in 1883 largely by donations of books from citizens and summer residents. The town makes an annual appropriation, — \$200 in 1889, and \$125 in 1890. It occupies a room on the second floor of the Arcade, in which the post-office is located, and contains about 1,000 volumes. The annual expense of administration is about \$90. It is managed by a committee, chosen annually by the Library Association, the present committee being Frank P. Vincent, Mrs. Mary M. Dias and Miss Lillian H. Chapman. It is open during the fall and winter and a part of the spring, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M., Saturdays; in June, Wednesday and Saturday, the same hours, and in July and August every week-day, the same hours.

CUMMINGTON.

After a long life of activity in the great metropolis, William Cullen Bryant returned to his native town, to restore the home of his ancestors, that here he might rest for a brief season, each summer, among the scenes and familiar haunts of his childhood and early years. With characteristic public spirit, he built two roads connecting the Bryant homestead with the villages of East and West Cummington,

and assisted in the erection of a neat school-house upon a corner of his farm. With a thought for the future, as well as an interest in all that elevates and refines in the present, he conceived the idea of presenting the town with a free public library. A spot was chosen outside the village, upon the Westfield River, as convenient for the townspeople; and in 1872 there was erected a fire-proof building, of native stone with brick trimmings, at a cost of \$6,000. (See illustration.)

On April 6, 1876, the State Legislature passed an act making William Cullen Bryant, his two brothers, Arthur and John H. Bryant, Francis H. Dawes and Lorenzo Tower, and the chairman of the selectmen of the town, a corporate body of trustees, to establish and maintain the library, which was to be free to all the inhabitants of the town, upon certain conditions. The town was required to pay annually one-fourth of a mill upon the taxable property of the town, which was to be represented through its member upon the board of trustees. It has no permanent fund, the use of the lands and the house erected upon the same, near the library building, being given to the librarian in compensation for his services. The small sum received each year from the town has been devoted to necessary repairs, and to the purchase of new books. The library now contains 6,700 volumes, but, if filled to its capacity, might hold 20,000 books. The original gift of 3,600 volumes is largely a collection of classics, with valuable books of reference, the additions made from time to time being newly published works in all departments of literature. Its annual circulation is 2,000, and it is opened upon Wednesday and Saturday of each week, from 1 until 7 o'clock. The management of the library is intrusted to the board of trustees, which has had a change of two members to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of William Cullen Bryant and Arthur Bryant. This board is always to number six members, of whom the chairman of the selectmen is always *ex officio* a member, and all vacancies are to be filled by themselves. It has no special collections relating to the town, or of any particular interest in any special department, and there are no measures to bring it into direct communication with members of the public schools. The care of the library and lands connected with it devolves upon the librarian. This position is at present filled by Lorenzo H. Tower, who has been the only librarian since its establishment. The annual cost of administration is covered by the use of house and eleven acres of land. The first catalogue was printed in 1873. Various pamphlet catalogues were issued as additions were made, but in the spring of 1890 these were all combined and printed in one. A collection of 212 volumes, belonging to a reading club of the town, was presented to the library and removed

thither. There are no bulletins or lists published, and no card catalogue, as the present methods are sufficient for the needs of the institution. The dog tax is not included in the town's appropriation.

The names of the present trustees are John Everett, president; Francis H. Dawes, secretary; Lorenzo H. Tower, librarian and treasurer; John H. Bryant, Henrietta S. Nahmer and Darwin E. Lyman, chairman of selectmen. Although in the act of incorporation it is designated as the Bryant Free Library, the inscription upon the tablet over the door, at Mr. Bryant's request, is simply "Cumington Library."

DALTON.

The Dalton Free Public Library was established in the year 1885, when it absorbed the old library of the Dalton Library Association, and its use became wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town over thirteen years of age. It is managed by a board of trustees, nine in number, three of whom are elected at each annual town meeting for a term of three years. The present trustees are H. A. Barton, Jr., W. B. Clark, H. C. Mitchell, John D. Carson, F. W. Brown, H. P. Kittredge, W. W. Scofield, M. Glennon and J. H. Smith. It is supported by an annual appropriation made by the town, which usually amounts to about \$350. The dog tax is also applied to the library. It is provided with rooms in the town hall building, and on April 1, 1890, contained 1,819 volumes. The circulation for the year ending April 1, 1890, was 9,369 volumes. It has a printed catalogue, dated 1890, and a supplementary catalogue issued later in the same year. The library is opened Wednesdays, from 7.30 to 9 P.M., and Saturdays, from 2 to 6 and from 7.30 to 9 P.M. Three persons are employed to care for the library, at an annual cost of \$125. The name of the present librarian is William Dermody.

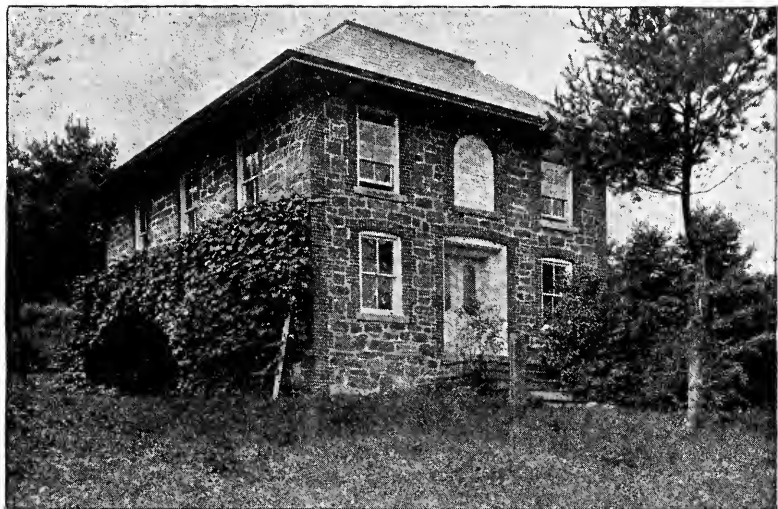
The Crane Library, of nearly 1,000 volumes, is supported by the Crane Paper Company for the use of its employees.

DANA.

The town of Dana has no free library.

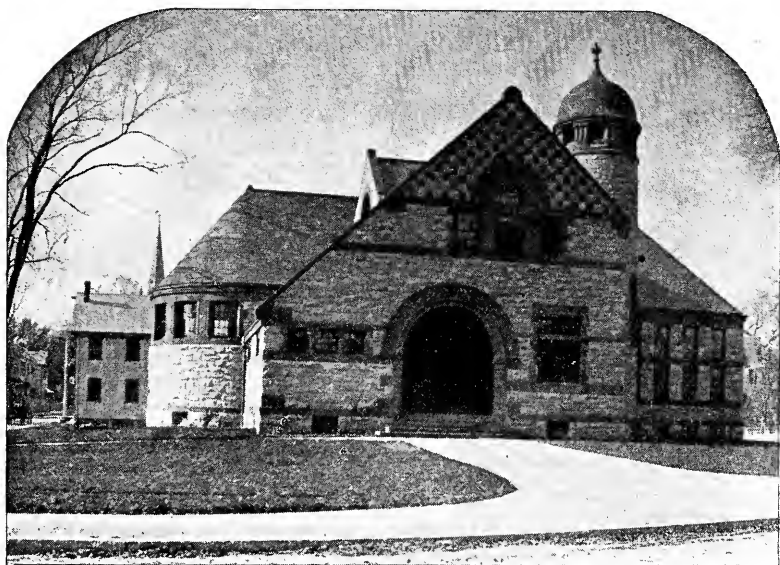
DANVERS.

In June, 1852, George Peabody, the London merchant and banker, who was a native of Danvers, gave to the town, on the day of its centennial anniversary, \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a library and museum. This was the foundation of the Peabody Institute of South Danvers, which subsequently, by the division



CUMMINGTON LIBRARY.

Gift of William Cullen Bryant.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, DEDHAM.

Built by bequests and gifts of Citizens

of the town, became the town of Peabody. In 1856 Mr. Peabody visited his birth-place, and was received with great honor. It was during this visit that he gave \$10,000 to found a branch library in the old town of Danvers. Rooms were fitted up in the town hall, and the library was opened to the public Sept. 5, 1857, with 2,370 volumes upon its shelves. The same year the town expended \$4,000 for the purchase of a lot for a library building, and \$347.13 in grading it; but the war period put a stop to any further effort in this direction, and no action was taken until in 1866 Mr. Peabody again visited his home, and donated \$40,000 more, making \$50,000 in all, for the foundation of a separate and distinct library for the old town. Of this amount \$30,000 was to be invested as a permanent fund. The balance was available for the erection of a building, which was completed in January, 1870, at a cost of \$29,241. It was a wooden building, of the Gothic style of architecture, eighty-six by fifty-two feet in size, and contained a lecture hall upon the second floor. This building was destroyed by fire in 1890, and the library has since been placed in rooms hired in Essex Hall. The library is supported wholly by the income of the Peabody Fund, which amounts to about \$3,000 per annum. It contains at present 13,157 volumes, and the circulation the past year was 19,281 volumes. The library has a fair collection of publications of local interest. A catalogue was published in 1890, and accession lists are printed as occasion may require. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 8 P.M. Emilie K. Davis is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$400. The management is vested in a board of nine trustees, four of which are appointed for life, under the terms of the gift, and the other five are chosen by the town for the term of four years each. The present trustees are Israel H. Putnam, J. Peter Gardner, Joseph H. Woodman, Israel W. Andrews, Francis Peabody, William T. Damon, Lucius A. Mudge, J. Frank Porter and Alden P. White.

DARTMOUTH.

Dartmouth has no *free* public library. South Dartmouth contains a handsome library building, constructed of native stone, at a cost of \$5,000. It was established Feb. 1, 1890, and given, with 2,500 valuable volumes, by Mr. John H. Southworth of Springfield, Mass., to his birth-place. It was incorporated March 1, 1889, and given to the village of South Dartmouth. Its only source of income at present is through the cards, issued at fifty cents each. It is managed by a board of trustees, chosen annually by the members of the Southworth Library Association. The members of the present board are Capt. J. H. McKenzie, Charles Tucker, E. C. Southworth, Mrs.

Lucy F. Davis and Miss Sara H. Baker. One person is employed to care for the library, at a salary of \$52 per annum. The library is open on Saturday of each week, from 1 to 6 P.M. The present librarian is Sara H. Baker.

DEDHAM.

On the 24th of November, 1854, a social library was organized, under the general laws, by the name of the Dedham Library Association; and the success of this enterprise eventually led to the establishment of a free public library. The credit of founding the Library Association may well belong to Carlos Slafter (who made the first suggestion) and to Dr. Joseph P. Paine, who by their persistent efforts during the three preceding months had raised nearly \$1,300 by subscription. A circulating library belonging to Elbridge G. Robinson, editor of the "Norfolk Democrat," contained many valuable books, which were purchased for about \$200; and, in addition to these, many new books were bought, at an expense of about \$1,000. Three gentlemen, Edmund Quincy, Edward L. Keyes and M. B. Inches, became actively interested in the project and contributed much to its success. The library was opened to the public on Feb. 1, 1855, in a house next to the bank building, where Judge Ezra Wilkinson formerly had an office. Dr. Samuel Adams, a dentist, was the first librarian, and lived in the same building. By the payment of five dollars, a person became a shareholder and member of the association, and was obliged to pay a varying sum annually toward its support. After a time, persons not members were admitted on payment of a fixed sum annually. The directors were able at a moderate cost to furnish the patrons with the best reading matter to be secured. The interest in the library, as well as the number of readers, increased from year to year, and its influence upon the social and intellectual improvement of the town was marked.

For some time previous to 1870 a strong desire had been felt by many members of the association, and others interested in the usefulness of the library, that free privileges should be granted to the people of the town. This was found not to be feasible, owing to insufficient funds. There was such a demand for this change that an effort was made to raise money for the support of a public library. A successful fair was held by the ladies soon after this, in which people of all parts of the town were actively interested, and which resulted in raising \$4,000 as a fund for the new library. Several persons had petitioned to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was passed March 24, 1871, and accepted April 27. This act incorporated Waldo Colburn, Thomas L. Wakefield, Edward Stimson,

Edmund Quincy, William Chickering, Erastus Worthington, Alfred Hewins, Henry O. Hildreth, and their associates and successors, by the name of the Dedham Public Library and Reading-room, and gave them power to hold in trust real and personal estate in value not exceeding \$100,000, exclusive of books, papers and works of art. It stated that "so long as said corporation shall allow the inhabitants of Dedham free access to its library and reading-room under reasonable regulations, said town may annually appropriate and pay said corporation a sum not exceeding one dollar on each of its ratable polls. At a meeting of the trustees, held in November, it was voted to open a free public library and reading-room at the earliest practicable date." The Dedham Library Association was deeply interested in this movement, and at a special meeting, held on the 17th of the same month, unanimously voted to transfer the entire property of the association to the public library, to "remain in the care, control and custody of the said Dedham Public Library so long as the same shall be kept and maintained as a free library for the use of the proprietors of this library wherever resident, as well as for the inhabitants of Dedham; and that the said public library shall assume and pay all the debts and liabilities of the Library Association." This gift amounted to 2,977 volumes, and formed the nucleus of the new library. Mr. Charles Bullard, from whom the first bequest came, changed the provision in his will just before his death (July 29, 1871), so that the public library should receive \$3,000 in the place of \$2,000 for the Library Association. Only the income of this was to be used for the purchase of books.

On the 24th of February, 1872, the library and reading-room were opened to the public, in rooms hired for the purpose in a building on the corner of High and Court streets. There were 3,557 volumes on the shelves, and some of the principal periodicals and newspapers on the tables. From year to year the town has appropriated on an average about \$1,000 yearly. Of this sum, about \$700 represented the dog tax. The running expenses of the library were paid from the town appropriation; and books and periodicals were bought from the annual income of the funds, which amounted to about \$550. The average yearly increase has been about 235 volumes, and the whole number of volumes now in the library is about 10,000. Among the special gifts may be mentioned the following: Henry O. Hildreth, several hundred volumes, at different times; Ebenezer Wright, a bequest of 170 volumes, relating mostly to agriculture and horticulture; Dr. George E. Hatton, a bequest of 154 volumes and some pamphlets; William Ames, in 1880, a bequest of 416 volumes; Dr. Henry P. Quincy, in 1886, 342 volumes; John Bullard, *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Many other important gifts were made by persons interested in the

library, but the list is too long to be given here. It is enough to say that the whole number of gifts since the generous donation of the Dedham Library Association has amounted to 3,350 volumes. Gifts in money have been received as follows: From the ladies' fair, \$4,000; bequest of Charles Bullard, 1871, \$3,000; from Joseph W. Clark, 1872, \$411; bequest of Dr. Danforth P. Wright, 1874, \$1,000; bequest of Dr. George Hatton, 1876, \$1,000; legacy of John Bullard of New York, 1882, \$10,000; legacy of Hannah Shuttleworth, 1887, \$10,000; legacy of Eliza Gay Perkins, 1888, \$500. Toward the new library building: Albert W. Nickerson, \$5,000; Joseph W. Clark, \$1,000; George A. Nickerson, \$1,000; Stephen M. Weld, \$500; Henry P. Quincy, \$200; A. Ward Lamson, \$100; John R. Bullard, \$469.49. The total amount of the various gifts and bequests from the beginning is \$40,490. By the will of Eliza Gay Perkins, \$500 was given to the town "to be appropriated to the benefit of the public library at West Dedham." There being only an agency at that place, it was decided by the executor, with the consent of the heirs, that the purpose of the bequest would be fulfilled by placing it in the hands of trustees, to be safely invested. This was paid into the treasury June 30, 1887.

Soon after the death of Miss Shuttleworth, on Feb. 22, 1886, the first steps were taken to erect a new library building. In the month of April a lot of land, about one-half of an acre in size, on the corner of Church and Norfolk streets, was bought, and on October 13 this ground was broken. At a meeting of the trustees, held September 22, it was voted to add \$4,000 from the general fund to the Bullard and Shuttleworth legacies, which were given specially for a building fund. Various contributions, as before mentioned, amounting to over \$8,000, were added. This amount was increased by the accumulation of the funds; and the final cost of the building was as follows: cost of land, net, \$4,975.14; grading and fencing, \$587.44; building and furniture, \$29,873.17; total, \$35,385.75.

This building (see illustration) is constructed of Dedham pink granite, laid up with random ashlar work, in quarry facings and trimmings of red sandstone. The main entrance is by a wide arch, opening on a porch from which through a vestibule access is obtained to a square entrance hall. From this hall a wide arch opens opposite the porch into the reading hall, and another on the right into the delivery room. Back of the delivery room and at the right of the reading hall, from which it is divided by a glass screen partition, is the librarian's room, so placed as to give the librarian control of the public area of the building. The wing of the building is constructed as a fire-proof book stack, the shelving of which will accommodate 28,800 volumes, allowing eight to the running foot. Between the

delivery room and the book stack is a round tower, which gives access to a large room directly over the porch. The reading hall is an open-timbered room, twenty-one feet high, with arched trusses and an apsidal end, and a frieze of high windows. Opposite the main entrance into this room is an open-hooded fire-place, above which is a marble plane for an inscription. The wood-work of the interior of the building is brown ash, and the plaster surfaces are treated with color and border lines. The interior of the stack is painted white. The system of heating is by indirect radiation in the main portion of the building, and by direct radiation in the book stack. The library was opened to the public on Nov. 22, 1888.

There is a printed catalogue of the library, made in 1888 by Miss Mary B. Briggs of Dedham, with an arrangement of titles grouped under special subjects. The cost of the catalogue was about \$1,000, of which \$400 was appropriated by the town. The books are arranged on the shelves according to the Dewey system, and both the Dewey and Cutter marks are given in the catalogue. The number of people who have availed themselves of the privileges of the library is estimated to be about sixty per cent. of the entire population. The average daily circulation during seventeen years has been about 100 volumes. Owing to the liberality of the town in 1880, agencies were established in East Dedham and West Dedham for the distribution of books.

On the 1st of April, 1889, by act of Legislature, the trustees transferred the entire property of the library to the town, and on the same date the town voted to "accept the gift of the franchise, library and property, real and personal, of the Dedham Public Library, upon the condition that the town will forever maintain the same as a free public library." At the time nine trustees were elected by ballot, three for three years, three for two years and three for one year. Previous to the transfer, the same system was in operation, three trustees changing each year, but with this fact, that the town had no representation in the board.

The library was open formerly only a portion of four days every week, but now it is open in the afternoon and evening of every week-day. For the convenience of those who use the library, monthly lists of accessions are posted near the librarian's room. No special measures have as yet been taken to make the library more useful in connection with the public schools. The town employs a librarian, an assistant and a janitor. The annual cost of administration is now about \$2,000.

Since 1871 to the time of the transfer the officers have been Alfred Hewins, president; Henry O. Hildreth, clerk; Henry W. Richards, treasurer; Frances M. Mann, librarian. The presidents of the Library

Association were John Gardner, one year ; Edmund Quincy, five years ; Carlos Slaffter, nine years ; John Cox, Jr., three years ; Carlos Slaffter, one year, during which time the generous gift was made to the public library in 1871. The librarians were Dr. Samuel Adams, dentist, 1855-56 ; Miss Elizabeth R. Nicholson, 1856-60 ; Miss Elizabeth Skillin, 1860-71. The present librarian of the public library is Miss Frances M. Mann, and her assistant Alice F. Marsh. The chairman of the present board of trustees is John R. Bullard, Esq.*

DEERFIELD.

Mrs. Esther Dickinson, who died in 1875, bequeathed about \$60,000 to trustees for the maintenance of a high school, library and reading-room, to be located upon her "house lot" in Deerfield ; and a brick building was erected to serve all these purposes in 1878, at a cost of about \$23,000. The library maintained under this bequest, although it is in no way supported by the town, is free to all its citizens. The amount devoted to the library by the trustees is about \$250 per annum, and the principal aid that has otherwise come to the library is the gift of about 1,000 volumes from the Deerfield Reading Club. It has also absorbed a small social and association library. It contains about 2,500 volumes, and it is open each school day in the week. It is managed under the terms of the will, in connection with the high school, by a permanent board of five trustees of the Dickinson bequest ; one is chosen annually, and in the choice the town has three votes and the trustees five. E. R. Brown is the librarian, and Rev. E. Buckingham is president of the board of trustees, the other members being Elisha Wells, George W. Jones, Maj. P. D. Bridges and Charles E. Williams.

The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association owns a library of 10,000 volumes, to which the citizens have free admission for reference.

DENNIS.

There is no public library in Dennis. There are five association libraries, supported by fees, in the different sections of the town, and containing in the aggregate about 3,000 volumes.

DIGHTON.

There is no free public library in the town of Dighton. There are two libraries in the town, supported by associations, and charging fees for the use of books, — one at North Dighton, containing about 500 volumes, and one of lesser size at South Dighton.

* The above sketch was prepared by Mr. JULIUS H. TUTTLE.

DOUGLAS.

The Douglas Free Public Library is contained in a room erected for an engine house and town offices at East Douglas. It has absorbed a library which was established by an association nearly fifty years ago, and which was given to and accepted by the town in 1879. The town appropriates the dog tax for its support. It contains about 1,600 volumes, and its circulation is about 8,000 volumes per annum. It is managed by a board of six trustees, two of whom are chosen annually, to serve for three years. The present trustees are Rev. W. T. Briggs, Charles J. Batcheller, H. O. Lamson, H. L. Stiles and A. F. Marsh; and Mrs. A. L. Buffington is librarian. The library is open on Wednesdays, from 2 to 6 P.M.; and the annual cost of administration is about \$50. It has a printed catalogue, and supplementary lists of accessions are published.

DOVER.

There is no public library in Dover.

DRACUT.

There has never been a public library in the town of Dracut.

DUDLEY.

There is no public library in Dudley.

DUNSTABLE.

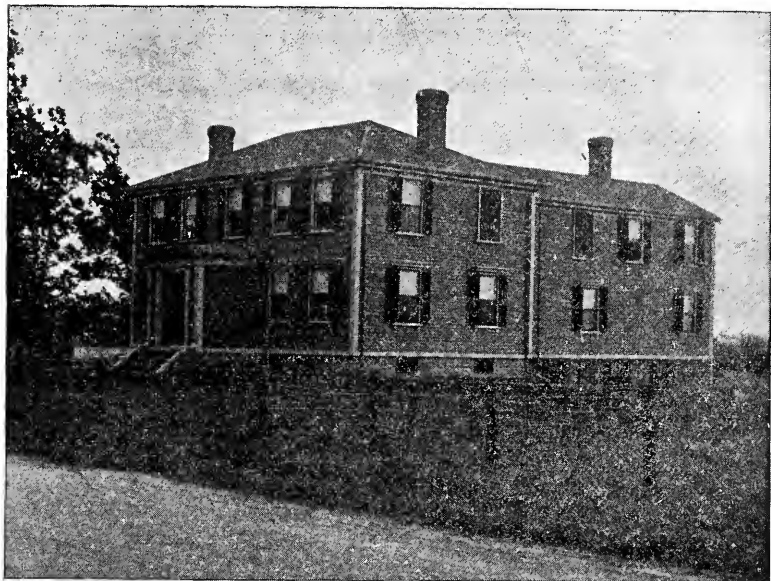
The Dunstable Free Library was founded in 1878, when a social library that had existed in the town for some years was incorporated in it, and quite a number of books were added by gift. It is free to all the inhabitants, and is managed by trustees chosen by the town. Originally, the town made an annual appropriation of \$50; but for the past seven or eight years the dog tax only has been appropriated, and the last year that was withheld. As a consequence, few new books have been added, and the circulation of the library is decreasing. It is kept in a small room over a store, and contains 1,823 volumes. The circulation the past year was about 1,800 volumes. A catalogue was printed when the library was formed, and four supplements have been issued since. The trustees and librarian express the hope that the town will soon take more interest in the library than it has in the past few years. Miss Clara P. Jewett is librarian.

DUXBURY.

The Duxbury Free Library was established in 1889. Mr. Henry Winsor of Philadelphia, a native of Duxbury, recently deceased, gave \$5,000 towards founding a public library, the income of which is used for the purchase of standard works. This gift was supplemented by the presentation to the town the past year, by Mrs. George W. Wright of Duxbury, of a valuable building and grounds, completely furnished for library purposes. This gift was made by Mrs. Wright in memory of her deceased son, George Buckham Wright. Mrs. Wright has also given a valuable collection of books and paintings. The building (see illustration) is a wooden dwelling-house constructed some sixty years ago, and remodelled so as to provide a library room, two reading-rooms, rooms for janitor, and meeting rooms for church societies and the Village Improvement Society. The library will soon receive a legacy of \$3,000 from the Hathaway estate. The town made an appropriation of \$250 the past year. The library now numbers 1,200 volumes, and its circulation, although it has but recently been opened, is about 80 books per week. It has a type-written catalogue only, and will publish lists of accessions. It is open on Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 p.m. William W. Wood is the librarian. The trustees appointed by Mrs. Wright, and who are to fill any vacancies in their number, are John S. Loring, John H. Parks, Elbridge Chandler, Hamilton Smith, Horatio Adams, Frederick Knapp and William J. Wright.

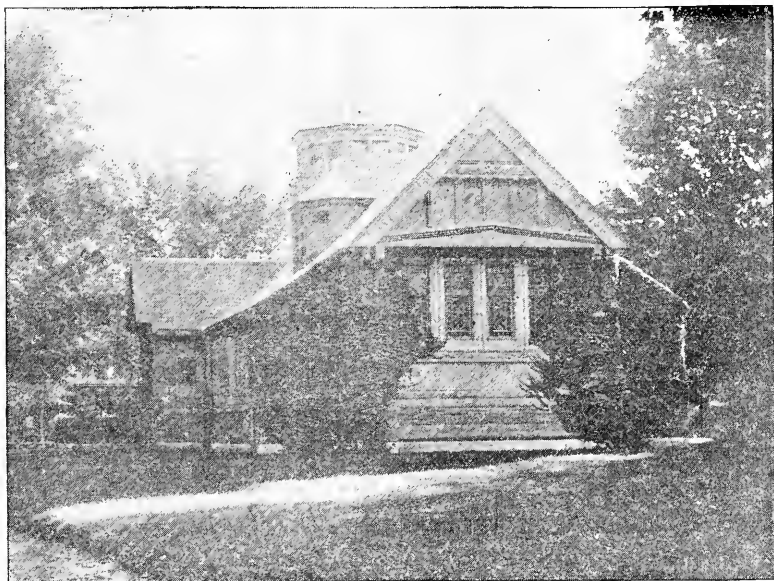
EAST BRIDGEWATER.

A library existed in the East Parish of Bridgewater as early as 1770. Another, which was formed as "The Proprietors of a library in the East Precinct of Bridgewater," in 1793, owned at one time a collection of well-selected books. In 1836 a "Social Library" was formed in "Joppa" Village; a "Village" library was formed in the centre of the town in 1838; a library was formed in Eastville in 1840, and an agricultural library was formed in 1860. The "East Bridgewater Library Association," which was formed Sept. 23, 1870, collected the books which formed the nucleus of the present public library. In January, 1884, the association voted that, if the town would annually appropriate a sum of not less than \$100 to be expended for books under the direction of the library committee, the public might have the free use of the books owned by the association. March 10, 1884, the town voted to establish the East Bridgewater Public Library, appropriated \$500 for the purpose, and chose a committee, consisting of Ezra Kingman, George W. Allen and Hon. I. N. Nutter, to super-



DUXBURY FREE LIBRARY.

Gift of Mrs. George W. Wright.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, EASTHAMPTON.

Gift of Mrs. Emily G. Williston.

wise the formation of the library, which was opened to the public June 25, 1884. It is supported wholly by taxation, the annual appropriation of the town varying from \$300 to \$500. It is kept in a room in the bank block, hired by the town for the library and the use of its town officers. A complete set of Appleton's Cyclopædia was presented to the library by the late Isaac S. Whitman of Bangor, Me., a native of the town. The library contains 1,617 volumes, and the average annual circulation is 6,513 volumes. The trustees have endeavored to purchase historical works and other books valuable for reference for use of the teachers and pupils of the public schools. A catalogue was published in 1890, and lists of accessions are occasionally issued. The library is opened Monday and Wednesday, from 3 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M., and Saturday from 6 to 8 P.M. Lucy R. Siddall is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$100. Six trustees are chosen by the town, in the usual manner, to have the care of the library. The present trustees are Hon. I. N. Nutter, Mrs. Mary T. Hobart, Alfred B. Parker, Miss Alice Strong, William H. Taylor and Quincy C. Bird.

EASTHAM.

The Town Library of Eastham was established by the town in 1878. It is wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town, which makes an annual appropriation of \$60 for its support. It is kept in a room over a store, and contains 831 volumes. No record of circulation is given. It is managed by trustees chosen by the town, and the present members of the board are John A. Clark, Julia M. Knowles, Mrs. G. H. Horton and Francis Smith. The librarian is Sarah B. Clark, and the library is open Saturday afternoons, from 1 30 to 5.30 o'clock.

EASTHAMPTON.

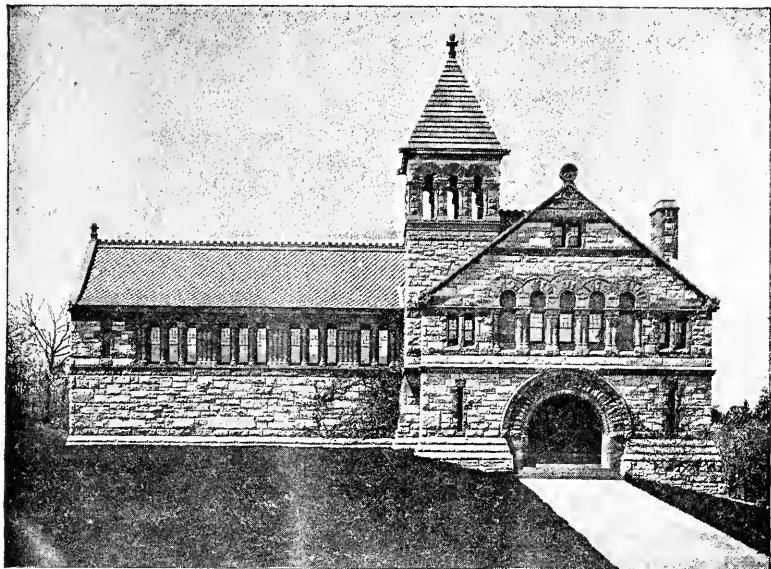
The Public Library Association of Easthampton was incorporated by chapter 157 of the Acts of 1869, for the formation and maintenance of a public library in the town; and its management is vested in a board of directors, not less than five in number, to be elected by the corporation; of this board the principal of Williston Seminary and the chairman of the school committee of the town are *ex-officio* members. By the terms of the charter, so long as the corporation shall allow the inhabitants of Easthampton free access to its library at reasonable hours, for the purpose of using the same on the premises, the town may annually appropriate a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls. The library is not, therefore, a free circulating library, except that teachers and all members of the high school are allowed to draw books free, although the town makes

an annual appropriation of \$700 towards its support. The reading-room is supplied with current periodicals, and is entirely free. Life membership in the association costs \$50; and the yearly subscription of \$1, which gives permission to take books for home use, amounts to about \$200. The library has a permanent fund of \$1,000, and expends in the aggregate about \$1,000 annually, one-half the town appropriation being expended for new books.

A building (see illustration) was constructed for the library in 1880, a fine structure of Longmeadow brown stone, costing \$20,000, a gift to the association mainly from Mrs. Emily G. Williston, wife of the founder of Williston Seminary. It has a capacity for 15,000 to 20,000 volumes. The library now contains 8,800 volumes, and its annual circulation for home use is 13,200 volumes. A catalogue was published in 1882, and accession lists are occasionally issued. It is open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, from 3 to 9 P.M. Miss D. C. Miller is the librarian. The annual cost of administration is about \$300. The library has absorbed the collections of a library that was started in the town in 1789, of a youths' library started in 1828, and of the Easthampton Social Library Association, which originated in 1840. The present trustees are John Mayhew, J. W. Green, Jr., F. C. Greene, G. H. Newman, William Gallagher and C. A. Buffum.

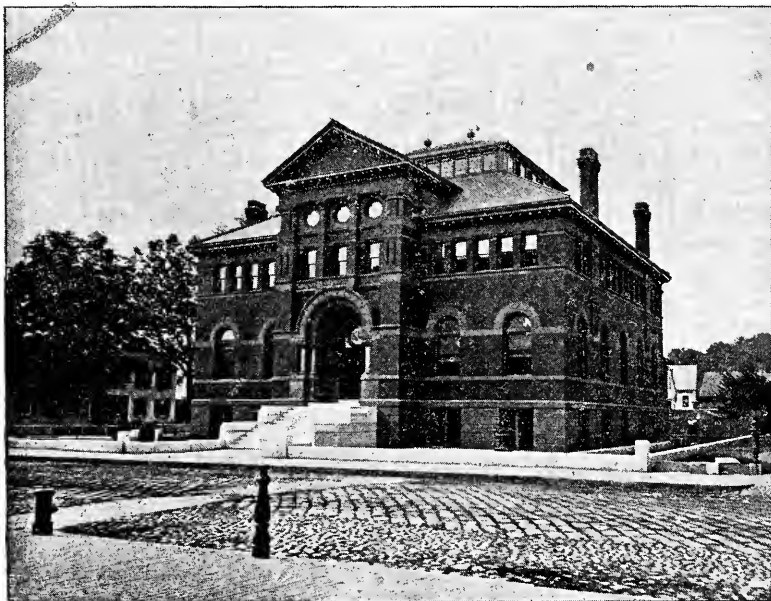
EASTON.

The Ames Free Library of Easton was founded by a bequest of the late Hon. Oliver Ames, the second of that name, who died March 9, 1877. The bequest amounted to \$50,000, of which not over \$25,000 was to be devoted to land and building, \$10,000 for the purchase of books, maps and furniture, and \$15,000 was to be invested as a permanent fund. The property is held and managed, under a deed of trust, by five trustees, appointed by the Unitarian Society of North Easton. Mrs. Sarah L. Ames, the widow of the donor, added to the amount originally assigned for the building; and a beautiful structure, designed by Richardson, was built of sienite from a quarry near at hand, and set off with brown sandstone trimmings (see illustration). It has a capacity of about 25,000 volumes. The entire cost of the building, books, and all the appurtenances of the library up to the date of its opening, March 10, 1883, was upwards of \$80,000. Mrs. Ames increased the permanent fund to \$40,000, the annual income of which is about \$2,500. The library has been very carefully selected, and now contains 12,515 volumes. The circulation has averaged 61 volumes per day for the past six years. An excellent catalogue was issued when the library was opened, in 1883, and bulletins and finding lists have been issued since. The library has been made useful to the



AMES FREE LIBRARY, EASTON.

Gift of Hon. Oliver Ames and Mrs. Sarah L. Ames.



FITCHBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Hon. Rodney Wallace.



schools by the publication of a catalogue of books for children, by permitting the teachers to take several volumes at one time, and by care to obtain books helpful for reference in school work. The annual cost of administration is about \$900, in addition to a tenement for the librarian, which is provided in the building. The present trustees are Frederick L. Ames, L. S. Drake, Cyrus Lothrop, George A. Kennedy and Rev. William L. Chaffin; and the librarian is Charles R. Ballard. Open week-days, from 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 P.M.; an hour later on Saturdays.

EDGARTOWN.

There is no public library in Edgartown.

EGREMONT.

There is no library in Egremont.

ENFIELD.

The Enfield Library Association was started Nov. 26, 1881, by contributions amounting to about \$800, from citizens of the town. It has a fund of \$2,000 left by the will of Miss Betsey Fobes, and \$1,000 given by vote of the town from the Blair Fund; and the town appropriates the dog tax to its use. It is entirely free to all the citizens of the town. Membership in the association, upon the payment of one dollar annually, entitles a person to a vote in the choice of directors. The town provides a room for its accommodation in the town hall, and it contains about 2,000 volumes, of which from 50 to 80 a week are in circulation. It has a card catalogue, and a printed catalogue issued in 1883, and lists of accessions are now and then published. It is open from 2 to 8.30 Saturday afternoon; and the cost of administration is about \$30 per year. The chairman of the school committee is *ex officio* a member of the board of directors; the other members are Rev. C. Savage (president), Mrs. M. S. Howe, Capt. W. B. Kimball, Mrs. A. Haskell, Mrs. I. S. Wood and Mrs. H. M. Smith. The librarian is Mrs. F. Downing. At its organization, the association absorbed a small agricultural library which existed in the town.

ERVING.

The Erving Town Library was established by subscription in 1874, and in 1883 the town agreed to appropriate not less than \$50 per annum for books; the library is open free to all the inhabitants of the town. It contains 1,011 volumes, of which 275 were donated by

Mrs. Sarah Holton Ballou of Detroit, Mich. They are kept in a room furnished by the librarian. The library is managed by three trustees, chosen in the usual manner by the town. The present members are Noah Rankin, H. D. Lanfair and George Langham. Miss Lena L. Rankin is librarian, and the annual expense of administration is \$24.

ESSEX.

There is no public library in the town of Essex.

EVERETT.

The first movement towards starting a public library in Everett was made in 1871, when the proceeds of an entertainment given for the purpose were deposited in the hands of the town treasurer until needed. For some reason the matter was then allowed to drop until 1878, when Mr. James Skinner, to whose indomitable energy, enthusiasm and persistency the consummation of the movement was mainly due, proposed to several gentlemen to make contributions of books for the purpose of forming a public library. The enterprise having enlisted the interest of quite a number of citizens, a public meeting was held on the twenty-first day of June, 1878, at which Geo. S. Marshall was chairman and Gilman C. Hickok secretary. At this meeting the movement first took tangible, organized form, by the choice of a board of directors, consisting of R. M. Barnard, Geo. S. Marshall, Dudley P. Bailey, J. B. Everett and James Skinner, later increased by the addition of Francis B. Wallis, Geo. E. Kimball, W. G. Colesworthy and H. A. Tenney. At the same meeting a committee, consisting of G. E. Kimball, I. E. Coburn, James Skinner, C. F. Atwood, T. F. Leavitt and J. C. Van Voorhis, was chosen to solicit contributions of books and funds, and the directors were empowered to procure a suitable room for a library. On the 28th of June, 1878, the board of directors organized, by the choice of James Skinner, chairman, and Dudley P. Bailey, secretary; and on the 5th of December the organization was completed by a choice of G. E. Kimball as treasurer. The labors of the soliciting committee were so far successful, that by November about 400 volumes had been accumulated. It was resolved to hold a public meeting Nov. 25, 1878, which, on account of a storm, was not fully attended. Interesting addresses were made, however, by Rev. L. H. Angier, W. H. Bolster, E. R. Thorndike, G. S. Marshall, N. H. Dill and others, and some money was raised. On the third day of January, 1879, the directors voted to engage the present room in the new building of Whittier & Dearborn, and it was proposed to have the library opened

to the public on the 22d of February ; but various causes combined to cause delay, and this anticipation was not realized. An entertainment was given by the "Jackwood Club," Feb. 13, 1879, netting the library \$70.16. On the 27th of January Miss Nina G. Holton was chosen librarian ; but, having subsequently accepted the position of assistant in the Glendale School, she resigned, and Miss Priscilla F. Hagar was chosen librarian in her stead, on the 29th of March, a position which she has continued to hold until the present time. She, with the assistance of Miss Emma A. Tufts, was engaged to cover and label the books, and prepare a catalogue, this last not being completed at the opening of the library. From a small beginning the enterprise soon grew to respectable proportions, the number of volumes at opening reaching 1,289. The Everett Public Library was opened on Thursday, May 1, 1879, with appropriate ceremonies, in what is now the main library room in Whittier & Dearborn's block, afterwards called the Library Building, and now Odd Fellows' Building. The library for about one year was supported by contributions from various public-spirited individuals. It was turned over to and accepted by the town, May 3, 1880, the income of the dog tax being set apart for its maintenance. At this time Messrs. Barnard and Skinner retired from the board of directors, and their places on the new board of trustees were filled by Rev. E. R. Thorndike and Mr. C. F. Atwood. A reading-room was opened January 26, 1884 ; but its main features were discontinued in about a year, there being apparently little public demand for such an institution. The first appropriation from taxation for its support was \$500, made by the town in March, 1881. Its receipts from the dog tax, appropriations and other sources have been as follows :—

Y E A R.	Appropriation.	Dog Tax.	Other Re- ceipts.	Totals.
1878-80,	—	—	\$676 32	\$676 32
1880-81,	—	\$346 87	51 41	398 28
1881 (10 months), . .	\$500 00	—	61 75	561 75
1882,	400 00	399 74	76 63	876 37
1883,	400 00	360 47	101 00	861 47
1884,	500 00	431 84	86 00	1,017 84
1885,	500 00	511 58	124 47	1,136 05
1886,	600 00	610 52	237 74	1,448 26
1887,	600 00	729 00	92 42	1,421 42
1888,	600 00	889 20	69 14	1,558 34
1889,	600 00	1,018 58	54 42	1,673 00
1890 (to November 8), .	1,000 00	1,279 08	263 60	2,542 68
	\$5,700 00	\$6,576 88	\$1,894 90	\$14,171 78

The first catalogue was issued in August, 1879, and showed 1,859 volumes in the library. Supplementary catalogues were printed from year to year, until their number increased to about ten. During the current year 1890 a new and greatly improved catalogue has been issued, costing upwards of \$1,000. Among the more important donations to the library should be mentioned an elegantly bound set of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, from Mrs. Caroline M. Barnard; Johnson's *Cyclopædia*, from Mr. N. B. Plumer; and several hundred dollars in cash from Messrs. A. Cochrane & Co., proprietors of the Cochrane Chemical Works in Everett. The present number of volumes in the library is 6,430, and 27,850 volumes were circulated in 1889. The library contains files of the town reports and of both the local newspapers. Special facilities are given the teachers of the public schools for the use of the library. The library is open every week-day, except Monday, from 2 to 8.30 P.M., but is closed for two weeks in August. The annual cost of administration is about \$600. Nine trustees for the management of the library are chosen by the town in the usual manner. The present members are Francis P. Wallis (chairman), Dudley P. Bailey (secretary), Gilman C. Hickok, Richard P. Bush, Jr., George H. Burr, George E. Kimball, Henry A. Tenney, George E. Smith and James B. Everett.*

FAIRHAVEN.

There is no free library in Fairhaven. The Fairhaven Library Association has about 3,000 volumes, which are loaned by subscription.

FALL RIVER.

In 1860 an ordinance was passed by the city government of Fall River, for the establishment of a free public library, and an appropriation was made for its maintenance. A library room was fitted up in the city hall building; the Fall River Athenæum, which was established in 1835, transferred to the city its collection of some 2,400 volumes; and the library was opened to the public May 1, 1861. It has been supported wholly by taxation, and has received very few gifts of books. The annual city appropriation varies somewhat from year to year; for the past year it was \$7,000 and the dog tax, \$3,144.23, making a total of \$10,144.23. It occupied rooms in the city hall building until that was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and since that time it has been provided with accommodations in a large hall in the centre of the city, rented for the purpose. The number of volumes in November, 1890, was 39,316, and the circulation is over 100,000 volumes per annum. It contains complete collections of the

* Prepared by MR. DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

Fall River town and city reports and directories, and a fair collection of newspapers and other local publications. Special teachers' cards are issued to all teachers above the primary grade, which permit the holder to take ten volumes at one time, provided the books taken relate specially to studies in their classes at the time. A catalogue was printed in 1882, and five bulletins have since been issued. The library is open each week-day, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. William R. Ballard is librarian; George W. Rankin is assistant librarian, and has charge of the catalogue department; and there is one other assistant, and a janitor. The management is entrusted to a board of six trustees, of which the mayor is, *ex officio*, president. The present trustees are Hon. James F. Jackson (president, *ex officio*), Leontine Lincoln (secretary and treasurer), Hon. Charles J. Holmes, James M. Morton, Robert Henry, Crawford E. Lindsey and William R. Warner.

FALMOUTH.

There is no free public library in Falmouth. There is an association library, containing some 3,000 volumes, which are rented for a fee.

FITCHBURG.

The first step toward a library in Fitchburg was taken by the Fitchburg Philosophical Society, in 1828, which purchased an early edition of Theo's Cyclopædia, in six volumes, with the intent of making it the nucleus of a library. The project was unsuccessful, and ten years later these volumes were transferred to the Fitchburg Library Association. This association collected several hundred volumes. In 1853 another association library was formed by the Fitchburg Athenæum, and a small collection of books made, for the use of its members. No decisive action was taken, however, toward the formation of a public library, until 1859, when the town, at its April meeting, voted to appropriate the sum of \$1,831 for the establishment of a "free town library," and chose a board of trustees for that purpose. The library of the Athenæum, then containing 1,600 volumes, was purchased for \$400, and 200 volumes belonging to the Agricultural Library were also purchased. The library was opened to the public Dec. 1, 1859. Within three weeks accounts had been opened with over 1,200 persons, and 2,775 volumes had been taken out. The library rapidly grew from that time in popular favor and usefulness. It was kept in the town hall building until 1885, when it was provided with an elegant home (see illustration) through the munificent generosity of the Hon. Rodney Wallace. In March, 1884, Mr. Wallace proposed to convey to the city a lot of land, and to

expend, within two years from that date, not less than \$40,000 in erecting a building thereon, to be used for a "free public library, reading-rooms and art gallery, and for no other purpose," on condition that the city government accept it, and agree to bear the current expenses. The building was completed, under the personal supervision of Mr. Wallace and the trustees, at the total expense of \$84,500, of which the building cost \$70,000, the furniture \$2,000, and the land \$12,500. It was dedicated July 1, 1885, the address being delivered by Ex-Governor Long. It is built of Trenton pressed brick, with trimmings of Longmeadow sandstone, in the classic Greek style of architecture, and is elegantly finished and furnished throughout. It provides accommodation for 50,000 volumes. The present collection numbers 20,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 50,000 volumes. In order to increase the usefulness of the library to the public schools, all teachers are allowed to take 30 books a week. The annual appropriation by the city for the maintenance of the library is \$4,000. It is managed by a board of twelve trustees, chosen by the city authorities; of this board, Thornton K. Ware is president and Joseph G. Edgerly secretary. Prescott C. Rice is librarian. Catalogues were published in 1886 and 1889.

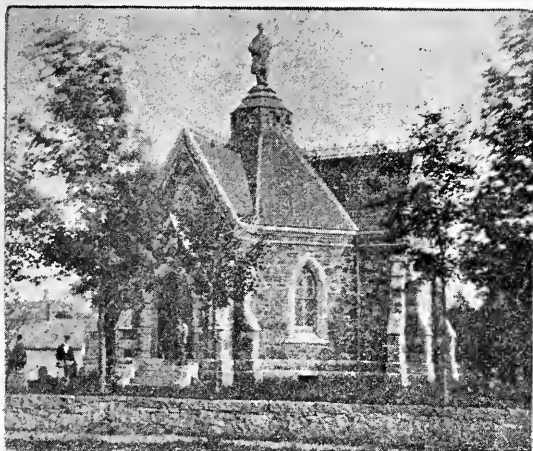
FLORIDA.

There is no public library in the town of Florida.

FOXBOROUGH.

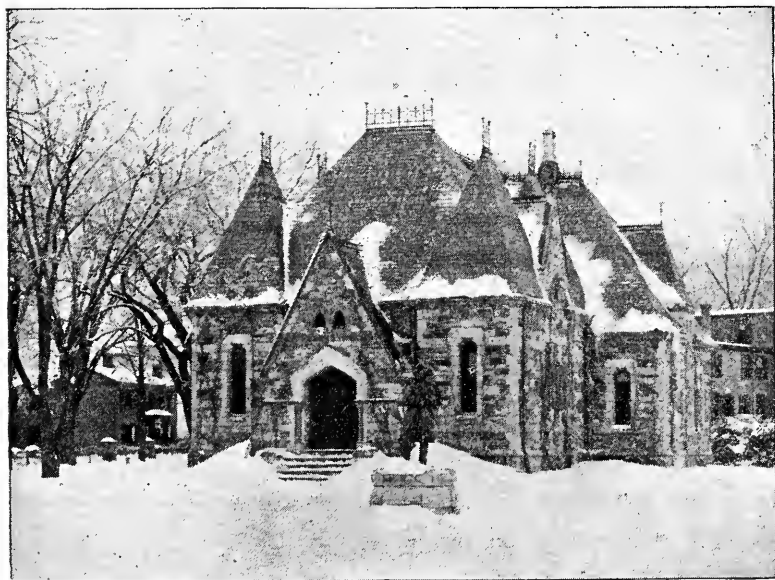
The town of Foxborough voted, March 20, 1871, to establish a public library for the free use of all the inhabitants of the town, to be called the Boyden Public Library. It takes its name from Mr. Uriah A. Boyden, a native of the town, who gave \$1,000 toward the foundation of the library. The town appropriates about \$450 yearly. The building occupied by the library was built as a soldiers' memorial, and has a capacity for about 4,000 volumes.

Memorial Hall (see illustration) was erected by the town in 1868, in the old burying-ground near the Common, at a cost of \$13,000. It is built of pebble-stone, with granite trimmings, slated roof and dome, on which is a large figure of a Union soldier with arms at rest. The interior is handsomely finished in oiled chestnut, the sides not occupied by the memorial tablets being fitted with cases containing the books of the public library. Over the entrance is a marble tablet, inscribed, "Soldiers' Memorial. Erected by the Town, A.D. 1868," with bronze coat of arms of the United States at the right, and of Massachusetts at the left; immediately above are three alcoves, draped with silk banners, in which it is proposed to place statues of



MEMORIAL HALL, FOXBOROUGH.

Built by the Town.



MEMORIAL HALL, FRAMINGHAM.

Built by the Town.

Washington, Adams and Andrew. At the right of the entrance is a marble tablet, containing the names of soldiers of the war of 1776 and 1812; immediately opposite, and surmounted by a large figure of the Goddess of Liberty in colored glass, is the tablet containing the names of "Our Honored Dead." The library contains about 4,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 15,000. The library contains files of the local paper, but has no other special collection of importance. It has a catalogue issued in 1872, and a supplement printed in 1885. The library is open Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from 1 to 5, and 5.45 to 8 P.M. The control of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, of whom the present members are William E. Horton, David Carpenter, Ira B. Richmond, B. F. Boyden, 2d, C. L. Bixby and A. F. Bemis. Mary D. Torrey is librarian.

FRAMINGHAM.

On the records of the Town Agricultural Society of Framingham, appears the following entry: "The subject for discussion at a meeting of the Town Agricultural Society, held in the fall of 1854, was the want of a public library for the use of the inhabitants." This discussion resulted in the choice of a committee, who brought the subject before the town at the March meeting of the following year. It was referred to a committee, and upon their recommendation the town appropriated the full sum which it could legally do for the foundation and establishment of a public library, — namely: a sum not exceeding one dollar for each ratable poll. Thus the "Framingham Town Library" was established April 9, 1855, with a grant of \$1,125 from the town treasury. The Framingham Social Library, a proprietary organization, gave its books and other property as the nucleus of the collection, and the library was opened in October of the same year. In 1856 George Phipps gave \$500 for the purchase of books, and in 1859 the books of the Agricultural Library were added to the collection. A room was fitted up in the town hall for its use, where it remained until it was removed to "Memorial Hall," in 1873, a building (see illustration) which was erected, at a cost of \$28,500, by the town of Framingham, as a memorial to the soldiers of the town who died in the late Rebellion. In 1865 James W. Clark gave \$300, and upon the completion of the new building, \$500 more for the purchase of books of reference; and Mrs. Eliza B. Eaton left a legacy of \$500, the income of which was to be expended for the library. At the death of Colonel Moses Edgell, in 1875, the town became the residuary legatee of his estate for the benefit of the library; and the sum of \$47,000 was received from this source. The income may be expended for the purchase of books, works of art, or

for the expense of caring for the same. The hall contains oil portraits of George Phipps and of Colonel Edgell, and marble busts of General George H. Gordon and Hon. Charles R. Train. The annual appropriation of the town for the support of the library is \$1,000. It contains about 14,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 30,000 volumes. Teachers are allowed an extra number of books for school use. It is managed by a board of twelve trustees, four of whom are chosen each year by the town, to serve for the term of three years. The present members are Rev. L. R. Eastman, Jr., Rev. C. R. Humphreys, Rev. Father Cullen, S. A. Phillips, J. W. Allard, Walter Adams, Dr. Z. B. Adams, S. B. Bird, L. F. Fuller, F. B. Horne, J. B. Johnson and W. F. Hurd. The library is open Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2.30 to 9 P.M., and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 2.30 to 6 P.M. Miss Emma L. Clark is librarian, and there are two assistants. An excellent new catalogue has just been issued.

FRANKLIN.

In the year 1785, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, then American minister at the court of France, presented a library to the town of Franklin, under the following circumstances. The Orthodox Congregational Society were erecting a house of worship at the time, and desired to furnish it with a steeple and bell. In that day, building a church edifice and supporting public worship was a town affair, in which all taxable property bore a part. A nephew of Dr. Franklin, by the name of Williams, wrote to the doctor that the town was named in honor of him, and that the gift of a bell would be very acceptable to the people for the steeple of their new house of worship. Dr. Franklin decided for sense instead of sound, and requested his friend, Rev. Dr. Price of England, to select and forward a library that might cost \$125. The library was received at an early day accompanied by an autograph letter addressed to Dr. Price, explaining the gift. That letter was lost many years ago, but what is supposed to be the original copy has been discovered within a few years in France, where Dr. Franklin was residing at the time; and it reads as follows:—

PASSY, FRANCE, 18 March, 1785.

DEAR FRIEND:—My nephew, Mr. Williams, will have the honor of delivering you this line. It is to request from you a list of a few books, to the value of about twenty-five pounds, such as are most proper to inculcate principles of sound religion and just government. A new town in the State of Massachusetts having done me the honor of naming itself after me, and proposing to build a steeple to their meeting-house if I would give them a bell, I have advised the sparing themselves the expense of a steeple for the

present, and that they would accept of books instead of a bell, sense being preferable to sound. These are, therefore, intended as the commencement of a little parochial library, for the use of a society of intelligent, respectable farmers, such as our country people generally consist of. Besides your own works, I would only mention, on the recommendation of my sister, Stennett's "Discourses On Personal Religion," which may be one book of the number if you know and approve it.

With the highest esteem and respect, I am ever, my dear friend, yours most affectionately,

B. FRANKLIN.

The library contained 116 volumes, scarcely one of them of less solidity than Blackstone's Commentaries; so that the people got sense instead of sound, and none of them were ever sorry. About 90 volumes are now in existence, although long since they became obsolete so far as being adapted to the practical use of the inhabitants.

On June 3, 1785, after Mr. Williams had visited Dr. Price and received the books, Dr. Price wrote to Dr. Franklin, as follows:—

I have, according to your desire, furnished him with a list of such books on religion and government as I think some of the best, and added a present to the parish that is to bear your name, of such of my own publications as I think may not be unsuitable. Should this be the commencement of parochial libraries in the States, it will do great good.

There is apparent discrepancy in speaking of the gift both as a town and parish library, when we recall the fact that there was only one religious society in the township, and every tax-payer was assessed to support it. Subsequent legal changes in municipal organizations left the library to the possession of the parish, until about twenty years ago, when it was formally presented to the town, and accepted, as the sequel will show.

The receipt of the library was a memorable event to the town. The pastor of the church, Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, preached a sermon on the occasion, which was published. The title-page has this inscription: "The Dignity of Man; a discourse addressed to the congregation in Franklin, upon the occasion of their receiving from Dr. Franklin the mark of his respect in a rich donation of books, appropriated to the use of a parish library." The sermon was not printed until 1787, and it was dedicated "To His Excellency, Benjamin Franklin, President of the State of Pennsylvania, the ornament of genius, the patron of science, and the best of men, this discourse is inscribed, with the greatest deference, humility and gratitude by his obliged and most humble servant, the Author."

Several years after the library was received, the people founded a "Social Library" in connection with it, but entirely distinct from it.

All of these books became obsolete years ago, so that both libraries remained for a long time uncared for and almost unknown. About thirty years ago a new departure was made in this wise. Conversation with several citizens, two of whom promised \$100 each, toward the founding of a new library, led the Rev. William M. Thayer, a native resident of the town, to apply to well-to-do natives of the town, who were non-residents, for subscriptions to the enterprise. This effort was successful beyond anticipation, and realized \$400, which, together with subscriptions in town, made it possible to inaugurate the new enterprise with 1,000 volumes. An organization called the Franklin Library Association was effected, — a stock company; and, by consent of the parish still holding the old Dr. Franklin and the social libraries, both of these were removed to the headquarters of the new Library Association, that they might be preserved as relics of a by-gone age; and here they are now.

About twenty years ago, after having made all necessary legal arrangements, the whole library, including the two ancient ones named, was formally presented to the town, and accepted, since which time the town has taken charge of and supported it with liberal appropriations from year to year. The whole number of volumes is about 5,000. The library has a fund of about \$2,000, left by Dr. Oliver Dean, the founder of Dean Academy; and the town annually appropriates from \$300 to \$500, and the dog tax. The library has no building, but occupies a rented room. The annual circulation is about 12,000 volumes. The library contains a file of local newspapers. It has a printed catalogue of a portion of the books, and publishes annual bulletins of new books added. Miss Ella Daniels is librarian, and the library is open Saturday afternoons and Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The annual cost of administration is about \$200. The library is managed by a board of trustees, elected annually by the Franklin Library Association, at the request of the town. This board of trustees selects a committee of three to care especially for the library. The present committee is George W. Wiggin, Joseph P. Ray and Rev. William M. Thayer. *

FREETOWN.

There is no free public library in Freetown.

GARDNER.

A few years before the death of the late Levi Heywood, he became interested in the formation of a public library, and instituted some measures with a view of making that interest felt in an effective

* Prepared by the Rev. WILLIAM M. THAYER.

manner. At his instance a public lecture was given upon the value and importance of such an institution, a paper was circulated, and about \$3,000 subscribed for the purchase of books, and a petition was presented to the town for the erection of a library building "within sixty rods of the town hall." The town, probably on account of the designated location, failed to grant the petition, and no further action was taken until after the death of Mr. Heywood, in 1882. A year or two after that date the Rev. Lawrence Phelps, then pastor of the First Congregational Church, revived the matter, and secured the formation of the Gardner Library Club, afterward incorporated as the Gardner Library Association, under the general laws, June 19, 1884. Subscription papers were again circulated, and about \$700 pledged for the purchase of books. While the matter of providing a place for the proposed library was under consideration, Mr. Calvin Heywood and Mrs. Helen R. Greenwood, the only surviving children of Mr. Heywood, remembering their father's interest in a public library, and desiring to honor his name and memory, proposed, without solicitation, to erect a library building at a cost of not less than \$25,000, the building to be presented to the association on condition that it should be called the Levi Heywood Memorial Building. The corporation gratefully accepted the generous offer, and set to work to lay the foundation of a proper collection of books. A collection of about 200 volumes, which belonged to the Young Men's Christian Association and a small circulating library, with the books purchased with the money that had been subscribed for the purpose, made a collection of about 800 volumes. These were catalogued and opened for public use in a room under the town hall in February, 1885. Meanwhile the work upon the new building had been pushed forward with vigor, and it was completed and dedicated Feb. 4, 1886. The library was then removed to its permanent home. The building, which is constructed of pressed brick, with brown-stone and terra-cotta trimmings, is a chaste and pleasing specimen of the Romanesque style of architecture (see illustration), and it is fitted and furnished in a neat and attractive manner. It cost about \$30,000, and will accommodate about 18,000 volumes. The name of the library was changed by act of the Legislature to the Levi Heywood Memorial Library, April 14, 1887. Before the completion of the building the widow and three children of the late Charles Heywood generously volunteered to furnish and supply an appropriate room in the building, to be called the "Charles Heywood Memorial Reading Room," and provided a permanent fund, the income of which is to be used for the purpose of keeping the room well supplied with the current publications of the day. For the perpetual maintenance of the library Mrs. Greenwood and her husband, Mr. Alvin R. Greenwood, have generously provided an endowment of

\$25,000. In addition to the means thus placed at the disposal of the association, the town votes the dog tax, amounting to about \$500 per year, to the library.

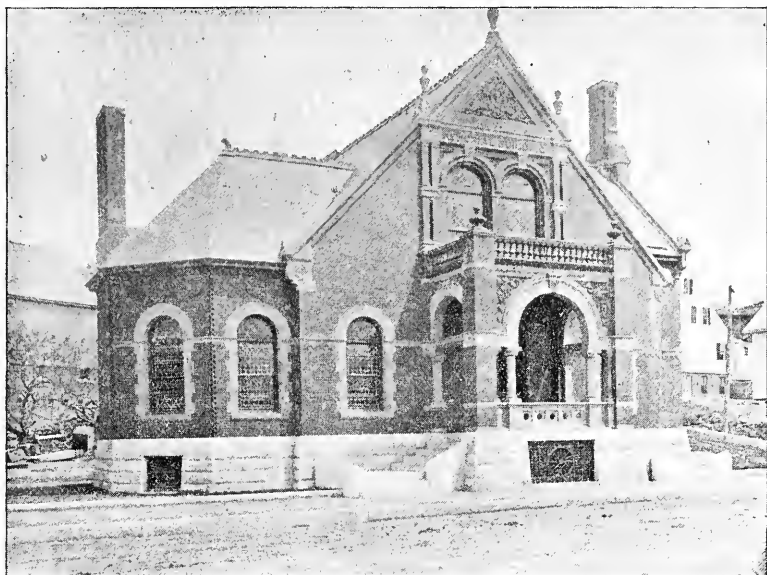
The library at present contains about 3,000 volumes, and it circulated 13,292 books in 1889. With an increased collection of judiciously chosen books, the library has been made a valuable aid to the public schools. Teachers are given the special privilege to draw four books at a time, and to send their scholars to the library for books to be used at school. The high school is particularly benefited by the aid the librarian affords the pupil by selecting the best books for consultation upon the topics of study. A printed catalogue was issued in 1886, and lists of accessions have since been printed; a card catalogue is in preparation. The library is open for the delivery of books Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 6 and 7 to 9; and the reading and reference rooms are open every week-day at the same hours. Miss Nelly S. Osgood is librarian, and a janitor is employed. The cost of administration is about \$750 per annum. The association consists of fifty members, and the library is managed by a board of thirteen directors, chosen annually from their number. Though the library is entirely free for the use of all the citizens, the town has no voice in its management. The South Gardner Social Library Association has a subscription library of some 1,300 volumes.

GAY HEAD.

There is no library in the town of Gay Head.

GEORGETOWN.

The town of Georgetown owes its public library to the generosity of that prince of benefactors, — George Peabody, Esq., of London. Mr. Peabody's interest in the town was due to the fact that it was the birthplace of his mother, Judith (Dodge) Peabody, and the residence of his sister, Mrs. Judith P. Russell-Daniels. Mr. Peabody perpetuated the memory of his mother in the town by the erection of a costly house of worship, which he presented in trust to the Peabody Memorial Church and society. He was present at the laying of the corner-stone of this building, Sept. 19, 1866, and in an address made at that time he promised to erect a building suitable for a free public library, and to give to it a fund whose income should provide for its maintenance. In fulfilment of this promise a building was erected; and, in a letter from London, under date of Jan. 23, 1869, Mr. Peabody presented to the inhabitants of the town the building, together with "about 2,400 volumes of standard works, which I had



LEVI HEYWOOD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, GARDNER.

Gift of Children of Levi Heywood.



SAWYER FREE LIBRARY, GLOUCESTER.

Gift of Samuel E. Sawyer.

purchased in London." The sum of \$3,000 was placed in the hands of the committee of the town and library, which is to be "always kept invested, and the income thereof applied to the increase and care of the library." A still further sum was given, to be invested and to accumulate until a new and larger building should be necessary, when the temporary building erected by Mr. Peabody might be disposed of, and a permanent structure erected. The time for the erection of such building was left to the decision of the voters of the town, with the proviso that the fund should first accumulate to the amount of \$20,000. This permanent building has not yet (1890) been erected, and the library is still kept in the building erected by Mr. Peabody's direction.

The funds of the library were increased by the legacy left by Mr. Peabody's sister; and from the funds received from these two persons all expenses connected with the library have been paid. The amount given by Mr. Peabody toward the erection of the building was unknown until after his death, Nov. 4, 1869, when it was found to have amounted, with the endowment, to \$23,000; the gifts of Mr. Peabody's sister (including a legacy of \$10,000) amounted to \$19,146.74, making a total of \$42,146.74. Of these, all except the legacy of \$10,000 was given for the erection of a hall in connection with the library, at which educational and musical entertainments might be given for the public good. For several years Mrs. Daniels generously provided for a *free* course of lectures and concerts in this hall; but the custom has not been continued since her death, which occurred April 20, 1879.

The care of the library, by Mr. Peabody's direction, is entrusted to a board of trustees, of whom six members are annually elected by the town; and with them are associated, as *ex-officio* members, the pastors of all the churches in town. At present (1890) the full board consists of six elected and five *ex-officio* members, there being in the town three Congregational churches, one Baptist and one Roman Catholic. The trustees are required to make an annual report to the town at the regular town meeting in March.

The library was first opened for the distribution of books July 3, 1869. It now contains 7,261 volumes, and the annual circulation is not far from 12,000 volumes. The funds of the library are at present arranged in three divisions: the "book fund," whose income is used in the purchase of new books, originally \$3,000, is at present \$3,100, and yielded an income last year of \$186. The "building fund," which is accumulating towards the erection of the permanent building, now amounts to \$11,427.32. The "expense fund," whose income, so far as is needed, is used for the current expenses of the library, now (1890) amounts to \$14,546.53. Its income last year

(1889-90) was \$792.53; and, as the expenses were but \$539.87, a small addition was made to the fund, which is slowly increasing. It is expected that the permanent building will necessitate greater annual expenditure, which the trustees desire to be able to meet. The total funds, March 1, 1890, were: book fund, \$3,100; building fund, \$11,427.32; expense fund, \$14,546.53; total, \$29,073.85.

The librarian is Mrs. Sarah A. Holt, whose salary is \$250 per annum. The present treasurer of the Peabody Funds is Sherman Nelson, and the present members of the board of trustees are, *ex officio*: Rev. Edw. J. Murphy, Pastor of St. Mary's Church; Rev. A. J. Hopkins, Pastor of the Baptist Church; Rev. Geo. H. Johnson, Pastor of Peabody Memorial Church, secretary. Two churches being at present without pastors, there are now two vacancies in the board. Elected, H. Howard Noyes, president; Sherman Nelson, treasurer; Walter M. Brewster, Charles E. Tyler, Roger S. Howe, Samuel T. Poor.

At the formation of the library the Georgetown Agricultural and Social Library was donated to it by the society which owned it. A printed catalogue of 159 pages was issued in 1869; a supplementary catalogue of 76 pages in 1877. Bulletins containing additions to the library have been printed, Nos. 1 and 2 in 1879, No. 3 in 1881, No. 4 in 1882, No. 5 in 1884, No. 6 in 1886, No. 7 in 1887. A third catalogue is now (1890) in press. The library has at present no card catalogue, but the trustees have voted that one should be prepared as speedily as the funds of the library will permit. The library is opened each Wednesday and Saturday, both afternoon and evening. Annually in February all books are called in for inspection. The use of the books is free to all inhabitants of the town over twenty-one years of age, to the pupils of the various schools above the age of twelve years, and to persons not inhabitants of Georgetown, "who regularly attend church on the Sabbath in Georgetown, or habitually receive their mail matter through the Georgetown post office." The trustees are authorized to open a reading room in connection with the library, at their discretion.*

GILL.

The Gill Town Library was a direct result of the law which provided that the dog tax might be used for library purposes, and it was opened Nov. 8, 1870. The town has made one appropriation of \$25 and another of \$50; all the rest of the funds have come from the appropriation of the dog tax, with the exception of a donation of \$50 from Martha Clapp of Cambridge. The library contains 1,039 vol-

* The above sketch was mainly prepared by the Rev. GEORGE H. JOHNSON, secretary of the board of trustees.

umes, and the circulation in 1888 was 3,422, and in 1889, 2,210, the falling off being due to the fact that funds were not available for the purchase of new books. One peculiarity of this library is, that, in order to accommodate the two villages in the town, a portion of it is kept in a private house at Gill Centre, in charge of Mrs. Dr. Boynton, and a portion in a store at Riverside, under the care of L. M. Tucker. There has never been a printed catalogue. The hours are from 1 to 9 P.M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is managed by a committee of three members, chosen by the town, which now consists of Albert Sanderson, F. B. Foster and A. M. Adams.

GLOUCESTER.

The origin of a free library in Gloucester may be traced back to the organization of the Gloucester Lyceum, which was completed Feb. 19, 1830. This association fostered debates and maintained lecture courses until the destruction of the town hall by fire in 1869. From modest beginnings with local talent, it called to its platform nearly all the great names that electrified the lecture audiences of the country a quarter of a century ago. The declaration upon which the Lyceum was founded—"the improvement of its members in useful knowledge, and the advancement of popular education"—was considered broad enough to include all the instrumentalities for mental culture. It received a gift of a set of "Rollin's Ancient History" a few weeks after it was organized, and other books were now and then added, until in 1850 Mr. Samuel E. Sawyer, a wealthy Boston merchant who was a native of Gloucester, offered to give \$100 toward the library, if the citizens would raise by subscription \$1,000. This not meeting with a ready response, a year later, Mr. Sawyer offered to increase the amount to \$250, on the same conditions; but it was not until February, 1854, that public interest was aroused, and \$2,000 was raised by subscription at a public meeting held for the purpose.

The library was opened on the 14th of August, 1854, with 1,400 volumes ready for use. A fee of one dollar a year was charged, but practically none were excluded, as the directors were authorized to grant the use of the library to any person unable to pay for it. The necessity and utility of the library was speedily demonstrated; and, to meet the demand for more books, a fair was held April 10, 1856, which raised the \$1,000 needed to secure Mr. Sawyer's conditional gift of \$250. Then, after the library had grown to 3,000 volumes, came the disastrous Gloucester fire of Feb. 18, 1864, which destroyed all but about 300 volumes. With \$1,500 received from insurance, and a timely gift of \$500 from Mr. Sawyer,—the ever-faithful friend of the library,—new books were purchased, and the library was re-

opened on the 7th of May, in the same year. When the interest temporarily waned for want of new books, the ladies held a May-day breakfast in the town hall in 1866, which, with some other entertainments, netted \$1,200; and in 1869 another entertainment by the young ladies realized \$150 for the library. The revenue from the lecture courses had been devoted to the library, and, when these came to an end, the managers, though they still clung to the idea of a permanent library, found themselves crippled and embarrassed for want of funds. Mr. Sawyer now came to the rescue, and at the annual meeting in May, 1871, announced a gift of \$10,000, with the interest accruing from the commencement of the year. The Lyceum signified its appreciation of the gift by giving the name of the "Sawyer Free Library" to the collection, which was now made free to all, on the broadest feasible basis. In 1872 a corporation was formed, under the name of the "Gloucester Lyceum and Sawyer Free Library;" and in 1873 Mr. Sawyer gave \$5,000 more, and the income of an equal sum, to provide accommodations for the library, in 1874. Ten years later, Feb. 1, 1884, Mr. Sawyer purchased for \$20,000 the fine mansion and spacious grounds on the corner of Middle Street and Dale Avenue (see illustration), and fitted it up in fine taste and at great expense for the permanent home of the library. The building was specially provided throughout for its purpose, and its walls were adorned with between one and two hundred fine paintings, collected by Mr. Sawyer at home and abroad. When the new house was dedicated, July 1, 1884, Mr. Sawyer presented to the trustees the deed of the property, which makes it a perpetual gift to the citizens of Gloucester, and also an endowment note for \$20,000. With the improvements made upon the property, the estate is considered to be worth \$40,000, and its accommodations are ample for the growth of the library for several years. The library is made the residuary legatee under Mr. Sawyer's will, and also receives a legacy of \$100,000. There is a contest over the will, still unsettled. The city has never made any direct appropriation to the library, though for a few years it has appropriated from \$500 to \$600 for the purchase of books of permanent value and works of reference, which are deposited in the library for its general purposes, but are held as the property of the city.

The library at present contains about 10,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is not far from 17,000 volumes. It contains files of the local papers, and other publications relating to the history of Gloucester and Essex County. All needed facilities are afforded to teachers and pupils for the use of the library, and it is made a great benefit to the high school. Mr. Joseph L. Stevens is the superintendent; Rachel S. Webber is the librarian and Fanny K. Stacy the assistant. The annual cost of administration is \$600. The library

is open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M., and Fridays from 7 to 9 P.M. The building and library are cared for by a board of trustees and a board of directors, chosen by the association, as follows: Trustees (who have charge of the building and grounds), B. H. Corliss, Chas. P. Thompson, Allan Rogers, Jos. O. Proctor, Jos. L. Stevens, Hiram Rich, Samuel A. Stacy; Directors (who have control of the library), B. H. Corliss, Chas. P. Thompson, Allan Rogers, Jos. O. Proctor, Jos. L. Stevens, W. F. Parsons, Simeon A. Burnham, E. Dolliver, S. A. Stacy; Treasurer, Alex. Pattillo.

GOSHEN.

There is no public library in the town of Goshen.

GOSNOLD.

There is no library of any kind in the town of Gosnold.

GRAFTON.

The Grafton Free Public Library and reading room originated with the gift of \$1,000 by Mr. Joseph Leland to the town for that purpose, upon condition that the town would contribute an equal amount. The gift was communicated by letter Nov. 3, 1866, and the 26th of the same month the conditions of the gift were accepted by the town. The books owned by the Grafton Lyceum and an agricultural library collected by the Farmers' Club were merged in the public library at its formation. The reading room was opened to the public Jan. 28, 1867, and the library was opened April 24, 1867. The dog tax is applied to the support of the library, and the town makes an additional appropriation of \$150 annually. The library at present occupies rooms in the town hall building; but the will of the late D. E. Merriam bequeathed \$5,000 to the town for the erection of a library building. The late W. Faulkner made the library the residuary legatee of his estate, which will add \$5,000 or more to its funds. The library at present contains about 5,000 volumes, of which about 1,000 were added by gift. The circulation was 29,485 volumes the past year. A catalogue of the library was issued in 1889, and accession lists have since been issued. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday, afternoon and evening. Hattie S. Mason is librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$175 per annum. There are branch deliveries to the outlying villages. The board of trustees is composed of the selectmen of the town, the pastors of the Orthodox, Baptist and Unitarian churches in the centre of the town,

the principal of the high school, and three honorary members, chosen by the above board. The present board is composed of Ezekiel Fowler, Herbert F. Allen, Lyman Rice, Perley Goddard, and F. E. Hoskins, selectmen; Rev. B. A. Robie, Rev. J. N. Studley, Rev. E. Q. S. Osgood; E. H. Alger, principal of high school; and Henry F. Wing, George W. Fisher and Joseph L. Keith, honorary members.

GRANBY.

There is no public library in Granby.

GRANVILLE.

There is no free public library in the town of Granville. The Dickinson Library Company has a subscription library of about 1,000 volumes.

GREAT BARRINGTON.

The Great Barrington Free Library is established under the general statutes for incorporating such institutions. The articles of association are dated March 5, 1881, and the first meeting of the corporators, at which by-laws were adopted and officers chosen, was held on the 14th of the same month. Hon. Justin Dewey and Prof. Frank A. Hosmer (then the principal of the high school) were influential and prominent in its formation, and to their efforts the library is indebted for such success as it has attained.

Previous to the establishment of the free library there had existed in the village an association known as the Great Barrington Library Association, formed in 1861. This was a stock company, with a capital of \$650, represented by sixty-five shares of ten dollars each. This association gathered a valuable collection of books; but in the lapse of years its library fell into disuse, and many of its books were lost. In April, 1881, soon after the organization of the free library, the association presented its collection to the Great Barrington Free Library; and two other small collections, namely, those of the Agricultural Library, and the library of the Hope Fire Company, were also added by gift. The books thus acquired, numbering 1,030 volumes, formed the nucleus for the present library. Other additions were later donated, viz: by Mr. Clark W. Bryan, 300 volumes; by the late Rev. Daniel G. Anderson, 75 volumes; by Hon. Justin Dewey, 150 volumes; and by Mrs. Maria L. Church, Mrs. M. A. Batterson and Mr. M. Ludlow Whitlock, about 50 volumes each. Several smaller contributions have also been made by other parties. In the earlier years of the free library, funds for its maintenance were

raised by subscription and by entertainments, and donations of money to a considerable amount have been received from friends, not all residents of the town. The largest sum thus presented is the donation of one of the townsmen — Edward P. Woodworth, Esq. — of \$600, which is still held by the library, and which it is hoped may constitute the beginning of a permanent fund.

Soon after its establishment, the inhabitants of the town began to appreciate the value and importance of the Free Library as an educational institution, and have since manifested a commendable interest in it. In 1884, the town — though not represented in the management of the library — appropriated \$1,000 for its support, and since that time has annually appropriated sums varying from \$300 to \$500 for the same purpose. In addition to this, the town, though at some inconvenience to the town officers, has granted to the use of the library two large rooms in its town hall building. These rooms, opening together, contain not only the library, but also a reading room, which is constantly supplied with the leading newspapers and magazines. The funds annually voted by the town have for the most part been devoted to the purchase of books, and the collection now numbers somewhat more than 5,300 volumes. This collection, which is *free* to all the inhabitants of the town, contains many valuable books of reference, books of local interest in the history of the town and county, and a full file, bound, of the village paper, — the “Berkshire Courier,” — from 1853 to 1890. The library has an annual circulation of 30,000; about 300 volumes are now in constant use. Especial privileges in its use are granted to the pupils of the high school, as well as to the teachers of all the public schools of the town. It has a printed catalogue, published in 1885, and lists of additions have since from time to time been published in the village paper. The library is open every evening of the week (except Sunday), and in the afternoons of Saturday. Two persons are employed in its care, and the expense, including lighting and heating, is about \$225 per year.

The library is managed by a board of directors, chosen annually in March by the corporators. The town is not municipally represented in the management. The present board of officers consists of Charles J. Taylor, president; A. Chalkley Collins, Frank A. Hosmer, Frank H. Wright, Isaac R. Prindle, Charles J. Taylor, directors; Frank A. Hosmer is librarian, and Frederick N. Deland, treasurer.*

The Cove Library at Housatonic was founded in 1869 by Mr. Henry D. Cove, manager of the Owen Paper Company, “especially for the benefit of those people, with their families, who are now or

* The above sketch was prepared by Mr. CHARLES J. TAYLOR, the historian of the town.

who shall hereafter be employed by the founder or his successors, but is free to all, subject to such regulations as shall seem wisest." It occupies a room in a brick store-house, and contains 3,608 volumes. The annual circulation is about 10,000 volumes. It is open week-days, from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. Emma S. Judd is librarian. All expenses are borne by the founder.

GREENFIELD.

The Greenfield Public Library was established by the town in 1881, and has been supported wholly by taxation, the present annual appropriation being \$1,200 and the dog tax. It occupies a room in the town house, and contains 6,600 volumes. The annual circulation is about 23,000 volumes. A printed catalogue was issued in 1884, and there is also a card catalogue. The library is open every week-day, from 3 to 9 P.M., and as a reading room on Sunday from 2 to 6 P.M. Miss Mary K. Weston is librarian, and has two assistants. The annual expense of administration is \$363. The control of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, chosen in the usual manner by the town. The present members of the board are Dr. Joseph Beals, A. N. Hull, Miss Delia Nims, Mrs. C. P. Twitchell, H. O. Edgerton, and C. W. Leighton.

The Greenfield Library Association, which was organized in 1855, has a collection of between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, and is supported by assessments and donations.

GREENWICH.

There is no public library in the town of Greenwich.

GROTON.

The Groton Public Library was established in 1854, by the proposition of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence to give the sum of \$500 for that purpose, on condition that the town would appropriate a like amount. The proposition was accepted by the town with a graceful recognition of the gift, and the library has since received a gift of \$2,000 from the estate of Willard Dalrymple of Charlestown, a native of the town, and of \$1,000 from the estate of Augustus Kimball Fletcher of Chippewa Falls, Wis., a former resident of Groton. The town makes an annual appropriation of \$100 and the dog tax, the whole amounting last year to \$413.50. The library contains 5,068 volumes, and 13,694 volumes were taken out the past year. The first catalogue was printed in 1855, the second in 1862, a third in 1875, and the latest in 1885. Annual supplements have since

been issued. The library is provided with accommodations in the Town House, and is managed by a committee of the town, now consisting of George S. Gates, Mrs. Mary T. Shumway and Mrs. Ann T. Graves. The librarian is Jennie H. Thayer.

GROVELAND.

The Groveland Public Library was established in 1888, and absorbed the libraries of the Groveland Book Club and the Social Library. The town makes an annual appropriation for its running expenses. It contains about 1,600 volumes, and occupies a room leased in a business block. It has a card catalogue, and a printed one issued in 1888. The teachers of the public schools are given special cards, allowing them to draw ten books at a time for the use of their schools, and they are allowed to retain these books for four weeks. It is open Wednesday afternoon and evening of each week. It is controlled by a board of nine trustees, at present consisting of Rev. J. C. Ayer, Rev. Bernard Copping, B. E. Merrill, E. H. Hammond, George H. Symonds, E. H. George, Miss A. T. Spofford and Miss Lizzie Griffin. The librarian is Miss May Stickney.

HADLEY.

There is no free public library in the town of Hadley. The Hadley Young Men's Library Association has about 1,800 volumes, and the North Hadley Library Association about 400 volumes, and the town divides the dog tax between them, but they are both subscription libraries.

HALIFAX.

The Holmes Library of Halifax was founded by Dr. Howland Holmes of Lexington, a gentleman who was formerly closely associated with the people of the town, and who offered the town a gift of \$100, upon the conditions that the town should appropriate a like sum, and give the library thus established his name. The town accepted the proposition Nov. 7, 1876, and provided that the library should be forever free to all the citizens of the town, and that its trustees should be the selectmen and school committee of the town for the time being, the settled clergyman of the town for the time being, and any practising physicians of the town for the time being, who are Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society. The trustees are to serve without compensation, and have the exclusive management of the library, the purchase of books and repair of same, the preparation of suitable by-laws governing their use, the appointment of librarian, etc.; and they shall make a detailed report to the town

annually, stating the general condition of the library, its whole number of volumes, the increase during the preceding twelve months, and the sources whence they were derived, suggesting also its most pressing wants and the means of supplying them. Rooms were fitted up in the town hall, and the library was opened to the public in January, 1877. It has been well patronized, and the citizens have raised money by entertainments and otherwise for its use. The dog tax has annually been appropriated by the town for its benefit, and the founder and other non-residents who have an interest in the town have from time to time generously donated books and money. The library now contains 2,000 volumes, and circulates from 2,500 to 3,000 annually. It has a printed catalogue, issued in 1889, and publishes yearly a list of additions. It is open on Saturdays from 4 to 9 P.M., and the annual cost of administration is \$30. The following trustees were chosen by the town: Harrison D. Packard, George W. Hayward, Van B. Grover, George A. Parker, Jabez P. Thompson and Susan L. Washburn. The present librarian is James T. Thomas.

HAMILTON.

There is no public library in the town of Hamilton.

HAMPDEN.

There is no public library in Hampden.

HANCOCK.

The town of Hancock does not contain a public library.

HANOVER.

The John Curtis Free Library of Hanover was established in January, 1888, mainly through the generosity of Mr. John Curtis of Boston, who gave about seven-eighths of the 2,200 volumes which it contains. It is provided with rooms in the town hall, and the annual circulation is nearly 8,000 volumes. It is supported wholly by taxation, the annual appropriation being \$300; it is controlled by three trustees, chosen by the town, the members at present being Mrs. D. B. Ford, M. S. Nash and Rev. T. H. Goodwin. It has a catalogue printed in 1887, to which two supplements have been issued. It is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2.30 to 5.30 and from 6.30 to 9 P.M. R. M. Sylvester is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$185.05.

HANSON.

There is no free public library in Hanson. The Hanson Library Association owns a two-story frame building, which cost about \$3,000, and is used for a hall and library. It has about 840 volumes, which are available to the members who pay one dollar per annum. There is also a small subscription library at South Hanson, called the Wampatuck Library.

HARDWICK.

There is no free public library in Hardwick. There is a Ladies' Free Library Association, which has about 1,000 volumes. There is an annual assessment of fifty cents upon the members.

HARVARD.

The Harvard Public Library had its origin in January, 1808, when the Social Library of Harvard was organized. The price of the shares was fixed at two dollars, it was to be kept within half a mile of the Congregational Church, and books were loaned for sixty days. In 1814 the keeping of the library was put up at auction, and Joel Harris bid two dollars, and was chosen librarian for the year. The number of volumes at that time was 207. In 1856 the Social Library surrendered all its rights and interests to the town, for the purpose of establishing a town library; and the town appropriated \$100 for the enlargement and improvement thereof. Since that date it has been free to all the inhabitants of the town, and is managed by a board of five trustees, chosen by the town. For the succeeding two years the town made an annual appropriation of \$100 for the purchase of books, and then no appropriations were made until 1865. Since that date there have been annual appropriations of \$100. or \$200, the present appropriation being the latter amount and the dog tax. The only other source of income is \$206 from an invested bequest of \$4,000 from the estate of Edward Lawrence. It has a fine library building (see illustration), erected in 1886, at a total expense of \$10,399.88 for land, building, grading and furnishing. The expense, with the exception of about \$3,900 raised by the town, was provided for by the gifts of former citizens. The larger amount came from the estate of Mrs. Augustus J. Sawyer, who in 1882 bequeathed a large proportion of her property to the town for library purposes. Mr. Warren Hapgood of Boston gave \$2,600, and W. Channing Whitney of Minneapolis gave the plans and specifications. The library was removed to the new building in June, 1887, and it now contains 3,089 volumes, of which the annual circulation is 4,000 or 5,000 vol-

umes. The building has a capacity for 12,000 volumes. A catalogue of the library was printed in 1885, and lists of accessions are occasionally issued. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, and Miss Emma Willard is librarian. The trustees are Warren H. Fairbank, Edwin A. Hildreth, Mrs. George Harrod, Miss E. Gammage, Miss E. Sprague and Miss Farwell.

HARWICH.

The Brooks Free Library of Harwich was established in 1879, a gift to the town by Henry C. Brooks, a native of Harwich. It occupies a large hall in Brooks' block, a wooden building, built in 1878 at a cost of \$7,000. The block, which is owned by the Brooks estate, also contains stores and offices, the rent of which is used to pay the expenses of the library. Donations have also been received from Obed Brooks, Sidney Brooks, Pliny Nickerson and Stephen G. Davis. The library is supported entirely by the estate of Mr. Brooks, and the town makes no appropriation for it. It contains about 5,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is only about 500 volumes. It contains a collection of documents of interest relating to the town, including newspapers. The library is managed by Francis G. Davis, trustee of the estate of Henry C. Brooks; and the librarian is Tamesin Brooks. The annual expense of administration is about \$150. The library is open Saturdays. A catalogue was printed in 1880, and new books are generally announced through the town newspapers.

HATFIELD.

The Hatfield Public Library was formed in 1868 by the union of an agricultural library, a proprietary library and a social library, — the last-named having been founded by a gift of \$500 from Miss Sophia Smith, who in after years became the founder of Smith College. These libraries were all given to the town, upon condition that they should form a free library, and that the town would make an annual appropriation for its support. This the town has done cheerfully, and the advantages of the library are highly valued by the inhabitants. The present yearly appropriation is \$250. It has no permanent fund, and is wholly supported by taxation. It occupies a suitable and convenient room in the building of Smith Academy, and doubtless the students gain some advantages from its being in their building. The teachers of the public schools are given special facilities to draw books for the use of their pupils. The library contains 3,500 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 7,800. It has a card catalogue, but no printed one. It is open Saturday after-



HARVARD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Larger portion gift.



HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Hon. Albert Fearing.

noon and evening. The annual expense of administration is about \$50. It is managed by a committee of three, chosen annually by the town, and the present members are Rev. R. M. Woods, C. L. Graves and E. F. Billings. The librarian is John H. Sanderson.

HAVERHILL.

The Haverhill Public Library was founded by the Hon. E. J. M. Hale, who purchased land for the purpose as early as 1866, and Jan. 29, 1873, submitted to the city council a proposition that the mayor and city council select and appoint, each for the term of his natural life, six gentlemen, who, with the acting mayor of the city, for the time being, as chairman, should constitute a board of trustees to receive all conveyances of real estate, money, donations and funds that may be delivered to them, or into their keeping or control in trust for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library. When such board was constituted, he proposed to convey to them the land for the site of a building, and to give \$30,000 in money on condition that the further sum of \$30,000 should be raised for the purpose, and that the city should assume and bear the current expenses of the library, grounds and appurtenances, after the library building should be completed and furnished. This generous proposition was accepted by the city, the needed money was raised by subscription, and the building was completed, with all its furnishings, at an expenditure of about \$49,000, and was dedicated Nov. 11, 1875. The building is constructed of brick with freestone trimmings, and its present shelf capacity is 50,000, though this can be materially increased. In addition to his other gifts, Mr. Hale bequeathed \$100,000 as a fund for the library. This fund was divided into two parts of \$50,000 each, one of which was to be invested by the city government and the accruing interest to be used for the current expenses of the library, and the other part was to be invested and the income to be devoted to the purchase of books. Mr. James E. Gale, who had been a constant benefactor to the library, upon his death in August, 1888, bequeathed to the library \$15,000, on condition that the interest should be added to the principal until the amount of \$20,000 was reached, and then the income should be devoted to the purchase of costly books relating to the fine arts, antiquities, etc.

The city makes an annual appropriation of the dog tax, and such other amount as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the library, which are not provided for by the sources of income noted above. The amount thus directly appropriated from the city treasury averages about \$2,000 per annum. In 1875 the trustees, by paying

the indebtedness of the Haverhill Library Association, acquired the books, furniture and other property owned by it. The library at present contains about 50,000 volumes, about fourteen per cent. of which have been acquired by gift, and its average annual circulation is about 68,758 volumes. Its use is wholly free to all inhabitants of sixteen years of age and upwards, who, in writing, promise to observe the rules; and to those between twelve and sixteen years of age, whose parents or guardians guarantee the proper care and safe return of the books. Each teacher in the public schools is allowed, in addition to a personal card, four teacher's cards; with these, four books may be borrowed at one time, to be used as helps in explaining the many topics that come up for consideration; and the librarian and his assistants are assiduous and attentive to the wants of pupils, helping them in the consultation of encyclopædias, maps and other works of reference, and advising them in the selection of books for reading. The library furnishes a very good list of current educational publications. The board of six trustees, chosen for life in the manner indicated by Mr. Hale, fill any vacancies that may occur in the board. The members at present are Hon. Thomas E. Burnham, mayor of the city, chairman; Hon. James H. Carleton, R. Stuart Chase, John L. Hobson, treasurer; John Crowell, M.D., secretary; Dudley Porter and Albert L. Bartlett. The library has been fortunate in having for its librarian, from the beginning, Mr. Edward Capen, who was librarian of the Boston Public Library from 1852 to 1874. He has an accomplished lady assistant, and there are two other lady assistants and a janitor, the cost of administration being about \$3,350 per annum. The library has a card catalogue and a printed catalogue, issued in 1878, which has been supplemented by bulletins of additions published in 1880 and 1888. The library is open every day in the week except Sundays and legal holidays, from 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., and from 2 to 6 and from 7 to 9.30 P.M. Books are not loaned for home use after 6 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

HAWLEY.

There is no public library in the town of Hawley.

HEATH.

The town of Heath has no public library.

HINGHAM.

In pursuance of a design long entertained by Hon. Albert Fearing of establishing a free library for the use of the inhabitants of his native town, he purchased, in 1868, land on Main Street, which was

deemed by him eligible for a suitable location for the library, and caused to be erected thereon an edifice for its reception, and conveniently furnished for the purposes of such an institution. He made provision for opening the library to the public as soon as practicable, paying the salary of the librarian to March 1, 1870, and providing a fund for its maintenance, of \$5,000. The aggregate of expenditures by Mr. Fearing, for the purposes before mentioned, exceeded the sum of \$21,000 at the time of opening the library. On the anniversary of American independence, July 5, 1869, the building for the library was publicly dedicated to the objects of its erection, by an eloquent address, delivered by Hon. Thomas Russell, and other appropriate ceremonies, with strong demonstrations of public interest.

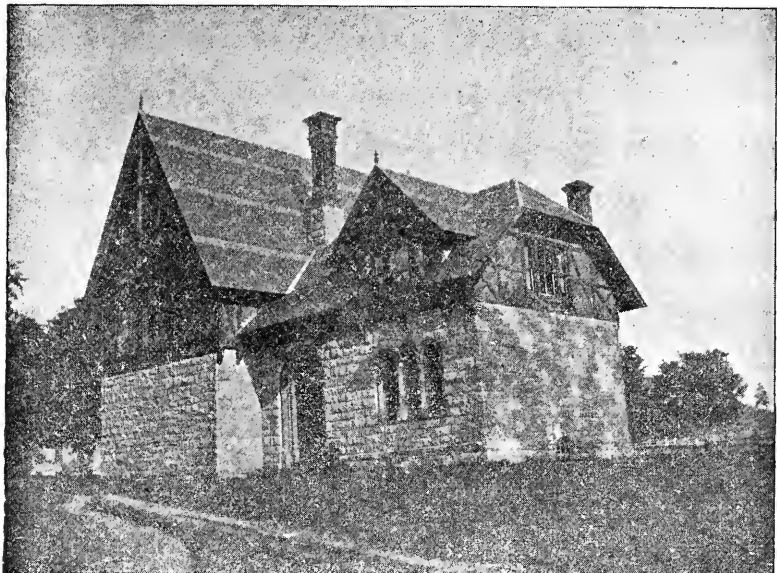
In 1870 and 1871 the town appropriated \$500 each year towards the support of the library, the income of the fund given by Mr. Fearing being sufficient for the expenses beyond that amount. In 1871 Mr. Fearing made an additional gift of \$10,000, to be added to the trust funds of the library, for the purpose of enlarging its usefulness; and since then no appropriation has been asked for or made by the town for the support of the library. At his death, in 1875, he left a legacy of \$10,000 to the library, in addition to his other gifts. The aggregate donations and expenditures of Mr. Fearing, therefore, for the establishment and improvement of the library, exceed the sum of \$41,000.

The "Hingham Public Library" was incorporated in 1872, by chapter 117 of the Acts of that year. The use of the library is wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town, and to others under such conditions as are deemed necessary by the trustees for proper protection. The intention is that it should, in the fullest sense, be a free public library. The annual income is applied to the expenses of the library, and the purchase of books. The dog tax has not been applied to the library. The original library building was built in 1869-70, of wood, from designs by Nathaniel J. Bradlee, architect, and was burned, with its entire contents, Jan. 3, 1879. The present more commodious building (see illustration) was immediately erected upon the same site, and opened to the public April 5, 1880. Carl Fehmer was its architect. The building is of wood. From the purchase of books through the gift of Mr. Fearing, and from donations by other public-spirited citizens, several thousand volumes were collected together, which were lost when the building was burned. When the new building was opened, in 1880, its shelves were well filled with standard literature, books of reference and popular works. In the collection of books destroyed by fire were 48 volumes of "Silliman's Journal of Science," the gift of Mr. Thomas T. Bouvé; 40 volumes of the publications of Congress, from Hon. Oakes Ames,

the member of Congress from the district; several hundred volumes of miscellaneous books; and 22 volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the gift of Mr. David Whiton; and liberal gifts of books and money from Mr. E. Waters Burr. Among other donations to the library, since the erection of the new building, is a gift of \$1,000, for the purchase of books, by Ebed L. Ripley, E. Waters Burr, John R. Brewer and Charles B. Barnes. The present number of volumes (1890) is about 7,000. It has no special collection of publications relating to the town, although many of local interest are upon its shelves. A full set of the several newspapers published in the town, from 1827, covering a period of half a century, was destroyed in the first building, and a set nearly complete is in the present one. The fitting and furnishing of an art gallery in the library building was at the expense of Hon. Amasa Whiting; and during the last year Mr. Thomas T. Bouvé has presented the trustees, to be kept in the library building, his very valuable and comprehensive geological collection. Every facility is afforded to the pupils of the public schools for the use of the library, but no special measures are taken other than such as the teachers suggest from time to time.

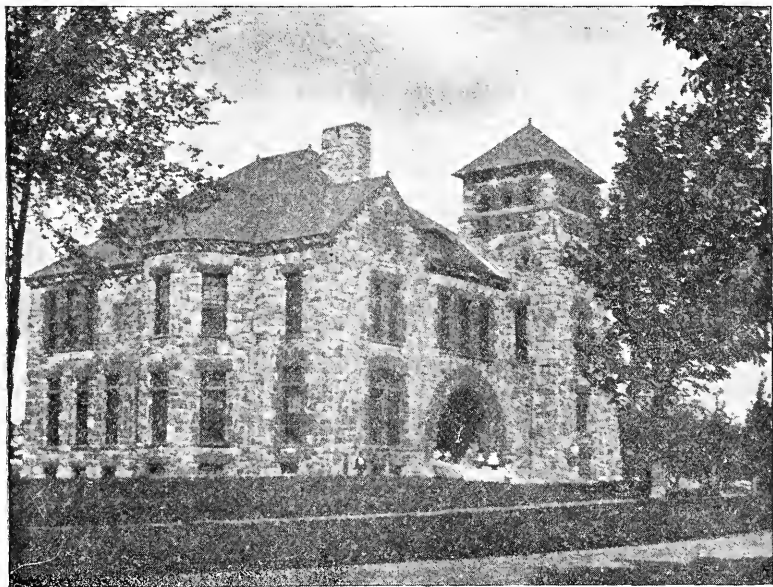
The library is managed by a board of trustees, appointed by Mr. Fearing in his deed of gift, and they fill vacancies in the board. The number is never to be less than ten nor more than fifteen, and it is one of the founder's requests that the town clerk or town treasurer for the time being shall be elected to fill a vacancy, if either or both of them are not at the time of such vacancy members of the board. One person is employed to care for the library, and the annual cost of administration is about \$800. There was a printed catalogue issued in 1886. The trustees do not print regular bulletins of accessions to the library, and, while there is a card catalogue, it is not such a comprehensive one as is at the present time found in the largest libraries. It is open every week-day from 2 to 8 P.M., except holidays. The First Social Library, an old organization dating back to 1771, was given by its proprietors to the library at its commencement, but it was destroyed with the other books by fire in 1879. The present trustees are, in the order of their election or appointment, Fearing Burr, Quincy Bicknell, Elijah Shute, William Fearing, 2d, Arthur Lincoln, Col. Hawkes Fearing, Hon. John D. Long, E. Waters Burr, Ebed L. Ripley, J. Winthrop Spooner, M.D., Jacob O. Sanborn, Frederick M. Hersey and Henry W. Cushing, all of Hingham. The present librarian is Col. Hawkes Fearing.*

* The above sketch was prepared by Mr. FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, HINSDALE.

Gift of Citizens



DAMON MEMORIAL, HOLDEN.

Gift of Hon. S. C. Gale.

HINSDALE.

The Hinsdale Public Library was founded by a bequest of \$5,000, left by Mrs. Mary Plunkett Twining, who was the wife of the Rev. Kinsley Twining. The Public Library Association of Hinsdale was incorporated by chapter 22 of the Acts of 1867, with authority to hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$50,000, and the management was vested in a board of not less than five directors, elected by the corporation. The president of Williams College is a director *ex officio*, and a majority of the remaining directors must be citizens of Hinsdale. By chapter 96 of the Acts of 1881 provision was made for the election of three additional directors by the town, which was authorized to appropriate money for the support of the library. Since that time the use of the library has been free to all the residents of Hinsdale, over twelve years of age; and the town has made an annual appropriation of \$200, and also appropriated the dog tax towards its support. In 1868 a library building (see illustration) was erected, of blue stone, at a cost of \$20,000. The site was given by C. J. Kittredge, and the building was erected by Rev. Kinsley Twining, Mrs. C. H. Plunkett, T. H. Plunkett, W. A. Taylor and G. T. Plunkett. The library at present contains 3,531 volumes, and its annual circulation averages 4,586. The annual cost of its administration is \$100. A catalogue was issued in 1868, and supplements were printed in 1881, 1884, 1887 and 1890. The library is open Wednesdays, from 2 to 4 P.M., and Saturdays, from 3 to 7 P.M. The librarian is James B. Kittredge, and the directors are the president of Williams College, Rev. Kinsley Twining, W. A. Taylor, G. T. Plunkett, C. J. Kittredge and F. B. Cook, chosen by the corporation; and Rev. J. H. Laird, C. W. Goodrich and J. B. Kittredge, chosen by the town.

HOLBROOK.

The Holbrook Public Library was established in 1874, from a portion of the donation of Mr. E. N. Holbrook for a town hall, public library, and the liquidation of the town debt. It has the annual income of a fund of \$3,000, which is invested at five per cent.; and the town makes an annual appropriation, which averages about \$800, besides occasionally applying a portion of the dog fund to its support. It occupies a library and reading room in the town hall, and contains about 5,500 volumes. It is free to all citizens of the town over ten years of age, and each teacher in the public schools is allowed four borrowing cards for school use. It is managed by a board of three trustees, one of whom is chosen annually

by the town, to serve for the term of three years. John Underhay, George N. Spear and Lewis Alden are the present trustees. Z. Aaron French is librarian. It has a card catalogue, and a printed catalogue was issued in 1880 and a supplement in 1887. Lists of accessions are occasionally issued. It is open each secular day, from 9.30 to 10.30 A.M., and 3.30 to 9 P.M. The annual cost of administration is \$300.

HOLDEN.

The Holden Library Association was organized Oct. 4, 1876. Col. I. N. Ross was chosen president, H. B. Morse vice-president, Wm. D. Chenery secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Ellen Phelps librarian, a position which she filled during the history of the association. Funds for its support were raised by subscription, and by an annual assessment of its members. The books were widely circulated and read, and the library was a worthy precursor of the present public library. The constitution provided for the transfer of its books to the town when a public library should be established, and the offer was accepted by the town Sept. 26, 1888.

In 1888 the Hon. S. C. Gale of Minneapolis presented to the town of Holden, of which town Mrs. Gale is a native, a two-story stone building (see illustration), as tasteful and commodious in its appointments as it is massive and solid in its structure. The upper story accommodates the high school, the lower is devoted to the library. There are four rooms for the library, — the book room, the delivery room, the reading room, and the storage room. The book room is at present shelved for about 6,000 volumes, but could be made to contain at least 20,000. The building cost about \$50,000. Besides the building, which bears the name of the "Damon Memorial," Mr. Gale gave \$3,000 for the purchase of books. Adding to these the 1,400 volumes given by the association, some other gifts, and purchases since, the whole number of volumes now amounts to 3,500. The library is called, in view of the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Gale, "The Gale Free Library." Its use is entirely free to all residents of the town above twelve years old. It is supported entirely by direct appropriation from the town treasury, at least \$200 being annually expended for books and periodicals. The salaries of librarian and janitor and other necessary charges make the annual expense of administration from \$700 to \$900.

When the library was accepted, the town chose as trustees Messrs. W. E. Austin, D. F. Estes, A. K. Learned, C. E. Parker, Emory Rogers and H. W. Warren, all of whom still continue in office. The librarian, Mrs. H. H. Holden, has attended to the work of classification and cataloguing. There is a card catalogue both of authors and

of subjects. A printed catalogue was issued in April, 1890. This will be supplemented annually by a list of accessions printed in the town reports. The library and reading room are open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. There have been taken out 492 readers' cards, and the total circulation the past year has been 7,500. Under direction of the principal, the pupils of the high school have free access at all times to the library, and all the teachers of the town are allowed and encouraged to take out books for the use of their schools. Valuable mineralogical collections, made by Mr. J. R. Bailey, have been presented to the library. It is the intention of the trustees to make these collections the nucleus of a museum, to be maintained in connection with the library and reading room. The building is called the "Damon Memorial," in honor of the Damon family, of which Mrs. Gale was a member.*

HOLLAND.

There is no public library in the town of Holland.

HOLLISTON.

The Holliston Public Library was founded July 19, 1879, by the gift of \$1,000 from Elias Bullard, \$500 from Seth Thayer, and the appropriation of \$500 by the town. The annual appropriation of the town for its support is about \$350. It occupies a room in the town house, and contains 3,425 volumes. Its circulation in 1889 was 9,447. It gives special privileges to the teachers of the public schools, who may take a larger number of books and retain them for a longer period of time than are allowed ordinary takers. It has no card catalogue, but a printed catalogue was issued in 1879, and lists of accessions are occasionally published. It is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 and from 6 to 8.30 P.M., and the annual cost of administration is \$200. A board of six trustees is chosen by the town, of which the present members are T. E. Andrews, E. F. Whiting, R. J. Quinlan, C. P. Dozois, Rev. E. N. Dyer and C. E. Parker. The librarian is Josephine E. Rockwood.

HOLYOKE.

The Holyoke Public Library was established in 1870 by the Library Association. The act of incorporation was dated April 22. It is supported entirely by taxation, and is free to all inhabitants of the city. The annual appropriation for its support is \$2,500, and it has

* Furnished by the Rev. D. F. ESTES.

no permanent fund nor any other source of income. It has no building, but rooms are provided by the city in city hall building. It contains about 13,000 volumes, 1,600 of which were contributed by the Hadley Company, Lyman Mills and Hampden Mills, small libraries which had been previously used by employees of these corporations. The annual circulation is about 50,000. The association is managed by a board of trustees, chosen annually, — a president, three vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and five directors, with two representatives for the city, — the mayor and president of common council. Six persons are employed, — librarian, two assistants and three shelf-boys, — at an annual cost of \$1,200. The last printed catalogue was issued in 1887; three accession lists have been printed since that time. There is no card catalogue. The room is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 9 P.M.; on other days (Sundays excepted) from 7 to 9 P.M. The names of the present board of management are Hon. Wm. Whiting, president; W. B. C. Pearsons, W. S. Loomis, E. W. Chapin, vice-presidents; J. H. Newton, E. C. Taft, H. L. Sherman, J. S. McElwain, Oscar Ely, directors; H. A. Chase, secretary and treasurer. Sarah E. Ely is librarian.

HOPEDALE.

The Hopedale Public Library was opened for use April 28, 1886. About 1,270 volumes were donated at the outset, the principal givers being Rev. Adin Ballou, Gen. William F. Draper, George A. Draper, E. S. Draper, Delano Patrick and Mrs. Goddard. The town makes an annual appropriation of \$800 for its support, and it has no fund and no building. It occupies two rooms in the town hall, and contains 3,292 volumes, which have an annual circulation of 6,200. It contains portraits of Rev. Adin Ballou and George Draper. The use of the books is freely given for school purposes. It has a card catalogue, but no printed catalogue or bulletins have yet been issued. The library is open week-days, from 2 to 5.30 and from 6.30 to 9 P.M. The management is vested in a board of three trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The members of the present board are A. T. Gifford, I. Ross and F. H. French, the latter being secretary and also librarian.

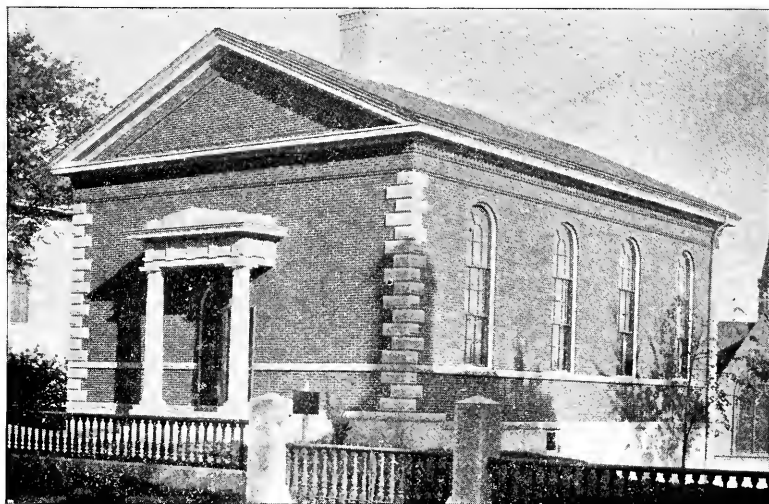
HOPKINTON.

A library was started by the Young Men's Christian Association in the town of Hopkinton twenty or more years ago, and it has been supported by private gifts and subscriptions until the present time. By these means it has accumulated a fund of about \$500. It was incorporated under the general law, May 26, 1890, as the Hopkinton



HUBBARDSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Jonas G. Clark.



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, IPSWICH.

Gift of Capt Augustine Heard.

Public Library, the purpose of the corporation being to maintain a public library with reading rooms connected therewith in the town of Hopkinton. The corporators are Alonzo Coburn, president; Edwin D. Thompson, Abram Crooks, Granby A. Bridges, Augustus Bridges, Leroy L. Woolson and John C. Adams. These form a board of self-perpetuating trustees, and the town has no connection with the library. Miss Jessie J. McMillan is the librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$200 per year. The library occupies a room in Highland Block; contains not far from 2,500 volumes, and is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The number of volumes circulated the past year was 7,804. The library is open from 2 to 5 P.M., Wednesday, and from 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M., Saturday. A catalogue was published in 1883, and appendices and bulletins have since been issued.

HUBBARDSTON.

The Hubbardston Free Public Library was founded in 1872, when the books collected by the Library Association were accepted by the town, and an appropriation of five per cent. of the valuation was made for that year. The annual appropriation since that date has varied from \$200 to \$350. The ladies', farmers' and district libraries that existed in the town were absorbed at its formation. It contains about 6,000 volumes, and the circulation in 1889 was 5,823. It occupies a handsome brick and stone building (see illustration), which was erected in 1874-75, as a gift to the town, by Mr. Jonas G. Clark. It has a capacity for over 15,000 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1881, and lists of accessions are irregularly published. The library is open on Saturday, from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M., and the annual cost of administration is \$100. Lucy A. Marean is librarian, and the board of trustees chosen by the town under the general law consists of H. W. Howe, C. E. Pollard, W. H. Wheeler, J. H. Allen, A. S. Woodward and L. Woodward.

HUDSON.

The Free Public Library of Hudson was founded in 1867, by a donation of \$500 from the Rev. Charles Hudson, after whom the town was named, who proposed, in a letter to the town committee, "If the town of Hudson, at a legal meeting called for that purpose, vote to establish a *free town library for the use of all the inhabitants of the town*, and shall appropriate or otherwise secure the sum of \$500 to be devoted to that object, they may call upon me, my executors or administrators, for the like sum of \$500, to be expended in furtherance of that object." The town accepted the proposition, and voted the sum named; and, with the \$1,000 thus secured, and

some other liberal donations, the library was opened in 1867. It has since been entirely supported by taxation, and is wholly free to all permanent or temporary residents of the town over fourteen years of age. The annual appropriation of the town is \$500 and one-half the dog tax. It is located in rooms in the town hall building, and contains 5,000 volumes, and the circulation in 1889 was 16,564. A catalogue was issued in 1884, and supplements are printed every year. It is open Wednesdays, from 1 to 5 and from 6 to 8 P.M.; and on Saturdays, from 1 to 5 and from 6 to 9 P.M., and the annual cost of administration is \$200 per year. Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore is librarian, and the trustees chosen by the town for the usual term are William E. C. Worcester, Fred O. Welsh and Walter H. Small.

HULL.

In the year 1883 the school committee of the town of Hull caused an article to be placed in the warrant for the annual town meeting, asking the town to authorize the committee to use the annual income of the dog tax for books for a school library. The town voted to do so, and thus originated the "Hull School Library." While designed more particularly for the use of the children of the schools, it is free to all who choose to avail themselves of its privileges. It is not incorporated, and has been until the present year under the direction of the school committee, aided by the teachers, who during the school year have acted as librarians. It is not supported by taxation; its only permanent fund is the dog tax, which varies from \$54 to \$75 per year.

In the year 1887 a fair was held by children of the summer residents of the town, for the benefit of the library, by which means the sum of \$90.05 was added to its funds. A new school-house was erected during the year 1888, and a room in it was finished for a library. There are nearly 550 volumes in the library at present, besides several volumes of magazines. The largest donation of books was given by Mrs. G. D. Colburn, a summer resident of the town. Mr. Charles W. Hallstrom of Boston and some others have also given books or the money with which to purchase them. A catalogue was arranged in January, 1889, which is the only printed catalogue. The town elected a board of trustees, three in number, the past year, all residents of the town, one to be chosen annually hereafter. The services of the committee and trustees have thus far been given gratuitously, the feeling being that out of the small income little could be expended for service. During the vacation season the library is open every Friday afternoon, at all other times books may be obtained at the close of the afternoon session of school. The names of the present trustees are Mrs. Mary E. Cleverly, Mrs. Lizzie A. R. Knight and Frank M. Reynolds.

HUNTINGTON.

There is no public library in the town of Huntington.

HYDE PARK.

Through the influence of some of the citizens of Hyde Park, a committee was appointed in 1871 to raise funds for establishing a free public library. They personally solicited subscriptions, and arranged for a course of weekly lectures and entertainments, extending over six months, for the benefit of the fund; they also solicited donations of books, and instituted measures for a general town fair, which was organized and conducted by the ladies of Hyde Park, and netted upwards of \$2,500. The committee reported April 11, 1872, as the net result of their efforts, \$4,466.70, and upwards of 1,000 volumes of books. The library was opened to the public in March, 1874, with 3,700 volumes ready for circulation. The town appropriated the past year \$1,850 and the dog tax, which amounted to \$898.93. The library has a fund of about \$5,700, the interest upon which is allowed to accumulate, with the design of using it at some future time for the erection of a library building. The library is at present located on the second floor of Masonic Block, where rooms are rented for its accommodation at an expense of \$400 per year. The present number of volumes in the library is about 12,000, and the past year 34,000 volumes were circulated. Some attention has been paid to the collection of local newspapers and other publications relating to the town; but this field is covered much more completely by the Hyde Park Historical Society. The teachers of the public schools are allowed special privileges for the use of books in their school work, and the scholars use the library quite freely for reference. A printed catalogue was issued in 1881, and several supplements have been issued. The library is open week days from 3 to 5.30, and from 6.30 to 9 P.M. Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson is librarian, and there is one assistant and a janitor. The annual cost of administration is \$820. The town elects, in the usual manner, a board of nine trustees for the management of the library. The present trustees are Charles F. Jenney, chairman; G. Fred Gridley, secretary; Charles C. Hayes, Edward S. Hayward, Frederick N. Tirrell, Edmund Davis, Amos H. Barnard, Henry B. Miner, and Charles S. Norris.

IPSWICH.

The Ipswich Free Public Library was founded in 1868 by the munificence of Capt. Augustine Heard, a native of the town, who donated 3,000 volumes of books, a brick library building (see illus-

tration), which cost about \$30,000, and an endowment fund of \$10,000. This was supplemented by the will of Prof. Daniel Treadwell of Harvard College, also a native of the town, who gave his private library, some valuable paintings, and made the library one of the five residuary legatees of his estate. The trustees have thus far received from this estate about \$27,000. The annual income from these funds is about \$2,200, and the town has not been called upon for any appropriation, though the use of the library is wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town. The gift of the late Mr. Heard is managed by three trustees, appointed by him before his death, — Messrs. George Haskell, Zenas Cushing and Joseph Ross; and the donor of the Treadwell Fund appointed, as additional trustees, who can act only in matters pertaining to that fund, Rev. George H. Scott, pastor of the First Congregational church, and Prof. Charles A. Strout, principal of the Manning high school. The library building has a capacity for about 30,000 volumes, and it contains at present about 11,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 10,000. A catalogue of the library was issued in 1875, and lists of accessions are published. It has no card catalogue. The library is open from 9 A.M. to 12 M., and from 2 P.M. to sunset of every weekday. The annual cost of administration is not far from \$1,000. Miss Lydia A. Caldwell has been the librarian since the library was opened to the public, March 1, 1869.

KINGSTON.

There is no free town library in Kingston. The Lend a Hand Club of boys and girls, mostly school children, formed a free library in January, 1890, the funds having been secured by entertainments given by the club. They have collected about 500 volumes, some of which have been donated. The books are kept in a store, which is open every day and evening during business hours. The Kingston Library Association, which was formed in 1871, has about 1,500 volumes, which it will probably offer to the town; and it is hoped that both these collections will be accepted by the town as the nucleus of a free public library at the next annual town meeting, and that then the town will vote the dog tax towards its support. Miss Helen Holmes is president of the Lend a Hand Club, and David Martin librarian.

LAKEVILLE.

There is no public library in the town of Lakeville.

LANCASTER.

Lancaster may be said to have first established a free public library in 1731, when its people, assembled in town meeting, voted that Rev. Samuel Willard's Complete Body of Divinity should be bought, and kept "in the meeting-house for the town's use, so that any person may come and read therein as often as they shall see cause." Its present library, however, had its origin in 1862, when the Lancaster Library Club and the Agricultural Library Association offered their books, about 750 in number, to the town, upon the condition of its support and yearly increase of a free public library. To this benefaction the school-district libraries bought in 1844 were added. An upper room of the town hall was fitted for the reception of the collection, and opened to the public Oct. 4, 1862, Dr. J. L. S. Thompson serving as librarian.

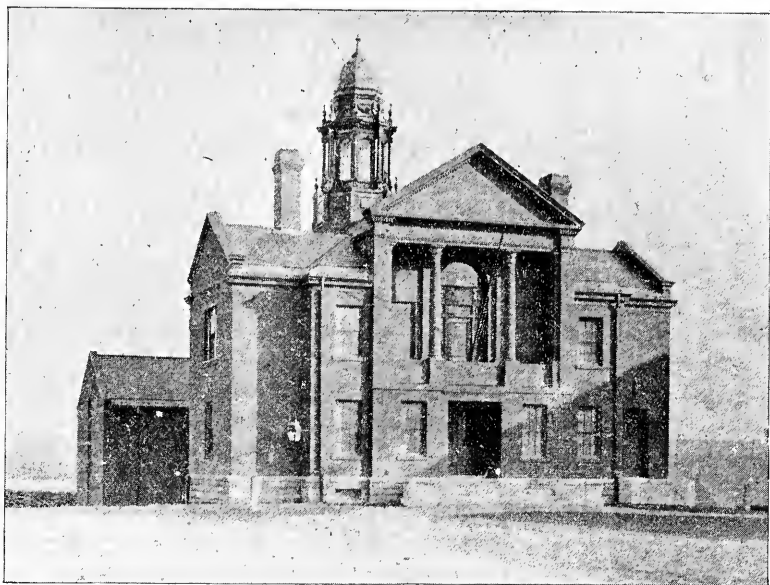
Jan. 2, 1866, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer proffered a permanent fund of \$5,000, provided the town would "agree to raise by tax each year for the library the amount authorized by law of the State." The trust was gratefully accepted at the March town meeting. Before this date there had been some discussion about the erection of a monument to the men of Lancaster who gave their lives for the country during the Rebellion. A wise decision in the town meeting of April, 1866, determined that such a memorial should be raised, and that it should take the form of a building for public use, with appropriate tablets and inscriptions upon its walls. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for a memorial hall, planned to accommodate a library of 20,000 volumes, to furnish a fire-proof for the safe-keeping of the town's records, and provide suitable rooms for the business meetings of town officers, and for the display of collections illustrative of various branches of natural history, manufactures and art. The building (see illustration), of brick with stone trimmings, was completed at a cost of over \$25,000, and dedicated June 17, 1868. The town's appropriation was supplemented by a popular subscription of about \$6,000, and Mr. Nathaniel Thayer assumed all cost in excess of the amount thus raised.

The volumes assembled in the new and well-appointed quarters provided for them numbered about 4,000. George A. Parker at this time contributed a large collection of costly books, valued at over \$500, and added the sum of \$700 for the purchase of literature of similar high grade. Hon. Francis B. Fay gave \$1,000 for the purchase of standard works, and Mr. Nathaniel Thayer gave \$700, with which were bought many valuable books; among them a set of the "Columbian Centinel," 1784-1822, perhaps unique for its completeness and fine condition.

In September, 1878, Hon. George Bancroft, commemorating kindness received in his boyhood from Captain Samuel Ward of Lancaster, asked the acceptance by the town of \$1,000 in trust, the income to be annually expended "for the purchase of books in the department of history, leaving the word to be interpreted in the very largest sense." The interest of \$2,000, the bequest of Rev. Christopher T. Thayer, who died in 1880, is also available for the increase of the library. Miss Martha R. Whitney's bequest of \$500, \$200 of which is to remain a perpetual fund, is devoted to the addition of works of reference for use in the reading room. Special bequests — from Miss Mary Whitney of \$100, Miss Deborah Stearns of \$200, Miss Sally Flagg of \$50, and Mrs. Catharine Stearns Ballard of \$200 — have been expended chiefly for valuable illustrated works, each volume being credited to the bequest, and thus becoming a worthy memorial to perpetuate the name and liberality of the donor.

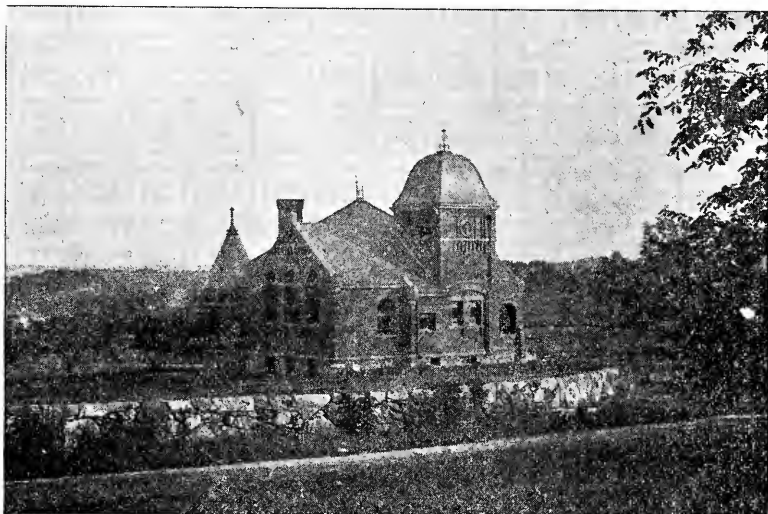
In the twenty-fifth year from its inception, the library began to crowd the shelving provided for it. At this juncture the sons of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, citizens of Lancaster, honoring their father's generous interest in the erection and furnishing of the memorial hall, offered to remodel it and add largely to its capacity, at their own expense. A two-storied book room, sixty by twenty-four feet, as thoroughly fire-proof as slate, copper, brick, stone and iron can fashion, was annexed, and the original structure was enlarged by wings, covered with a new roof, ventilated and re-decorated, — this without removal of the books, or serious interruption to their public use.

The annual appropriation by the town for library administration and books has invariably been \$1,000, besides the dog tax, which usually yields about \$300. The cost of heating and lighting is not included in this sum, steam and gas being supplied from the sources furnishing other town buildings adjacent. The annual income of permanent funds is now \$500. The general management of the institution rests in a committee of seven, two (or three) of which are elected in March annually, for the term of three years. The care of the town's burial grounds devolves also upon this committee. The members serve without pay, hold meetings at least once each month, and make an elaborate annual report to the town in print. Subcommittees are charged with the care of the natural history rooms and collections, the improvement of the cemeteries, and the presentation of lists of books for purchase. Rev. George M. Bartol has been chairman of the committee from his first election in 1862. The other members of the committee (1890) are Charles T. Fletcher, Henry S. Nourse, Dr. Horace M. Nash, Nicholas Frost, John E. Thayer and George F. Morse. For seventeen years Miss Alice G. Chandler has



MEMORIAL HALL, LANCASTER.

Built by Town aided by Nathaniel Thayer and Sons.



LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of George G. Tarbell.

been librarian ; but her resignation was reluctantly accepted recently, and Miss Harriet W. Forbush has been chosen to succeed her. The librarian appoints, subject to the approval of the committee, three female assistants. The cost of administration is about \$400. A card catalogue was begun in 1873 ; full catalogues were printed in 1865, 1868 and 1877, and a supplement in 1882. Each year a catalogue of the volumes added during the past twelve months is appended to the committees' report. The library is open for the public on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 until 5 ; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 until 9. Special privileges are extended to teachers of the public schools, in the use of books or collections for educational purposes.

Deeming it of especial importance that a town library should lack no record which can illustrate the town's birth and life, or perpetuate the memory of its worthy citizens, very earnest and persistent effort has been made by the committee and librarian to obtain every book, pamphlet or manuscript known to contain noteworthy mention of Lancaster's settlement, growth, institutions or people ; for example, such books as " News from New England," " The Glorious Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England," " Morton's New England's Memorial," " James Quanapaug's Information," " Hubbard's Narrative of the Indian Wars," " Penhallow's History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians," " Life and Times of Major Simon Willard," " Dwight's Travels in New England and New York," " The Memoir and Writings of James Handasyd Perkins," " Reminiscences of an Old Teacher, by Geo. B. Emerson," " Some Reminiscences of the Life of Samuel Kirkland Lothrop," etc.

The writings of Lancastrian authors, whether native or temporarily resident, whatever their value or character, have been diligently sought, and with marked success, although they are very numerous. Of the " Narrative of the Captivity, Sufferings and Removes of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson," first printed in 1682, the library has eight of the twenty known editions, though not the earliest. Of the single printed sermon of the first minister, Joseph Rowlandson, we remain discontent in the possession of only a manuscript copy of the very rare original in the Prince library. The town's ministers, during the eighteenth century, — John Prentice, John Mellen and Timothy Harrington, — printed thirty sermons, of which twenty-two have been secured, besides many others by Harrington in manuscript. All the published discourses of Lancaster clergymen during the present century, including twenty-three by Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., are upon our library shelves. The lectures, addresses, miscellaneous contributions to reviews, etc., of Brig-Gen. Henry Whiting, Henry Russell Cleveland, James Gordon Carter, Joseph Willard, Rev. Edmund Hamilton

Sears, Prof. George Ide Chace, Prof. William Russell, Erastus Brigham Bigelow, and others, have been gathered and bound into memorial volumes, with likenesses and memoirs whenever procurable. This has been done regardless of the fact that the library possesses nearly complete sets of the "North American Review," "Christian Examiner," and other periodicals for which much of this miscellany was written. The more notable works of the above-named writers and of native authors like Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. Mary Greene Ware, Miss Hannah Flagg Gould, Horace W. S. Cleveland, etc., were of course readily purchasable. But it was by waiting watchfulness, by writing many letters and examining many sale catalogues, that copies were secured of Henry Whiting's "Ontwa" and "Saunilac," Rufus Dawes's "Valley of the Nashaway," and Mrs. Martha W. Tyler's "Life Scenes in our Village," and "Mira Dana." It must be confessed that the copy of the "Life of James Allen," Lancaster's famous highwayman, lacks one interesting feature possessed by that in the Boston Athenæum, — it is not bound with the tanned skin of the autobiographer.

All books bearing the imprint of the Lancaster press have been sought for, and many found; including the "Comprehensive Commentary," "Peter Parley's Juvenile Tales," "Farmer's Genealogical Register," "The Common School Journal," etc. The editor's file of the "Lancaster Gazette," the town's first newspaper, is in the Massachusetts Historical Society's library, but a nearly complete set of the paper has been collected by searching through numerous attics. From the concealment of garrets and similar hiding places there have also been brought and bound into convenient volumes all printed reports of town officers and of the school committee, all the catalogues and circulars of the Lancaster Academy, the New England Normal Institute, and the high school. Among valuable old manuscripts discovered are the memorandum book of Judge Joseph Wilder, 1731–1757, and the orderly book of Colonel — afterwards Major-General — John Whitcomb, 1760. It has also been the custom to collect all ephemeral printed matter concerning local affairs, such as obituaries of residents, circulars of societies, and even the programmes of entertainments, for binding into scrap-books from time to time. The large upper rooms, set apart for the purpose, are now well filled and adorned by classified collections, — mineralogical, conchological, ornithological, — cabinets of rare or curious objects, Indian weapons, war relics, domestic utensils of colonial days, portraits of local worthies, etc. Many of these are quite valuable, and all have been donated to the town.

The persistent, popular interest in the institution is well shown by the fact that, of the 21,000 bound volumes and 11,000 pamphlets it now contains, all the latter are gifts, and not much more than half

of the former are credited to the town's appropriations and the income of funds. An average of over 300 volumes per annum has been received from miscellaneous donors. It has happened, in four of the twenty-eight years of the library's life, that the donations exceeded in number the volumes purchased. In 1885-86, when the population of Lancaster was 2,050, the circulation was 12,685. It has since risen to 13,460, with little increase in population. Thirty-seven magazines and newspapers are subscribed for, and twenty-three others are given or loaned for the reading room.

[The preceding sketch was prepared by the Hon. Henry S. Nourse, of the board of trustees; and the fact should be added, which he has modestly omitted, that the collection of Lancastriana is mainly due to his intelligent and persistent search for such material. In this respect the Lancaster library furnishes a model, and has achieved a success which all town libraries would do well to emulate.]

LANESBOROUGH.

The Lanesborough Town Library had its origin twenty years ago, at the instance of private individuals, among whom were Justus Tower and R. B. Dickie. A Library Association was formed, and the dog tax was uniformly voted to the association by the town. This amount was devoted to the purchase of books, as the other expenses of the association were met by an annual tax of twenty-five cents upon each member. The town also gave the library the free use of a room in the town building, which would afford shelf-room for 3,500 volumes. In the spring of 1890 it was decided to drop the old voluntary organization; and the town took it in charge, made it a *free* library, and chose a board of three trustees for its management. Since this action was taken there has been a very rapid increase in the circulation, there now being about 150 takers of books; and the library is in a flourishing condition, and rapidly growing in favor. In addition to the dog tax, other appropriations are now made by the town. It has received occasional gifts, especially from R. L. Scott of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. C. R. Treat of New York, and E. M. Fisher of Lanesborough. The present number of volumes is about 1,500. A catalogue was published in 1886, and occasional bulletins and supplements have been issued. It has no card catalogue. Mrs. Edward Wood is librarian. The library is open Saturday afternoons, and the annual cost of administration is \$25. The present board of trustees consists of Charles J. Palmer, chairman; E. M. Whitney, treasurer; and J. C. Pratt.

LAWRENCE.

The Lawrence Public Library owes its foundation largely to the Hon. Abbott Lawrence and the Hon. Daniel Appleton White. The latter was a native of Lawrence, and gave six acres of land in the city into the hands of trustees, with authority, if deemed expedient, to reserve a lot for a public library, and to dispose of the remainder under certain restrictions, the proceeds therefrom to be invested until the amount should be sufficient for the establishment of a course of free lectures, to enlighten the mind and elevate the character of the young of both sexes. In case the whole income should not be needed for this purpose, the surplus might be expended for books of a sound moral tendency, having especial reference to the wants of the young and of the industrial classes, for the formation of a public library. The Franklin Library Association was chartered by the Legislature in April, 1847, the stimulus being a gift of \$1,000 from Hon. Abbott Lawrence, which the association was to invest in "such scientific and other works as will tend to create good mechanics, good Christians and good patriots." Eight years later, Mr. Lawrence died, and left by his will the generous sum of \$5,000, for the purpose of increasing the value and utility of the library. Other gentlemen had made some valuable presents of books, but these gifts of money to be invested in books were the only ones received. The expenses, consisting of rent and librarian's salary, were defrayed from the income received from the sale of shares and from annual assessments. The price of shares was at first fixed at ten dollars each, the annual assessments at two dollars per annum, and the library was open to any person willing to unite with the society and purchase a share. In 1849 there were 150 members, and nearly 8,000 volumes; but the price of a share proved to be a bar to many, and the association lowered the terms in 1853 to five dollars, the assessment to one dollar. In 1857 the library was thrown open to anybody who was willing to pay one dollar for its privileges. Even this small sum proved a barrier to many. Other efforts had been made from time to time, by organizing courses of public lectures by popular lecturers, at low rates, for the purpose of attracting attention to the library and reading room, — with indifferent success, as it was a hard struggle to keep up the lectures, the association in some instances sustaining pecuniary loss.

The library increased to nearly 4,000 volumes, the reading room connected with it contained several of the newspapers of the time, and many of the valuable scientific, mechanical and literary periodicals; but the main object of the original founders was not yet attained. The number of members and readers was still small, and the annual income only sufficient to pay the current expenses. In

1867 it was thought advisable, for the purpose of extending the usefulness of the library, to offer the property to the city, under suitable conditions, for a free library. Accordingly a proposition was made to the city government of 1868, but it was declined, a difference of opinion among the members of the government at that time existing as to the expediency of the step. But, four years later, aid came from an unexpected quarter. The income from the fund of Hon. Daniel A. White had furnished a course of lectures for several years from the best talent in the land, and had reached a point where it was now more than sufficient to defray this expense, and could furnish a considerable sum annually for books. In 1872 the Franklin Library Association appointed a committee, consisting of Geo. S. Merrill, John R. Rollins and John C. Dow, to confer with the city government, and also with the trustees of the White Fund; and this conference (the necessary authority to surrender their trust having been previously obtained from the Legislature) resulted in a renewed offer to transfer their property, consisting of 4,362 volumes, and nearly \$3,000 in money, to the city. The trustees of the White Fund proposed to contribute, the first year, \$1,000 for the purchase of books, and to make an annual contribution thereafter of \$1,000. These propositions were accepted, and an ordinance was passed in 1872, establishing the free public library of the city. Soon after the transfer of the property, the Agricultural Library, numbering 133 volumes, and owned by an association residing in Lawrence and Methuen, was also placed at the disposal of the city, and the circulating library of Messrs. Whitford & Rice, 2,257 volumes, was also purchased and transferred. A board of trustees was chosen, consisting of eleven members, the three trustees of the White Fund being permanent members, with six others to be elected by the city council, two each year, besides the mayor and president of the common council. This Board of Trustees met Aug. 29, 1872; and Mr. Wm. I. Fletcher, whose experience in the Boston Athenæum and in the Bronson Library of Waterbury, Conn., rendered him peculiarly fitted for the position, was unanimously elected librarian. Mr. Fletcher arranged the library (now consisting of 9,234 volumes, including duplicates) in Saunders' Block, and it was opened to the public for the registration of names Dec. 2, 1872, and for the issuing of books one week later, with unexpectedly large patronage. It speedily attained the largest circulation of any library in New England, outside of Boston, or of any in the United States, with the exception of the three largest cities, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, — the number of books taken in 1873 being reported as 128,463.

Mr. Fletcher, having prepared a catalogue, resigned in 1874 to accept a more favorable position; but the trustees were now fortu-

nate in obtaining the services of Frederick H. Hedge, Jr., a gentleman whose ability and good judgment have easily borne the test of sixteen years of faithful service in the Lawrence library. Mr. Hedge, entering upon his duties May 16, 1874, soon found the need of more room, with the increase of the library, and Aug. 2, 1875, the library was moved to new and then commodious quarters in the Odd Fellows' Block, occupying a part of the second floor. In order to give a fuller idea of the value and growth of the library at that time, we quote from the librarian's report of 1876. He says: "It is now more than four years since this library was established, and the expectations of the founders have been fully realized. At the very start, the circulation was larger than the most sanguine could have anticipated, and before the end of two years the annual issue of books was nearly 150,000. We are annually invaded by a new phalanx of readers who come from all parts of New England, and, after a short residence, remove to other cities. For this very reason the influence of the library is more widely extended than could be possible with a more stable population, and we may be said to educate other communities besides our own."

The additions to the library up to 1879 being nearly as numerous as the original collection of books, it was found necessary to have a new catalogue; and, after some consideration, it was voted by the board of trustees that one should be compiled, and it was completed in 1883. Although the card catalogue was indispensable to all in search of information upon special subjects, it was not practicable that the public in general have access to it; so at this time it was thought best to have a duplicate card catalogue of all subsequent additions to the library, by which means a new catalogue would be rendered unnecessary for many years.

The library has thus grown from modest beginnings to a large and valuable collection, numbering at present date 33,000 volumes, with an annual increase of not far from 1,300 volumes, and an annual circulation of nearly 100,000. Its books of reference are numerous and well selected, many scholars from out of town, and even from other States, making use of it. More than one historical and genealogical work has been compiled from material furnished within its walls, and the benefit to the immediate community in which it is situated cannot be overestimated. The library is of great advantage to the schools. The scholar can here find assistance in every course of study which he is pursuing, and the librarian, urging the advantages of co-operation, constantly encourages both teachers and pupils to apply to him for assistance. Its rooms are open every day, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., Sundays excepted, thereby affording opportunity for all who desire to make use of its well-furnished reading room, reference room, or circulating department.

The library is supported in part by taxation, the annual appropriation by the city being \$6,500. Besides this it has the annual income of \$1,000 from the White Fund, the dog tax, fines from books overdue, and sales of catalogues. Thus far the library has had no building, though the subject was seriously considered in 1885, and the trustees petitioned the city government for the necessary funds for that purpose. They were refused, and were obliged to renew their lease of their old rooms for a term of five years; but, finding their lease nearly expired in 1889, and the library now having completely outgrown its present quarters, it was finally voted that the time had come when there must be a library building. This building is now in process of erection, to be completed early in 1891. It is to be constructed of stone, at a cost of \$45,000, and will hold 75,000 volumes. It is to be erected by the trustees of the White Fund, and will be leased to the city for a term of thirty years, afterward to become the property of the city.

Mr. Hedge still retains the position of librarian, and the organization of the board of trustees for 1890 is as follows: president, Hon. J. W. Crawford; vice-president, Chas. U. Bell; secretary, J. H. Eaton; treasurer, Geo. D. Cabot; the remaining gentlemen being J. L. Brewster, A. D. Marble, R. H. Fox, G. W. Hall, C. H. Littlefield, C. W. Howard and Frederick A. Carr.

LEE.

The Lee Public Library was founded in 1874 by a subscription of citizens, mainly through the solicitation of the Rev. Dr. Gale. Hon. Harrison Garfield, Hon. Elizur Smith and E. W. Gibbs were the largest donors. It is organized under the act of 1872; and, with the exception of a fund of \$500 received by bequest, it is supported by taxation, the present annual appropriation being \$300, and the dog tax. It is wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town. It occupies two good rooms in the town hall building, and contains about 4,000 volumes. It has a large circulation, though the exact figures cannot be given. Special attention is given to the needs of the schools in the purchase of books. It is managed by the Lee Library Association, the present officers being: Rev. J. S. Rowland, D.D., president; A. Rice, vice-president; J. Stallman, secretary; and J. L. Kilborn, treasurer. A catalogue was prepared and published in 1884, and accession lists are published of every large purchase. It has no card catalogue. It is open Wednesday afternoons, and Saturday afternoons and evenings. Miss Georgia B. Potter is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$150.

LEICESTER.

The first movement towards the formation of a library in Leicester was made in October, 1793, the town then having a population of about 1,100, and just beginning to recover from the drafts made upon it by the War of the Revolution. Forty-five persons subscribed one pound and four shillings each to form the Leicester Social Library Company, which was organized Dec. 23, 1793. It was voted that the library should be constantly kept open; that books should not be kept over six weeks; and that there should be "a fine of four pence in the pound for every leaf turned down, and every drop of tallow found in any volume." Six months later, they voted to procure a book-case, and to have the library open once in a fortnight for three hours. In 1795 it was voted to allow others than proprietors to take books, on paying a small sum proportional to the cost of the book. In 1798 a movement was made for incorporation, but it was negatived the next year. In 1810 incorporation was agreed to, and the association had an oration and public dinner for several years. In November, 1812, another library was established by the Leicester Fire Engine Company, which was maintained for about five years, and in 1817 was united with the original library company. In June, 1829, the Second Social Library in Leicester was incorporated, and held a separate existence for nearly thirty years; but it was united with the old library company in 1858. The entire number of volumes in the united library at that time was about 900. In less than three years from this union a feeling sprung up that the library should be made more useful to the town; should cease to have a restricted and merely proprietary use, and be open, if possible, to all the people of the town. This proposition met with the favor of the majority of the proprietors, and it was agreed to deposit the library with the town authorities, provided the town would take charge of it, and keep it open for the use of all the inhabitants. This offer was accepted by a unanimous vote of the town, at an annual meeting held March 4, 1861, the date of the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

About one-half of the 6,592 volumes which the library at present contains have been added by gift, among the principal donors being Hon. Waldo Flint of Boston, Hon. Emory Washburn of Cambridge, Dr. Pliny Earle of Northampton, Dr. John S. Flint of Roxbury, and Homer E. Sargent of Chicago, all of whom were natives of the town. Abraham Firth of Boston, who was for many years a resident of Leicester, and a large number of citizens of the town, have been generous and frequent donors. Among the latter the names of Rev. John Nelson, Mrs. Harriet Flint, Mrs. Ellen Flint, John Woodcock and Dexter Knight should be recorded.

During the thirty years of its existence, the library has been wholly supported by the annual appropriations of the town, which averaged \$200 per annum the first fifteen years, and about \$300 per annum for the past fifteen years, the appropriation for 1890 being \$350. The town has furnished a room or rooms in the town house for the use of the library, since it was made public in 1861. In 1872 three of these rooms were thrown into one, making a hall about forty-two by thirty-five feet. It was handsomely frescoed and decorated, bearing the United States and State emblems, and the names of the principal battlefields in the War of the Rebellion, the hall being also designed to contain memorials of the soldiers who lost their lives in the war. It is handsomely fitted with black walnut cases for the books. This enlargement and equipment was made at a cost to the town of about \$6,000, and the library was opened in its improved quarters Jan. 13, 1873; about \$600 have since been expended for additional book-cases. The hall is now heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Mr. David E. Merriam, who died in 1888, bequeathed \$5,000 to the town, to be used in providing a library building, whenever the fund shall have been increased by interest or other donations to \$15,000. The library circulated the past year 6,501 volumes, which is about the annual average. A supply of books is sent once each quarter to the three principal outlying villages of the town, — Cherry Valley, Greenville and Rochdale, — in care of sub-librarians at each of the places named, and these supplies of books are changed quarterly. Earnest effort has been made to secure the local publications of the town, and the collection is a very good one. Among the special gifts to the library has been an interesting collection of books and engravings from societies and citizens of Leicester, England. It has been a leading object of the trustees to obtain books helpful in education, and they furnish special facilities to the teachers and pupils of the schools of the town. The first printed catalogue, of 61 pages, was issued in 1861; a second, of 60 pages with appendix, was printed in 1869; a third, with two supplements, 120 pages, in 1873-78; and the present alphabetical and subject catalogue, 217 pages, was printed in 1884. A supplement of 26 pages was issued in 1887, and a second supplement will soon be printed. The library is open four hours on Wednesday and three hours on Saturday. Eldora E. Loring is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is but \$126, though much work is done by the trustees without pay. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, chosen by the town in the manner provided by law. The present members are Amos H. Coolidge, chairman; Rev. Samuel May, secretary; Dexter Knight, Charles G. Stearns, Henry L. Watson and Theodore E. Woodcock.

LENOX.

In the latter part of the last century a shareholder's library was established in Lenox, and collected a choice selection of standard books. Two other libraries of a similar nature were subsequently formed; but the present library — the first to extend its benefits to all the inhabitants of the town — owes its existence chiefly to the disinterested efforts of Mr. John Hotchkiss, who was for a long time principal of the Lenox Academy. After the passage of the State law authorizing towns to appropriate money for the maintenance of public libraries, the town was induced to appropriate \$300 for this purpose, on condition that a like sum should be raised by private subscription. The money was obtained, the \$600 thus raised expended in the purchase of books, and the library was opened for use in a small room in the town hall in January, 1855. In 1856 a Library Association was formed, and through their instrumentality a library building was erected and furnished. The building was then offered to the town, on condition that it should never be alienated or used for any other purpose than a library, and that the library should always be maintained, open one day in each week, and free to all the inhabitants of the town. But at this time the town was passing through one of those periods of indiscriminating economy with which municipalities are affected, and declined the gift, and offered to sell the library for the sum of \$300, the amount which they had expended upon it. The association accepted the offer, and gave their obligation for the amount required, and the library ceased from that time to be the property of the town.

The library remained closed to all but members of the association for about a year. This period of enforced abstinence from its accustomed privileges in the library worked such a change in the feelings of the town, that, in the year 1858, the association was enabled to make an arrangement by which the library was to be opened to all the inhabitants, and the town was to pay to the association the sum of \$100 annually for the period of twelve years, at the end of which time they were to surrender the obligation of the association, and receive from them the library and building, to be always maintained as a free public library. Under this arrangement the town paid into the treasury of the association the sum of \$900. As the time approached for the completion of the contract, it seemed to all the parties interested best that the library should remain in the hands of the association; and a new arrangement was made, by which the library became free to all the taxable inhabitants of the town forever, the town agreeing to pay into the association the amount which should be annually received from the dog tax, or from any special fund set

apart by law for the support of libraries, but assuming no further obligation for its support.

The library remained in the building erected for its use until 1874, when the building formerly known as the court house, now known as the "Charles Sedgwick Library and Reading Room," having been purchased by Mrs. Adeline E. Schermerhorn, and given to trustees for the use of the town, an arrangement was made with the trustees by which they gave to the association a lease in perpetuity of two rooms in this building for the use of the library, and agreed to pay annually the rent received for the use of two other rooms, now amounting to \$150 per annum. The association also agreed to open the library for the distribution of books on five days in each week instead of two, as formerly. The library was opened in its new location, July 21, 1874, and has occupied one of the two rooms.

It will be seen by these statements that the library owes its present value and importance very largely to individual beneficence. It has a permanent fund of about \$5,000, commenced by a gift of \$1,000 from the late Mr. Ammi Robbins, of New York, a native of the town. Among its most bountiful benefactors have been many of those who have come to make in Lenox their summer homes, and have thus become interested in the welfare of the town, and in a measure identified with its citizens. Among the recent benefactors of the library is Miss Alice S. Hooper, who, in addition to valuable contributions of money and books, has given her personal attention to the preparation of the catalogue. The annual income of the library is derived from its small permanent fund, the rents received from the trustees of the building in which it is located, the annual receipt from the town of about \$150, and some small sums received for the use of the books during the summer months. The amount received from these sources will do little more than provide for current expenses, and the library must still depend for its increase upon the benefactions of its friends.

The library is now (1890) open every week-day, in the afternoon, during the year; and also during the months of July, August, September and October, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. Hon. Richard Goodman has been treasurer of the library for the past fifteen years, and the number of books has increased from 2,500 to nearly 8,000. Last spring the library took possession of both rooms, which were handsomely fitted up, contributions having been received, mainly from temporary residents, to the amount of \$900. Over 700 volumes have been added the past summer, and a fresh interest has been taken in the library. The present managers are Richard Goodman, Jr., president; Hon. Richard Goodman, treasurer; Fanny Hotchkiss, W. M. Grosvenor, R. C. Greenleaf, M.D.; and, *ex-officio*, the chairman of the school committee and the chairman of the selectmen. The librarian is Mary L. Hotchkiss.

LEOMINSTER.

The Leominster Public Library was established by the town in 1856, and in 1864 J. Henry Kendall left \$5,000 for the purchase of books. It has a bequest of \$2,000 from the estate of Leonard Burrage, the income of which is applied to the purchase of books. With this exception the library is entirely supported by the dog tax, and an annual town appropriation of \$1,800, and it is entirely free to all the inhabitants of the town. It occupies rooms in the town hall, and contains 12,934 volumes. The circulation the past year was 32,093 volumes. It contains a set of the "Leominster Enterprise," the local paper, from 1852 to date. A catalogue was issued in 1881, and two supplements and some lists of accessions have been published since. It has no card catalogue. It is open every week-day afternoon, from 2 to 5; and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 9. Several small local libraries have been absorbed in it. James M. Bronson has been librarian continuously for the past twenty-six years. It is managed by a board of six trustees, elected by the town. The present members are J. D. Miller, Mrs. H. M. Gates, James A. Stowell, Ella M. Wilder, I. Freeman Hall and Charles C. Foster.

LEVERETT.

There is no public library in the town of Leverett.

LEXINGTON.

This town contains a free public library, founded April 20, 1868, by Mrs. Maria (Hastings) Cary of Brooklyn, N. Y., but a native of Lexington. She gave \$1,000 for this purpose to a board of trustees, consisting of the selectmen, the school committee and the settled ministers of the town for the time being, on condition that a similar amount should be raised in books or in money, and that the town should provide a place for keeping the library, with necessary care and attendance, and that it should be kept open and free to all the inhabitants under proper regulations. The town voted to accept the gift and comply with the conditions. In grateful acknowledgment of Mrs. Cary's kindness, it was voted that the library should receive her name, and be known as the Cary Library. Subsequently Mrs. Cary made an additional gift of \$5,000 as an endowment fund, to which she added \$5,000 more in her will, which was received after her death. She also gave \$20,000 towards the erection of a new town hall, on condition that a suitable room should be provided in it for

the use of the library, together with certain memorial statues and tablets. The permanent endowment is now \$12,000, \$11,000 of which is the gift of Mrs. Cary, and \$1,000 the gifts of various persons. The income of this fund is now \$710 per annum, \$11,000 being held in notes of the town, and \$1,000 being deposited in the savings bank. This income is devoted entirely to the purchase of new books. The annual appropriation of the town for the library varies considerably from year to year. The dog tax, which amounted to \$594 in 1889, is given to the library. The salaries of the librarians, amounting to \$781, and the salary of the treasurer, \$50, are paid by the town, besides the expense of lighting, warming and care of the room, which cannot be readily determined. The whole expense, therefore, to the town for the maintenance of the library during the past year, has not been less than \$1,500, all of which, excepting salaries and care of room, was available for the purchase of books, and making, with the income of the endowment fund, about \$1,200 for that object. There is no library building, but a spacious and comfortable hall in the town building is set apart for the library. At the present time the library contains between 12,000 and 13,000 volumes, and of course is being constantly increased. It is not easy to determine what proportion of the books are gifts. Some generous donations have been received from various persons; among these are the late Hon. Charles Hudson, Mr. Warren Sherburne, Mr. Levi Prosser, Mr. George Robinson and others. The annual circulation is steadily increasing, and amounted to nearly 26,000 in 1889. There is no special collection of publications relating to the town, but it has files of the only paper connected with the town, "The Lexington Minute-man," and a collection of town reports in bound volumes from the beginning of their publication. It contains no special collections of books, but has some portraits of individuals connected with the history of the town, including that of Earl Percy, commander of the British reinforcement on April 19, 1775; portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Bridge, early settlers; of Rev. and Mrs. John Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. William Cary; and busts of Rev. Theodore Parker, a native of the town; of the Hon. Samuel Sewall; and of the late General Bartlett, whose parents resided here. It has a large number of valuable relics of revolutionary history and characters, including the brace of pistols worn by Major Pitcairn at the battle of Lexington, one of which he fired when he gave the command to fire on the minute-men on the morning of April 19, 1775. They were captured during the retreat in the afternoon, when Pitcairn was thrown from his horse. No special measures are taken to make the library useful to the pupils of the public schools, but it is always open to them, and much frequented by them to look up references made by the teachers. A reading-

room is maintained in connection with it, and supplied with papers and periodicals. A branch of the library is established at East Lexington, with a reading-room, and over 3,000 volumes are circulated through it annually.

Cary Library is managed by the board of trustees named in the original gift of Mrs. Cary, — the selectmen, three in number, chosen annually; the school committee, three in number, one of whom is chosen annually; the settled ministers, of whom there are now five, of course depend on the favor of their several churches for their term of office. The board of trustees thus consists of eleven persons, six of whom are chosen by the town. There are three persons appointed to care for the library, and the annual cost of administration is between \$800 and \$900. It has a printed catalogue, made in 1885, but relies almost wholly upon a card catalogue, which is extensive and accurate. The library is open on the afternoons of each week-day: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 6; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 9 P.M. Lists of accessions are posted up in the library room. Cary Library absorbed the Social Library and the Agricultural Library at the time of its organization. The names of the present board of trustees are as follows: Webster Smith, R. W. Holbrook and Geo. E. Muzzey, selectmen; B. F. Brown, R. M. Lawrence and E. P. Bliss, school committee; E. G. Porter, C. A. Staples, L. B. Hatch, P. Kavanaugh and Thomas Thompson, ministers. Miss Florence E. Whitcher is librarian. An act of incorporation was granted May 15, 1888, to several citizens, under the name of the library, to take and hold the library property; but it has not yet been turned over to the corporation.

LEYDEN.

The Leyden Public Library was established in 1883, and is supported partially by entertainments gotten up by the people of the town, and partially by the occasional appropriation of the dog fund, or a town appropriation of some \$25. It occupies a room in the town house, and is free to all the citizens. It is a small library, containing only 300 or 400 volumes, and its circulation is not large. It is open four hours a week, and is managed by a town committee, of which M. L. Williams, M. M. Mowry and others are members.

LINCOLN.

The Lincoln Public Library had its origin with the bequest, in 1870, by Mrs. Eliza (Rotch) Farrar, of the library of her husband, Prof. John Farrar of Harvard College, for the purpose of forming part of a public library for the town of Lincoln. This, with another

gift from Dr. George Russell, formed a nucleus of about 1,000 volumes. The fine public library building (see illustration), constructed of rough brick with trimmings of reddish Longmeadow freestone, was completed in 1884, and presented to the town by Mr. George Grosvenor Tarbell, a native of the town. It has a capacity for about 14,000 volumes. The property was placed in the hands of a board of trustees, designated by the donor, and composed of the chairman of the selectmen and the chairman of the school committee for the time being *ex officio*, and Messrs. Samuel H. Pierce, John F. Farrar and Dr. George G. Tarbell,—the three last named to elect their successors in perpetuity. Previous to Jan. 1, 1889, the library had a fund of \$1,100; but in the past year \$1,000 has been received from Mr. Ogden Codman; and the donor of the building, Mr. George G. Tarbell, who died Dec. 23, 1889, left a bequest of \$5,000; so that it has now a total fund of \$7,100. The annual appropriation of the town the past year was \$500 and the dog tax, which amounted to \$234.06. The present number of volumes in the library is 4,248, and the average annual circulation is about 3,000 volumes. The pupils of the public schools are encouraged to go to the library for information, and the teachers are allowed to take from the library any books they need to aid them in the instruction of their pupils. It has a card catalogue, and a printed catalogue was issued in 1884, which has been supplemented by lists of accessions. It is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 9 P.M. and the annual cost of administration is \$325. Miss Hulda A. Howes is the present librarian.

LITTLETON.

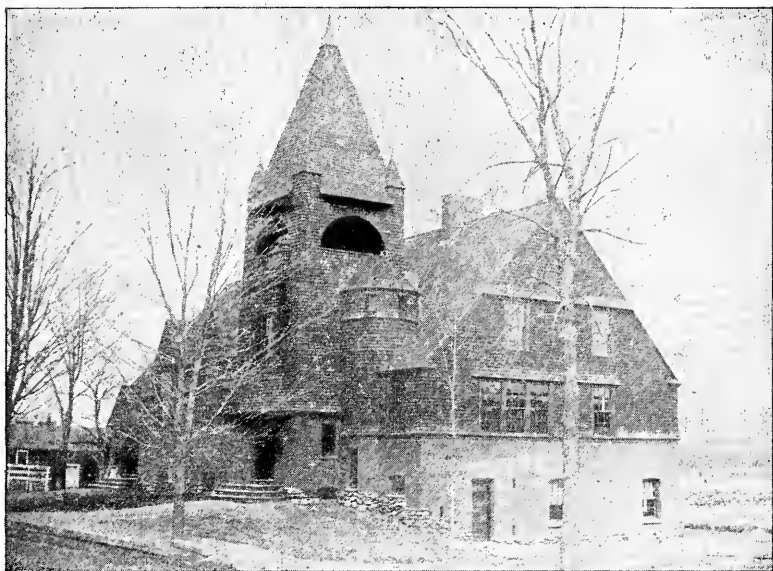
The Reuben Hoar Library of Littleton had its origin in December, 1884, when a gentleman in Boston, a former resident of Littleton, but who has modestly withheld the use of his name in this connection, offered to the town, through the chairman of its board of selectmen, the sum of \$10,000, for the purpose of establishing a free public library, on the condition that the town appropriate \$10,000, and that \$2,500 be raised by subscription. Of this gift, \$5,000 was to be expended at once for books, and \$5,000 was to be invested as a fund for the replenishing of the library; and the income of the \$2,500 subscription fund was to be applied to the support of the library. The library was to be called the Reuben Hoar Library, in honor of a citizen of Littleton who died several years ago, and who in the boyhood of the donor had rendered valuable assistance to his father at a time of financial embarrassment. The conditions were accepted and complied with, and the library was opened to the public July 30, 1887. Although the conditions requiring the appropriation

and the raising of funds seemed to some burdensome, and almost impossible at the outset for so small a town, the inhabitants of which were mostly farmers, the result in the interest shown by old and young in the books has amply justified and repaid the effort needed to secure the library. Its usefulness and the mental stimulus it has given to the people have more than satisfied those who were the most incredulous as to its success. The only regular appropriation made by the town is \$100 annually, to pay the salary of the librarian. Its present available funds consist of the \$5,000 contributed by the original donor; \$1,000 bequeathed by Mr. Augustus Fletcher, a native of Littleton; and a little over \$1,500 raised by private subscription among the residents of the town. The \$10,000 appropriated by the town was used in the erection of a handsome building, in old English style (see illustration), containing a town hall, apartments for the use of town officers, and a library and reading room. The library at present contains a little over 4,800 volumes, of which many have been donated. The names of Dr. J. L. Sanderson and Leonard B. Adams, natives of Littleton, should be added to the list of donors. The number of volumes circulated during the last library year was 7,313.

Among other matters pertaining to the local history of the town, the library contains the manuscript papers of the late Samuel Smith of Littleton, consisting mainly of genealogical items and incidents connected with the early history of the town. The teachers of the public schools are allowed to take three books at a time, and each teacher has also the privilege of a pupil's card, on which six books may be taken at a time. Special effort is also made by the librarian to procure books which may be useful to the teachers and pupils. A catalogue was published in 1887, and a yearly list of additions is published. The books owned by the town and the volumes formerly owned by the Agricultural Society of Littleton have been added to the library. It is open Wednesday, from 2 to 5 P.M., and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss S. F. White is the librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$150. By the terms of the gift, the board of trustees is to consist of seven members, including the pastors of the three churches established in the town, with one layman from each denomination, and one member chosen by the board of selectmen. The present trustees are Hon. George W. Sanderson, Miss H. P. Dodge, Herbert J. Harwood, Rev. W. J. Clones, Rev. E. J. Prescott, Rev. George B. Frost and Charles F. Flagg.

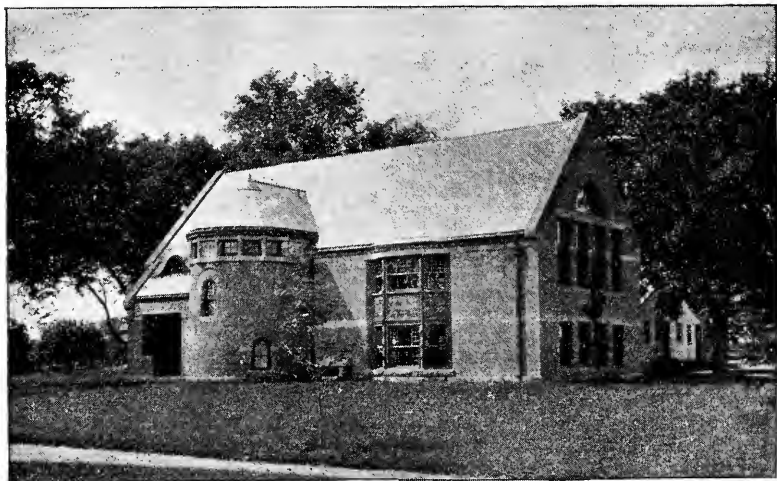
LONGMEADOW.

There is no public library in the town of Longmeadow.



REUBEN HOAR LIBRARY, LITTLETON.

Built by the Town.



HUBBARD MEMORIAL, LUDLOW.

Gift of Heirs of Charles T. Hubbard.



LOWELL.

The City Library of Lowell was established by the city council in 1844. On Feb. 19 of that year the city council appointed a committee to consider the subject of establishing a city school library, and on the 20th of May an ordinance was passed to carry out the recommendations of the special committee, and an appropriation of \$2,000 was made for the formation of the library. The first library room was on the first floor of the city hall building, and there it remained until its removal in 1872 to its present quarters in the business building known as Hosford Block. The library was not in reality a free library until 1883, previous to that date a charge of fifty cents per annum having been made for the use of the library. The city is to erect a granite library building, which will cost \$150,000 and accommodate 200,000 volumes. The annual appropriation, including the dog tax, is from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The library contains 40,000 volumes, and the annual circulation varies from 105,000 to 120,000. Occasional addresses to the teachers of the public schools are made by the librarian, and very liberal privileges are accorded them. The government of the library is vested in the mayor, *ex officio*, and a board of five trustees appointed by him and confirmed by the aldermen, one being appointed each year, to serve for the term of five years. It has a public card catalogue, combining both author and subject, but no catalogue has been printed since 1873. Finding and accession lists are printed. The library is open every week-day, from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Charles H. Burbank has been librarian since 1885, and the present board of trustees is composed of Hon. Charles D. Palmer, mayor, Hon. George F. Richardson, Frank P. Putnam, Thomas Walsh, Stephen J. Johnson, M.D., and Larkin T. Trull.

LUDLOW.

The Ludlow Free Library, with its beautiful new building, is wholly the generous provision of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. Primarily intended for the benefit of their operatives when it was started in 1883, its use was made free to all the town, and in 1889 the books were given to the town, to be placed in the fine memorial hall. This hall, an artistically designed edifice, constructed of brick and stone (see illustration), was erected, at an expense of \$27,000, as a memorial of the late Charles T. Hubbard, treasurer of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company, by his widow and children, and by them presented to the town of Ludlow. The support of the library is, at the present time, entirely the voluntary act of the above-named corporation. The present number of volumes is 3,000, and 5,200

volumes were circulated the past year. It is the intention to provide measures that shall make the library specially useful to the public schools. A new catalogue is about to be issued. The library is open every week-day evening and Saturday afternoon. L. F. Howard is librarian, and the trustees chosen by the town are Charles F. Howard, Frank W. Sturgis and Henry S. Jones.

LUNENBURG.

The Lunenburg Library Association, which had existed in the town for several years, transferred its books to the town Dec. 24, 1853, and the town assumed their management and support as a public library free for the use of all its citizens. A book club existed in the town as early as 1790, the records of which are still in existence. In 1867 Miss Frances Caldwell bequeathed \$500 to the town, the income to be devoted to the purchase of books for the library. The annual town appropriation varies from \$100 to \$150. The library occupies a room in the town hall building, and contains about 3,000 volumes, not including public documents. The annual circulation is somewhat over 3,000 volumes. The teachers are given the privilege of taking out such books as they desire for use in the schools. A printed catalogue was issued in 1889, and lists of the books added are printed once each year. The library is open Saturday, from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M., and Wednesday, from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Ellen Richardson is the librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$52 per year. In addition to the books of the Lunenburg Library Association, the library contains a portion of the volumes of one of the old school-district libraries. The board of trustees consists of six members, chosen by the town. At present they are Herbert O. Mead, F. E. L. Beal, O. P. Abercrombie, Mrs. C. E. Bigelow, Miss L. Frances Jones and Miss Fanny Graves.

LYNN.

In his inaugural address of January, 1862, Hon. Peter M. Neal, mayor of Lynn, commended to the consideration of the city council the establishment of a free public library. Soon after, the Lynn Library Association offered to donate to the city its collection of nearly 4,000 volumes, making only the conditions that \$1,000 should be appropriated for its enlargement, and that it should be maintained for the free use of the public. This offer was officially accepted. This library association was incorporated in 1855, to take charge of the books and curiosities of the Lynn Natural History Society, then about to disband. It included debates and other literary exercises

in its plan of work. Its library contained not only the valuable scientific books which the Natural History Society had gathered, but a miscellaneous collection which had been transferred five years before, from the old "Social Library," an organization which dates its legal history from 1818. The little company who founded the Social Library were the pioneers of the public library interest in Lynn, and the most prominent among them were Richard Hazeltine and Alonzo Lewis. Of the 205 volumes comprising the library in 1818, many have been preserved to the present time. This library continued thirty-five years, was fostered by citizens of commendable public spirit, and was a credit to the community. In its later years it was sustained by a generation of men younger than its founders, of whom Amos Rhodes, William B. Oliver and Henry Newhall were most prominent. In 1830 the proprietors erected a library building on Market Street, which for a score of years was a favorite resort of the reading and thinking portion of the people.

The first board of trustees of the Free Public Library, elected in 1862, were Charles C. Shackford, Ezra W. Mudge, Charles B. Holmes, John C. Houghton, William A. Brown, Amos P. Tapley, David N. Johnson, Stephen N. Richardson and Jesse L. Attwill, the mayor and president of the common council being members *ex officio*. Of the nine elected trustees, three were to be chosen annually. Charles B. Holmes was chosen president, and Wm. A. Brown, secretary. Jacob Batchelder was made librarian. Very fortunate was the new institution in securing the services of this scholarly man, who, having been a successful and honored instructor in the town for many years, was believed to be the most eligible person for the position. He held the office until his death, Dec. 17, 1876. Under the direction of the trustees, especially of Messrs. Shackford and Mudge, the number of books added the first year was more than 1,000. A still further accession was soon made by the gift of 276 well-selected works from the Christian Association, which disbanded about that time. The library was soon in advance, not of the needs of the community, but of general appreciation. It lacked patronage and encouragement. It had a body of enthusiastic supporters, and by their efforts constantly advanced.

When the city hall was finished in 1867, rooms were set apart for the library. The removal from the insufficient accommodations at the corner of Market and Tremont streets, to rooms which then were new and elegant, though not spacious, brought the library more conspicuously before the public, gave it dignity, and increased its circulation. It thus became a prominent department of the public service, and was constantly in the view of the city government. This resulted in larger appropriations, but not large enough to satisfy the reason-

able desires of the trustees. As the circulation increased, the old ledger system of charging became very inconvenient, and the librarian, ever alert for improvements, introduced the slip system then in use in the Boston Public Library. Like most innovations, the new system was unpopular at first, but the librarian and his assistants soon made it entirely acceptable to the people.

In 1869, by the will of Sidney Bowne Pratt, the library received the munificent bequest of \$10,000. Nothing could have been more opportune. The annual appropriations had not been ungenerous, but the trustees did not feel at liberty to use money from the city treasury except for the most obvious advantage of the people. This private fund enabled them to minister to the wants of the more studious classes, and to buy many expensive but much-needed reference books. The Pratt bequest practically founded the invaluable reference department of the library.

In 1863 the first catalogue was made. This was supplemented by a series of bulletins, until the library demanded thorough classification and a new catalogue. The librarian realized this, and was giving it serious thought, but had matured no plan known to the trustees when death put an end to his useful life. From December, 1876, for about six weeks, the internal management of the library devolved upon the assistant librarians, Miss E. E. Rule and Miss H. L. Matthews, under whose care the interests of the library were fully sustained. In January Mr. John C. Houghton was chosen librarian. He entered on the performance of his duties Feb. 1, 1877. Having been a member of the board of trustees from its organization, and for several years chairman of the committee for the purchase of books, he was already familiar with the condition and necessities of the library. On assuming the duties of his office, the new librarian felt that the greatest need of the library was classification. It now numbered about 24,000 volumes. The general arrangement was the same which prevailed in the Library Association twenty years before, the books being located upon the shelves, and numbered nearly in the order of their accession. A better arrangement was needed, and an effort was made to secure it. The plan adopted was to arrange all new books, as soon as purchased, in classes according to their subjects, and gradually to bring the entire library under the same system of distribution. The work was carried steadily forward, without disturbing the ordinary business of the library, until August, 1882, when, the work of classification being well advanced, the trustees authorized the librarian to prepare an alphabetical catalogue of the entire library, — over 30,000 volumes, — to be arranged under authors, titles and subjects. The preliminary work was begun September 1, and the first sheets came from the press in February, 1885. The

final transfer of books was made the following August, and the library was opened under the new organization Sept. 21, 1885.

The library now (December, 1890) numbers over 43,000 volumes, and it annually circulates over 100,000. Its growth has been necessarily slow, and therefore its accessions have been more judiciously made; and its present composition is satisfactory to all acquainted with it. Besides the Pratt fund, the only considerable donations of money have been Mr. Henry Newhall's bequest of \$2,000 in 1879, and Mrs. Amos Rhodes' gift of a like amount the present year. Many other citizens have generously remembered the library by contributions of books, works of art, and sums of money according to their means. The city appropriation has for several years averaged about \$6,000; and this, together with the incomes from the Pratt and Newhall investments, has enabled the library to maintain a fair development. The annual cost of administration is about \$3,300. The library has not been unduly promoted in the interest of the popular reader. It has grown to be such a repository as attracts the scholar, the specialist and the antiquary. In the department of history it is very strong, scarcely any important historical work in the English language being omitted from its catalogue. Especially is this true of local history. Everything is prized that throws light on the origin of this ancient town and of related communities; all pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts as well as books, have been zealously sought for and carefully preserved. Biography also is a department which the librarian and trustees mention with just satisfaction. The collection of scientific books has of late been greatly enlarged, as the study of electricity and kindred branches has been stimulated in the community.

Thus the Free Public Library has come to be acknowledged and appreciated as one of the most important educational forces in the city. During the twenty-eight years of its history there have been only six presidents of the board of trustees: Charles B. Holmes, 1862-63; Charles C. Shackford, 1864-65; Ezra W. Mudge, 1865-78; Theodore Attwill, 1878-80; Edward S. Davis, 1880-87; Elihu B. Hayes, 1887-90. The present board is constituted as follows: in addition to Mr. Nathan Clark, John T. Moulton, Samuel B. Stewart, Henry A. Marks, George W. Breed, Andrew H. Godfrey, Charles E. Sprague, and the mayor and president of the common council.*

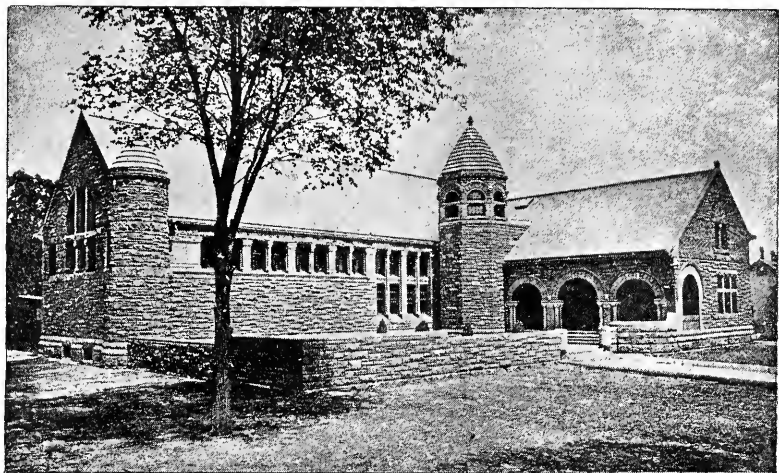
LYNNFIELD.

There is no public library in the town of Lynnfield.

* The above sketch was prepared by Mr. EDWARD JOHNSON.

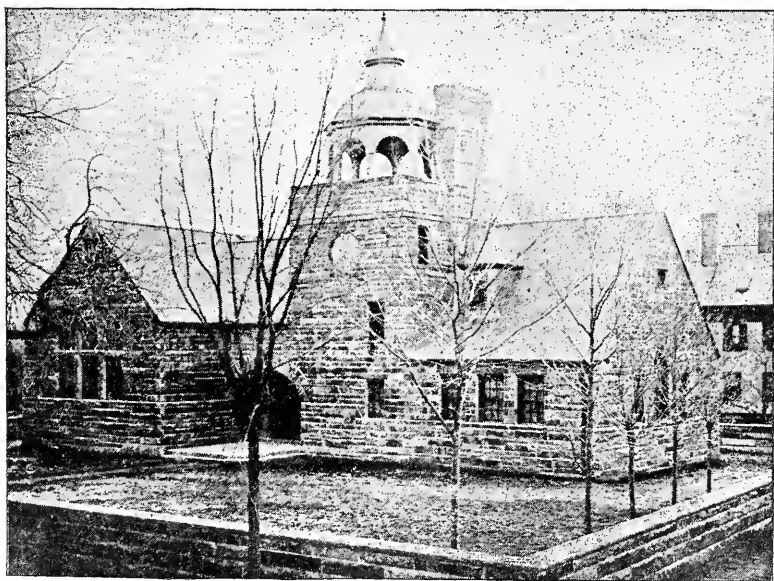
MALDEN.

The Malden Public Library has the good fortune of being provided with a home in the elegant Converse Memorial Building, which was erected by the Hon. E. S. Converse and his wife, as a memorial of their son. It was one of the last works completed by the great architect, H. H. Richardson, and is said to have cost, with its furnishings, about \$125,000. The library owes its origin to a bequest of \$5,000 made by John L. Gardner of Charlestown, a native of Malden; and was established by vote of the town, March 12, 1877. It was aided at its inception by the hearty efforts of the Young Men's Deliberative Assembly, and their intelligent appreciation of the utility of a free public library. It was provided with a room in the town hall building; about 3,500 volumes were purchased; a finding list was published by an enterprising citizen, who provided it without cost to the library, and was reimbursed by its sale and the advertisements it contained; and the library was opened for the delivery of books on the evening of Feb. 14, 1879. At the close of the year the number of volumes was 5,513, and its records showed the phenomenal circulation of about 51,000 volumes. In 1882 the library received a bequest of \$500 from the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Lord, a native of the town, the income of which is to be applied to the purchase of books of a solid and enduring character; and in 1884 another native of the town, Capt. Jacob P. Holm of Copenhagen, Denmark, left a bequest of \$5,000 for the use of the library. It was in 1885 that the munificent gift of the Hon. Elisha S. Converse and his wife, Mrs. Mary D. Converse, provided the library with the splendid edifice which is now its home. The building (see illustration) is chaste and rich without being too ornate in design, is constructed of brown Longmeadow sandstone, and gives one a pleasing impression of rugged strength in graceful combination with restful beauty. The building, in addition to the library room, contains a memorial hall in which are many fine paintings and other works of art. The same year Mr. Converse gave \$1,000 for the purchase of books. In 1887 the sum of \$3,000 was given by two donors, whose names were modestly withheld; and a bequest of \$500 was received from the estate of Russell B. Wiggin; and in 1888 Mr. Converse made a further gift of \$25,000 towards the future extension of the memorial building. The city has generally shown its appreciation of the value of the library by liberal appropriations. Commencing the first year with a modest appropriation of \$50, the appropriation the past year, including the dog tax, was \$6,585. The library contained, Jan. 1, 1890, 16,837 volumes and 3,990 pamphlets, of which it is estimated that about twenty per cent. have been



PUBLIC LIBRARY, MALDEN.

Gift of Hon. Elisha S. Converse and his wife



MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of T. Jefferson Coolidge,



received by gift. The circulation in 1889 was 59,084 volumes. Special effort has been made to secure all the local publications of the town, and constant appeals have been made in the annual reports for aid in perfecting this collection. The scholars of the public schools are given every facility to use the library, and they fully improve the advantages it offers. A free delivery is maintained at Maplewood.

The library has no printed catalogue, but has printed finding lists and many bulletins. It has an excellent card catalogue, completed for use in 1889. It may be interesting to note that 15,074 volumes were catalogued on 40,259 cards, at an average cost of 15.17 cents per volume. The librarian from the opening of the library has been Mr. Henry L. Moody, and four other persons are permanently employed with such additional temporary assistance as may be needed. The cost of administration is not far from \$2,500. The administration of the library, by the terms of the act of incorporation — chapter 146 of the Acts of 1885 — is vested in a self-perpetuating board of nine trustees, to which the mayor, the chairman of the board of aldermen and the president of the common council are added as representatives of the city. The present board is composed of Deloraine P. Corey, president; William F. Merrill, secretary; Thomas Lang, treasurer; William A. Wilde, Edward E. Currier, Daniel L. Milliken, Alfred R. Turner, Jr., Hon. Elisha S. Converse and George W. Walker; and, *ex officio*, Joseph F. Wiggin, mayor; Joseph M. Russell, chairman of board of aldermen; and James Pierce, president of common council. The library is open Monday, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Saturday, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; and other week-days from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. The annual reports of the trustees of this library are replete with good suggestions.

MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Free Public Library was established by vote of the town at the annual meeting held March 13, 1871. Its nucleus was the Lyceum Library, which had its origin in 1830. The first article of the lyceum constitution declares that "its object shall be the promotion of useful knowledge;" another article, "that its exercises at the regular meetings shall be original dissertations, lectures on scientific subjects; likewise a debate, open to the equal discussion of the members."

Feeling the need of books, to which all might have access, to prepare themselves to take part in the lectures and debates, the members of the Lyceum contributed from their private libraries, from 200 to 300 books. This was the beginning of the Manchester Lyceum

Library. Any person could become a member of the association by signing the constitution and paying an annual assessment of fifty cents. Although the constitution declared that "any person" could become a member by signing and paying, it is very certain that "any person" at that time meant only males; for, of the one hundred and twenty members, all were males. The members, however, were allowed to purchase transfer tickets for the ladies for twenty-five cents, and in the fourth year of its formation ladies were admitted free.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the Manchester Lyceum was one association with two departments. The lectures and discussions continued for about five years, when they gradually ceased to interest the people. The library during the time had increased, the greater part of the small income being spent for books. During these years the people of the town were much interested in the lectures and debates, and a good number of young persons formed a habit of reading which they carried with them through life. The library was open to deliver books every other Saturday. Those who took part in the lectures and debates were allowed extra privileges. The books were kept in a pine book-case that would contain about 700 volumes. It was kept in a room owned by the town, and used for public meetings, for some years; then it was moved into a small room about ten feet square; after resting here for a few years, it was moved again into a small room occupied by the town officials, they being allowed the use of the books as a consideration for the use of the room.

The increase of books was small until 1865, when a new Lyceum Association was formed, connected with the library, numbering one hundred and sixty-four members, differing from the old association in that it numbered about as many ladies as gentlemen, some of the ladies having part in the management of the association. Considerable interest was created in behalf of the library, and an earnest effort was made to increase it. Mr. Joseph Proctor, always ready to help in every good thing, gave an entertainment, assisted by Mr. David B. Kimball and others, which yielded nearly \$100. Contributions and appropriations from the association made up a sum sufficient to add 150 volumes to the Lyceum Library. After two or three years, the interest in the new association declined, consequently but little addition was made to the library. In 1871 the directors of the Lyceum Library, seeing the number of members much reduced, and but a meagre support being given to the library, hit upon the fortunate expedient of offering the library to the town. The following extracts from the records will show the conditions of the transfer, and the initiatory steps for the formation of the free public library:—

“Many citizens of the town having expressed themselves in favor of the establishment of a public library, and it being the belief that private donations on a liberal scale will be made, and it being thought fit and proper by many to contribute, as a nucleus, the books and other property of the Manchester Lyceum Library, the undersigned, as the legal representatives of said library, do hereby express their willingness to yield and donate to the town said library, and all thereunto belonging, under certain conditions, by complying with which the town will become owners of said library, for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof.”

“The town to appropriate not less than \$400 towards establishing such a library, and money sufficient to defray the current expenses.”

“The town shall furnish a suitable place for the same. The town will be expected to add a reasonable appropriation each year, — from \$100 to \$200, for books.”

“The management of the same to be vested in three competent persons interested in its prosperity.”

“It is to be understood that the library is not to be sold, but always kept for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town.”

“We think it no more than right to ask a small sum from each person taking books (the same to be expended solely for books), until the library is large enough to be wholly free.”

“A set of rules should be adopted and rigidly enforced for the protection of the library.”

This was signed by Geo. A. Priest, Henry Kitfield and Geo. F. Allen, trustees.

The town voted to accept the gift, and appropriate, in addition, the sum of \$600 for the purchase of books to increase the same. Then an additional sum of \$425 was appropriated, to fit up a room in the old school-house, and provide suitable cases for the reception of the library. Two hundred dollars was also appropriated for the current expenses of the new library.

“The surplus dog tax money of last year and this was also appropriated, to be used for the increase of the library. The sum is about \$120.”

“The town then chose three trustees to take the whole charge of the library and the appropriations, and who shall be governed by such by-laws as the town shall adopt. Trustees chosen were Daniel Leach, Jr., Geo. A. Priest and Geo. F. Allen.”

In addition to the sums appropriated by the town for the support of the library, donations were made for the purchase of books by Mr. John H. Town, Mr. Charles H. Trask and Mr. Lewis N. Tappan, each of them giving \$100. The town received from the Lyceum Association about 1,000 volumes; 935 were purchased; so that the

free public library started with nearly 2,000 volumes. The provision in the agreement for exacting "a small sum" from persons taking books was not enforced. A catalogue of the books was made when the town library was formed, and supplements were issued annually. They were sold at cost and less until 1885; since then they have been distributed, to families residing in town, gratis. The trustees are chosen for a term of three years, one being elected every year. They have always served without pay, and have generally been continued in office.

The room provided by the town for the library answered very well for some years, but, as the number of books increased and additional cases were put in, it became inconvenient and uncomfortable. The friends of the library, feeling that better accommodations were needed, began to consider the provision of a library building. The subject was brought before the town at the annual meeting in March, 1886. It met with favor. An appropriation was made to purchase a suitable lot, and a committee chosen to procure plans and specifications of a building for "library, memorial hall, and quarters for Post 67, G. A. R." The committee purchased a large, level lot in the centre of the town, in every way suitable for a large public building. At this point Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, one of the committee, offered to erect the building at his own cost. This generous offer was gratefully accepted, and the work commenced. Mr. C. F. McKim was the architect. It was finished in the autumn of 1887, and dedicated October 13. The building (see illustration) is eighty-five feet long and fifty-one feet at widest part. The tower at the highest point is sixty-two feet from the ground. Its walls are built of seamfaced native granite, carefully selected on account of its peculiar colors of brown and red. It stands well back from the street, giving room for a beautiful lawn at its front and ends. The low, massive wall inclosing the ground is in harmony with the building, and does not obstruct the view. In the words of Mr. McKim (the architect), "It is a building dependent for its outward effect upon massive wall construction, designed intentionally upon the simplest lines, and roofed with rough slate, under the system of ridge and gable common to many buildings on the French side of the channel." The memorial was also designed by Mr. McKim, the glass executed by Maitland, Armstrong & Company. The central panel, bearing the inscription, is of Mexican onyx. All the glass used in this window is of the richest character. The screen in the library is in the style of French renaissance, and built out of fragments of oak carving brought from Morlaix, Brittany, and valuable both as carving and as an example of the best renaissance wood-work of the Brittany churches of the fifteenth century. Other parts of the screen and sur-

rounding panelling are of American quartered oak, antique finished, and executed from designs of the architect. The principal inscription over the arch is taken from Carlyle's version of Goethe's "Choose well; your choice is brief, and yet endless." The roof of the library room was suggested by the old library of Merton College, Oxford, twelfth century. The memorial window bears the following inscription: "In grateful acknowledgment of the munificence and public spirit of Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, his fellow townsmen have set this window, 1886."

The room occupied by Post 67, G. A. R., on the right of the main entrance, is large and beautifully finished. The library room on the left, entered through the memorial hall, is finished in quartered oak, except the floor of the large section occupied by the book-cases, which is of hard pine. The book-cases are made of quartered oak, and their shelves will hold about 15,000 volumes. The cost of the land and building was about \$50,000. From the belfry of the tower may be seen much of the grand and beautiful scenery of the picturesquely situated town.

Soon after the building was finished the books were placed in it. They will number, at the close of the present year, about 6,000 volumes. The library depends for its support entirely on the annual appropriations made by the town; including the dog tax, it amounts to about \$700. Two catalogues have been issued since 1871, the last in 1884. Bulletins are issued annually, for which there is an extra appropriation. The cost of administration is about \$250. There is no card catalogue. The library is free to all the inhabitants of the town, and to all who sojourn in it during the summer or winter, over twelve years of age. It is open Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and Saturday afternoons, from 1 to 3 o'clock. It is also open from May 1 to October 1, from 3 to 5 o'clock p.m., and books and magazines are always on the tables for anyone to read.

The trustees have been working with the teachers of the public schools for the last two years, with good results. They have felt it to be their duty to give every facility the library afforded to both teachers and scholars, being ready at all times to purchase such books as were called for by superintendent and teachers. One teacher posted a list of such books as she wished her scholars to read in the school-room, and she required every scholar to read one book. It is noted that the scholars are taking from the library a better class of books since this useful work was commenced.

The circulation is about 10,000 volumes a year. The number of persons taking books varies from 400 to 500. Last summer it was 550.

Mr. Coolidge has contributed liberally such works as the "Encyclopædia Britannica," "Illustrated Animal Locomotion," and other valuable publications. Mr. John T. Hassam of Boston, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mr. A. C. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Greeley Curtis, Mr. Ernest Longfellow and other shore residents have given valuable works. Mr. George D. Howe, who has made this town his summer home for some years, has recently given \$100 for the purchase of books. Of the publications of the town, the library contains the "town records" from 1636 to 1736, and will soon receive the second volume; the "History of Manchester," by Hon. Wm. H. Tappan; "Genealogical Records," by John Price; a full file of the "Beetle and Wedge," a Manchester paper edited and published by Julius Rabardy; also files of the "Manchester Cricket," edited by Isaac M. Marshall. The papers and collections of the Manchester Historical Society are kept in the library room where the meetings of the society are usually held.

By a clause in the deed of gift the rooms now occupied by Post 67 will come under the control of the trustees of the public library when they shall cease to be used by the "Veterans of the War," so that when these honored men shall cease to meet in their pleasant rooms, there will be additional shelf room for about 3,000 books, and a large and beautiful room for reading and lectures.

The history and experience of this library, so far as it goes, proves that a public library free for all the people will be sustained by the people. Every town meeting, since the library passed into the hands of the town, it has been unanimously voted to appropriate whatever sums were required by the trustees. For the last six years, catalogues and bulletins have been distributed free of cost, and it is thought to have created more interest among the people, and it has increased the circulation. There is a fund of \$2,000 appropriated by the town, the interest of which is used to keep the grounds and building in order.

The trustees of the public library are Daniel Leach, Alfred S. Jewett and D. L. Bingham. Mr. Coolidge stated in his speech, at the dedication of the building, that he made up his mind to give a library building and memorial hall to the town while attending a meeting of the "Elder Brethren," soon after he became a citizen of the town. The Elder Brethren (all over fifty years of age) assemble once a year on the shore, to partake of a fish chowder, engage in social converse, and listen to after-dinner speeches. One of the brethren had suggested that it would be well to talk of things that would benefit the town. Following this suggestion, one of the speakers made an appeal for a library building. Mr. Coolidge said: "The words sank deep in me; and, although I said nothing at the

time, I made up my mind to assist whenever the town came to the conclusion that such a building ought to be erected."

Mr. D. L. Bingham, the faithful and kindly librarian of the library, who prepared this sketch, makes the following interesting statement: "We are now planning to make our public library more useful in the cause of education, and we shall not spare time or money in aiding the superintendent and teachers of our public schools. My experience as librarian has not been without trials; but, when compared with the pleasant and profitable things in that experience, the trials are not worth considering. Most pleasing are recollections of the children and youth that visit the library. I have always found them willing to give their confidence and regard when treated with courtesy."

MANSFIELD.

The formation of the Mansfield Public Library was largely due to the efforts of the Rev. Jacob Ide, aided by a large number of public spirited citizens interested in the welfare of the town. It was established March 17, 1884, and is supported wholly by taxation, and its use is free to all the citizens of the town. The present annual appropriation is \$400. A considerable number of persons have donated books to the library, among them Preston Corney, J. Frank Corney and Alfred W. Bates of New York, William O. Grover and Roscoe Cobb of Boston, Charles H. George of Providence, Miss Annie L. Payson of Foxborough, and the Hon. John D. Long. The library rooms are in the town hall, and contain about 2,200 volumes. The average circulation for the two years past has been 11,738 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1884, and finding lists and lists of accessions are issued. The library is open Wednesday, from 6 to 9 P.M., and Saturday, from 3 to 5 and from 6 to 9 P.M. Miss Hattie N. Shepard is librarian, and there is one assistant. Six trustees are chosen by the town in the usual manner. The present members are the Rev. Jacob Ide, president; W. A. Copeland, secretary; W. L. Robinson, A. V. Rogerson, I. W. Lucas and James O. Hughes.

MARBLEHEAD.

The Abbot Public Library of Marblehead was established in April, 1877, by a vote of the town at its annual meeting, appropriating \$20,000 "To establish and maintain a free public library and reading room, to be called the 'Abbot Public Library,'" from the "Abbot Fund." This fund was a bequest to the town from Benjamin Abbot of Boston, a native of Marblehead, who, at his

death in 1875, after giving about one-half of his estate to relatives and others, made the town his residuary legatee, without conditions. This legacy was increased by two years' interest and rise in investments to about \$108,000, from which the town built "Abbot Hall," at a cost of \$75,000, exclusive of land. It contains a large hall, the town offices and the library, trustees' room and reading room. The library rooms were put into the hands of the trustees in December, 1877, and the reading room was opened Dec. 26, 1877; but the library issued books for the first time on the 17th of April, 1878. The number of books then on the shelves was 3,320.

The library has invested funds of \$16,000 from the "Abbot Fund," and \$1,500 known as the "Peale Fund," which was bequeathed to it by Miss Elizabeth R. Peale of Salem in 1884. The town appropriates usually each year about \$500; and last year the dog tax, amounting to \$697.41, was devoted to the library.

The reading room has about thirty periodicals and newspapers, some reference books, and several valuable pictures. It is open every week-day till 9.30 P.M. The library is in charge of Mary G. Brown, librarian, and Sarah E. Gregory, assistant librarian, and is open from 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M. (till 9 P.M. Saturdays), Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. As the population is very compact, the books are very generally used; cards to take out books are given to any residents over the age of fourteen, including all summer residents who own or lease houses, or can be otherwise identified; and the number of cards in use varies from 1,700 to 2,000. The slip system, similar to that of the Boston Public Library, is used, and the books are shelved and numbered on the plan of that library. From the beginning of the library to Jan. 1, 1890, there have been 8,618 books bought by the trustees, and there have been 1,148 books given, to the same date, making a total of 9,766; of these, there were in the library Jan. 1, 1890, 9,626; worn out and condemned, 138; missing and not accounted for, 2. The yearly average circulation from April 17, 1878, to Jan. 1, 1890 (eleven years, eight and a half months), has been 32,344; average population for the same time, about 7,600.

The rooms occupied in "Abbot Hall" are the library proper, about 1,200 feet floor space, and with capacity for about 20,000 volumes; a reading room, same size; and a trustees' room of about two hundred feet capacity. The town pays for the heating, lighting, and services of the janitor, as a part of the general care of the building. Apart from these items, the current expenses of the library (not including books, newspapers and periodicals) have averaged \$857.60 a year for the past ten years, and the average yearly receipts from fines, sale of cards, bulletins, etc., has been for the same time \$151.09. The management

of the library is vested in six trustees, two chosen each year to serve for three years, as the present statute provides. The members of the Board for 1890 are N. P. Sanborn, Henry C. Potter, Hon. Samuel Roads, Jr., Hon. W. D. T. Trefry and Daniel Appleton. The first catalogue was issued at the opening of the library, and various bulletins or finding lists have been added to August, 1890, and there is also a card catalogue which is up to the same date. The teachers are allowed special privileges in connection with the schools, and it is used freely, especially by the grammar and high schools.

MARION.

The Tabor Library owes its existence and mainly its support until the present time to the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Tabor of New Bedford, a native of the town. Stimulated by a gift of \$200 from Mrs. Tabor, upon the condition that an equal sum should be otherwise raised and applied to the purchase of books, the Marion Library Association was formed in 1855. Membership was secured in it by the purchase of a share at the cost of \$5. A library of between 400 and 500 volumes was purchased, and the village doctor, a lover of books, provided accommodations for them in his own house, and gave them, without charge, all necessary care and attention for four years, until his removal to another town. Then for some years the library fell into neglect, until in 1872 Mrs. Tabor built a house for it, and the books were gathered together and put in order for use. The building was constructed of wood, at an expense of about \$8,000, and the lower floor is used for the library. The shareholders were then assessed one dollar per annum for the support of the library. Miss Mary Allen was chosen librarian, and for sixteen years performed the faithful and loving service of the position without pay. Mrs. Tabor died in 1888, and bequeathed to the library \$12,000 for a permanent endowment fund, and \$3,000 to maintain and care for the property. This bequest was not paid over to the library until the settlement of the estate, in May, 1890. Meanwhile, the running expenses of the library have been borne by Mr. James W. Austin of Boston, a summer resident of the town, and the library has been made free to all residents of the town over twelve years of age. The library contains about 1,400 well-selected volumes, and about 2,700 volumes were circulated the past year. Miss Allen, to whose intelligent and unremitting care much of the success of the library is due, is still the librarian, and the present cost of administration is about \$150 per year. The library is open on Saturdays, and its general management is entrusted to three trustees, chosen by the Library Association. The present trustees are Stephen D. Hadley, Peleg B. Hadley and James C. Briggs.

MARLBOROUGH.

A Social Library was instituted in Marlborough as early as 1792, and was maintained until its incorporation with the Free Library of the First Parish in 1828. The Social Library consisted of sixty members, who paid \$2.50 a share, and made an annual contribution of 25 cents each. The Marlborough Mechanics' Institute was organized in December, 1853. March 17, 1858, it was reorganized, and an annual course of lectures was provided for. The establishment of a library for the use of members was the object of the institute; and from the proceeds of a fair held in March, 1859, and through the liberality of individuals, the directors were able to purchase about 450 volumes, at an expense of about \$400. Several volumes and valuable maps were given, and a room for the use of members was opened in Union Block, Nov. 11, 1859. At the annual town meeting in 1870 it was voted to establish a free public library, the Mechanics' Institute agreeing to donate their volumes as a beginning. The town appropriated \$1,300, and private contributions were made toward its foundation. It was first opened for the delivery of books Jan. 18, 1871, with Miss Lizzie Wright as librarian and Miss Maria Wetherbee assistant. It was then open two afternoons and two evenings of each week. The whole number of volumes was 2,170, of which 1,100 were donated by the Mechanics' Institute, 206 by private individuals, and 864 purchased by the trustees. It first occupied a room in the town hall building, and its present quarters include two additional rooms in the same building. The library is now open daily, except Sunday, from 9 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 P.M. The large reading room was opened in June, 1881. In June, 1884, a former waiting room was fitted up for the use of students and the trustees. The library is now composed of 10,000 carefully selected volumes.

Mr. Edward L. Bigelow has been largely instrumental in making the library what it is, having donated several hundred volumes and holding the position of trustee since its foundation in 1870. Miss Hannah E. Bigelow has also taken great interest in it, and has recently given some valuable reference books. John H. Dexter of Boston, a native of the town, at his death gave a set of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." The library is entirely dependent for current expenses on the annual appropriation by the town and the dog fund.

For home use the circulation for 1888 was 34,926, and in 1889 it was 34,000. No account was kept of books given out for library use. Each teacher in the public schools is entitled to the use of ten books for school work. Frequently a list of books wanted on a certain subject is sent to the library, and others on the same subject are added by the librarian.

The annual appropriation for the maintenance of the library was \$800 and the dog tax, amounting to \$1,000. The salary of the librarian is \$500, and that of the assistants \$200. The library has no card catalogue, and the last printed catalogue was issued in 1882. Bulletins are issued annually. A board of trustees is appointed by the town, consisting of nine members, three of whom are chosen annually, making the term of service three years for each. There is a librarian and two assistants, with a third during the winter, to take charge of the reading room. The trustees are E. L. Bigelow, H. E. Bigelow, J. V. Jackman, J. E. Savage, Rev. F. S. Rice, W. D. Doyle, George Martel, W. T. Loughlin and F. C. Curtis. Sarah E. Cotting is librarian.

MARSHFIELD.

By the will of Mr. Seth J. Ventress of Marshfield, \$10,000 was left to Luther P. Hatch, as trustee, to be invested for five years, the accumulation of interest at the expiration of that time to be applied to the establishment of a free public library, and the original gift to be expended in the erection of a building, to be called the "Ventress Memorial Hall." The school committee of the town are to act with the trustee in the location and erection of the building and the establishment of the library. The five years expire one year from next July. There is a library at East Marshfield of four or five hundred volumes, supported by assessments and contributions.

MASHPEE.

The library which has been provided for the people of Mashpee is especially interesting, from the nature of the population, — which is largely native Indian, — and from the fact that it has been established through the efforts of the local temperance organization, a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars. The Temple Hall Library and Reading-room Association was incorporated July 19, 1886, for the purpose of promoting temperance, and the establishment and maintenance of a place for a reading room and library and social meetings. Money was raised by subscription and by an appeal to the lodges of the Good Templars in the State, and a wooden building for the purposes of the association was erected in 1888, at a cost of \$1,500 (see illustration). A library of about 800 volumes was collected by gift, among the leading donors being the Hon. James M. Shute, Theodore H. Tyndale, Miss S. F. Smith and H. W. Chaplin of Boston, C. C. Fickett of West Bridgewater, the Cotuit Library of Cotuit, Capt. Solomon Attaquin, Capt. S. M. Godfrey, Deacon Watson F. Hammond and others. The town has never made any appropriation for, and has no connection with, the library. It is managed by a board of trustees chosen by the corporation. The present trustees

are W. F. Hammond, who is also the librarian ; L. S. Coombs, William H. Simons, Kate M. Mingo, S. P. Pells and C. H. Hammond. The library is open Saturday evenings as a reading room, and books may be taken out at any time. The library is open to the free use of all the inhabitants of Mashpee over twelve years of age, all clergymen and teachers who have professional occupation in the town, and such other persons as the trustees may from time to time permit.

MATTAPOISETT.

A few of the younger citizens of Mattapoisett secured an appropriation of \$100 from the town in 1880, and, with the aid of some books and periodicals donated by the Somerset Club of Boston, established the Mattapoisett Free Public Library. Since that time the town has annually appropriated \$100 and the dog tax, making in all about \$180. The library occupies the upper room of a school-house, and contains about 1,800 volumes. The annual circulation is about 5,000 volumes. A catalogue was issued in 1887, and the annual list of additions has been since printed in the town report. The library is open Monday, from 7 to 9 P.M., and Saturday, from 2 to 4 P.M. Miss Annie E. Almy is librarian. There are three trustees chosen by the town, consisting of William E. Sparrow, Jr., William B. Nelson and George H. Dexter. A small social library of about 60 volumes was incorporated in the public library.

MAYNARD.

The Maynard Public Library was established by the town in 1881, and has been maintained wholly by taxation, the annual appropriations, with the dog tax, being from \$150 to \$200. The statement is made that a volume has never been given to the library. It occupies two rooms in a co-operative building, and contains 3,500 volumes. The annual circulation is about 5,000 volumes. It has a printed but no card catalogue, and a supplementary list of new books is printed each year. The library is open Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening, and the annual cost of administration is about \$100. The library is managed by a board of three trustees, chosen by the town, of which the present members are W. S. Peters, chairman ; A. Veitch, secretary ; and J. H. Vose. Mrs. S. F. Nyman is librarian.

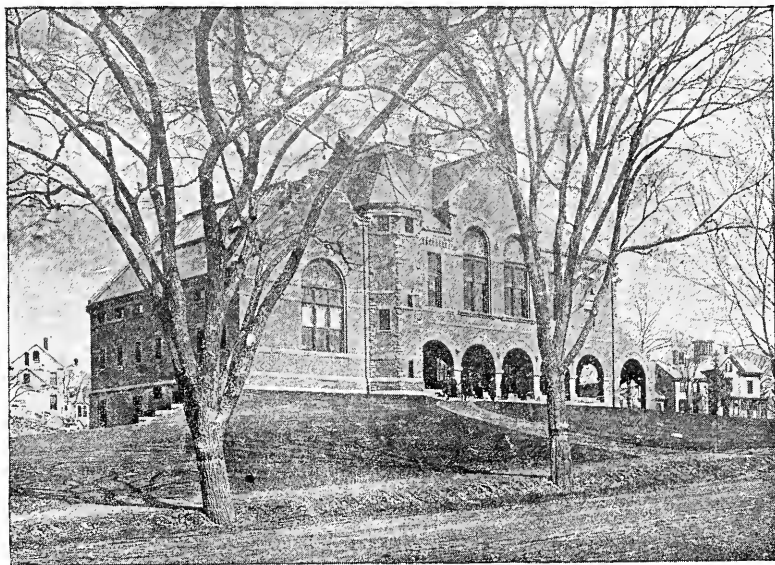
MEDFIELD.

The Medfield Public Library originated March 29, 1873, when the gift of \$800 by Deacon George Cummings for the purpose was supplemented by an equal amount subscribed by other citizens of the town.



TEMPLE HALL LIBRARY, MASHPEE.

Built by an Association.



NEVINS MEMORIAL LIBRARY, METHUEN.

Gift of Heirs of David Nevins.

A room was provided for it in the town hall building, and the larger portion of the library was destroyed when the town hall was burned, Jan. 8, 1874. The loss was made good by gifts from Deacon Cummings, John J. Adams and others, and a room was provided for the books in the new town hall building, which is still occupied by the library. At the death of Deacon Cummings he bequeathed \$1,000 to the library, the annual income of which, amounting to \$50, is expended for books. The town appropriates the dog tax and about \$100 additional each year. A social and circulating library were donated to the public library soon after its formation. The present number of volumes in the library is about 3,600, and the circulation is over 9,000 volumes annually. Complete bound sets of the annual town and school reports have been preserved. The teachers of the public schools are given special facilities for the use of the library. A printed catalogue was issued in 1890. The library is open on Wednesday, from 6 to 8 P.M., and Saturday, from 3 to 4 and 6 to 8 P.M. Lucretia M. Johnson is librarian, and the annual cost of the administration of the library is about \$85. The management of the library is vested in a board of five trustees, chosen by the town, the present members being J. L. Richardson, W. S. Tilden, E. V. Mitchell, S. J. Spear and J. Herbert Baker.

MEDFORD.

The Medford Public Library had its origin in the Medford Social Library, which was a proprietary organization, founded in 1825. This library received \$500 as a bequest from Mr. Turell Tufts in 1842. It accumulated over 1,000 volumes, and did good service for thirty years. After the passage of the State law, allowing towns to raise and appropriate money for the support of libraries, the owners of the library and the people framed a proposition to make the collection of books the basis for a larger public library. In 1855 the town made an appropriation of \$200 for a public library, if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the stockholders of the Social Library; and in 1856 the Social Library was transferred to the town, and \$150 added to the appropriation of the preceding year. A room was secured on the second floor of the railway station, and the library, with about 1,300 volumes upon its shelves, was first opened to the public July 26, 1856. The library was then called the Medford Tufts Library, in honor of Turell Tufts; but the name was changed in 1866, by vote of the town, to the Medford Public Library. In 1861 it was removed to a commodious room in a business block, and in 1869 again removed to rooms fitted up for it in the basement of the town house, where a reading room was opened

in connection with it. In 1875, Mr. Thatcher Magoun, a resident of the town, gave to the town for the use of the public library the mansion house of his father, and the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose of fitting and furnishing the rooms, and for the purchase of standard books for the enlargement of the library. The library was reopened in its new quarters, June 30, 1873, and several paintings and portraits were about that time donated to the library. The annual appropriation for the library is about \$1,600. Adding to this the dog tax and the income of the Tufts fund, the annual income of the library appears to be about \$2,500. The building is of wood, estimated to cost about \$10,000, and has a capacity for about 30,000 volumes. The library at present contains about 12,000 volumes, and its annual circulation is about 28,000. It contains a file of the local paper and a collection of the publications of the town. A cabinet contains an interesting collection of Indian curiosities from Alaska, which were mainly donated by Mr. James G. Swan of Washington Territory, a native of Medford. The library committee co-operates with the superintendent of schools in the effort to render the library as useful as possible to the pupils. It is managed by a committee of three, chosen by the town, the present members being Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, James A. Hervey and Henry C. DeLong. It is open every afternoon and three evenings in a week. Edwin C. Burbank is librarian, and has one assistant, and the cost of administration is not far from \$1,000 per annum. It has a card catalogue, and a printed catalogue was issued in 1879, with supplements in 1884, 1888 and 1890.

MEDWAY.

There is no public library in the town of Medway.

MELROSE.

At the annual town meeting, held March 27, 1871, the Melrose Public Library was established by the appropriation of the accumulated dog tax of the previous two years then remaining in the treasury. It was opened the following November, with 1,400 volumes, and it has been supported since by the dog tax and small additional appropriations, the recent appropriations being about \$750 per annum and the dog tax. It has a fund of \$500, provided by Horatio Nelson Perkins, the income of which is used for the purchase of books. It occupies a room in the town hall, fitted up for the purpose, and contains 8,195 volumes. The circulation in 1889 was 33,052 volumes. It contains files of the local papers and of the town

reports, and endeavors to preserve everything that is written by the citizens of the town. It has a card catalogue, and a printed one issued in 1888. Bulletins of additions are issued occasionally. It is open Monday and Wednesday, from 6.30 to 9 P.M.; Saturday, from 2.30 to 9 P.M.; and Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 4 to 5 P.M. Miss Carrie M. Worthen is librarian. It is under the control of a board of trustees, at present consisting of Elbridge H. Goss, chairman, Charles C. Barry, Charles A. Patch, Mrs. R. W. Farwell and Miss M. A. Charles.

MENDON.

The Taft Public Library of Mendon was established in 1881 by Mrs. Susan E. Huston of Providence, R. I. a native of the town. She became heir to a portion of the estate of her half brother, Putman W. Taft of Providence, and she carried out his desire to found a public library in his native town by donating \$1,000 of his estate for that purpose, as a memorial to his memory. The gift was accepted by the town, with the condition that it would provide a place for the library, and yearly add new books, to the value at least of \$75. Its use is wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town, and the town makes an annual appropriation, varying from \$150 to \$225. The town purchased, at a cost of \$1,000, a brick building, which was erected for banking purposes, and fitted it up for the use of the library. The library contains 2,689 volumes, about two-thirds of which have been donated, the principal donors besides Mrs. Huston being Mrs. C. A. Joy Mann, Rev. Carlton A. Staples, Rev. Charles J. Staples, Rev. George F. Clark, Mrs. M. D. Bartlett and Mrs. Maria L. Bills. The annual circulation is from 4,500 to 5,000 volumes. Special privileges are granted to teachers and clergymen, by which they are enabled to draw a larger number of books for use. It has a printed catalogue, issued in August, 1881, and a supplement was printed in 1883. It is open for the circulation of books from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 8 P.M., on Saturday. Miss Lena Williams is librarian, and the annual expense of administration is about \$50. It is managed by a board of trustees, consisting of the chairman of the school committee, the chairman of the selectmen, the superintendent of schools, and two members chosen by the town. The present board consists of Julius A. George, Horace C. Adams, G. B. Williams and Frank H. Wood. The library has absorbed the small collections of the Mendon Second School District Library, Agricultural Library, and Mendon Book Club.

MERRIMAC.

The Merrimac Public Library originated with a gift of 1,000 select volumes from Dr. James R. Nichols of Haverhill, a native of the town, and it was opened to the public May 10, 1877. Dr. Nichols added some 500 more volumes to his original gift, and generous donations of books have been received from many other persons. In 1882 the trustees received \$200 from the estate of the late Deacon A. E. Goodwin, the income from the investment of which is expended for books. The annual appropriation of the town for its support is \$500, and the present number of volumes is 5,000. About 12,000 volumes are annually circulated. It occupies rooms in the town hall building, which was donated to the town by Mr. William P. Sargent. Cards are issued to the teachers of the public schools, which give them extra privileges in the taking of books. It has a good card catalogue, and a printed catalogue was issued in 1884. Bulletins of additions are occasionally issued. Miss Louise C. Brackett is librarian, and there are two assistants, the cost of administration being about \$250 per annum. The library is open Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M. It is under the control of trustees chosen by the town, of which the present members are George Adams, D. J. Poore, J. A. Lancaster, George O. Goodwin, S. A. McConnell and M. Perry Sargent.

METHUEN.

About 1819 a society was formed in Methuen, known as the "Addison Literary Society," for purposes of mental culture and improvement. This society erected a building in which its meetings and entertainments were held, and collected a small library, which served a useful purpose for nearly twenty years. In 1873 and every year thereafter until 1887 the town voted that the dog tax should be devoted to the purchase of a public library, and about 2,500 well-selected volumes were collected, which proved very useful to the people. This has now given place to the Nevins Memorial Library, which has been provided by private gift for the free use of all the citizens of the town. It was founded in memory of the late David Nevins, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer, who was a resident of the town from early childhood until his death in 1881. Desiring to promote the intellectual and moral well-being of the community, whose material interests had been so greatly advanced by his business sagacity and energy, it was his expressed intention to found, during his lifetime, an institution similar to the memorial which has been erected, upon the site chosen and purchased for that purpose some

years before his death, by Eliza S. Nevins, his widow, and by David and Henry C. Nevins, his children. The ground for the erection of the building was broken March 27, 1883, and the completed structure was opened to the public June 11, 1884. (See illustration.) It is of fine architectural design, and built in the most substantial manner of brick with freestone trimmings. It contains an ample public hall, a library, waiting and reading room, and rooms for the trustees and librarian. The interior is finished in oak throughout, with very rich and tasteful ornamentation. About three and a half acres of land surrounding the building have been set apart and tastefully laid out and ornamented with rare trees and shrubs. The whole property has been placed in the hands of five life trustees, who are Eliza S. Nevins, David Nevins, Henry C. Nevins, Jacob Emerson and Dr. George E. Woodbury, and two chosen by the town, one being chosen annually to serve for the term of two years. The present town trustees are James Ingalls and Hon. J. S. Howe. They were incorporated by chapter 47 of the Acts of 1885, with power to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding \$300,000. When experience shall have shown what amount is needed for the proper maintenance of the memorial, it is the intention of the founder to make an endowment sufficient to render it entirely self-supporting. The library capacity of the building as at present arranged is about 20,000 volumes. The library at present contains 11,000 volumes of standard works, carefully selected, and covering a wide range of general literature and special topics. The annual circulation is about 13,000 volumes. The library contains files of the local paper and of the town reports. Every help is extended to both teachers and pupils of the public schools, and the high school especially derives great advantage from its use. An admirable catalogue of the library was printed in 1887, and lists of accession have since been issued. The library has also a card catalogue. Mrs. Jane B. Crocker is the librarian, and there is one assistant and a janitor. The library is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1.30 to 5.30, and from 7 to 8.30 P.M.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.

The Middleborough Public Library, which absorbed at its commencement the books of the old Middleborough Social Library, the Peirce Academy Library, the Middleborough Agricultural Library, and some books owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, was established by vote of the town Sept. 19, 1874, and opened to the public in September, 1875. The usual appropriation by the town is the dog tax and the proceeds of all other licenses. The

amount thus received in 1889 was \$773.10. It occupies a room in the town hall, about thirty by fifty feet in size, which is warmed and lighted rent free by the town. It contains 5,066 volumes, and the annual circulation for home use is about 20,000 volumes. The superintendent of schools and the teachers are allowed special privileges at the shelves, and special pains are taken to procure such books as will be of use to the scholars. It has a card catalogue of the additions since 1884. A catalogue was printed in 1876, and seven supplements have been issued since; occasional lists of additions are also published in the newspapers. It may be added in this connection, as illustrative of the individual effort that is not infrequently contributed to our free libraries, that Mr. Joseph E. Beals, the secretary of the board of trustees, who was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the library, has collected and catalogued all the books; compiled and published the first general catalogue and all the supplements; had the whole charge of the accession catalogue, and written and arranged the card catalogue, — all without expense to the library. Mrs. Adelaide K. Thatcher is the librarian, and two assistants are employed when needed, their duties being mainly confined to the delivery and care of the books. The annual cost of administration is about \$250. The library is open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 4 to 8 P.M. It is managed by a board of nine trustees, chosen by the town. The present members are William R. Peirce, president; C. D. Kingman, W. H. Southworth, George Brayton, James M. Coombs, E. Robinson, E. S. Hathaway, A. M. Wood and Joseph E. Beals.

MIDDLEFIELD.

In 1871, at the annual town meeting, Mr. M. J. Smith asked to have the dog fund appropriated for a library. This was voted by the town, and an additional sum of \$50 was raised to make a beginning of a public library. In 1872 the town again voted the dog fund and \$50 in addition for a library. With this money, amounting to about \$200, books were purchased, and in 1873 they began to circulate. Then came the breaking away of a reservoir, which involved the town in a debt of \$12,000 to repair its roads and bridges.

No appropriation for the library could be secured for the next ten years. A party came to the front in town matters, who assumed that the library was a pet scheme of one or two individuals, and for a time thwarted all attempts to procure appropriations. In the years 1884, 1887 and 1890 the dog fund was appropriated for the library, and at the present time there is a growing appreciation, which makes it probable that future appropriations by the town will be more liberal.

In these years of no town appropriation, money from other sources has been given to support the library. The young people attending a high school one term in the year have given entertainments and exhibitions, and have donated the receipts to the library. The Middlefield Progressive Club, composed of young men and women, mostly of school age, organized for the purpose of mutual improvement, have contributed in the same way, to maintain the library, so that each year some little money has been available for the purchase of new books. Azariah Smith of Boston, of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has contributed generously in books. The number of volumes in the library is between 600 and 700, and one-third of these is the gift of Mr. Smith. The books are kept in a room set apart for this purpose in the town hall. S. F. Root was the first librarian, and when he left Middlefield Mrs. L. S. Newton was appointed librarian, and has served continuously up to the present time. The town pays its librarian five dollars a year. The present librarian looks after the books with such care that all are kept well covered, and in good order, and only one book has been lost in the twelve years of her superintendence. The library is not incorporated. It is wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town, and is managed by the selectmen, whose sole responsibility is to appoint a librarian. It has a manuscript catalogue, and in the beginning absorbed the remnants of two old district libraries.

MIDDLETON.

A social library was formed in Middleton in 1772, and proved very successful and useful until 1826. Some of the books are still preserved in the public library. Another social library was started in 1838, but lived only a few years. An association library was formed in 1865, and accumulated 910 volumes, which were given to the town in 1879, when the Hon. Charles L. Flint, a native of Middleton, presented the town \$1,000, in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation, for the purpose of establishing a free public library, on condition that the town would give \$400 for incidental expenses. Mr. Flint also contributed some 400 volumes of books at the time, and added to his original donation some \$1,500 during his life, and left by will \$5,000 for the use of the library, which is called the Flint Public Library, in his honor. Mr. Benjamin Franklin Emerson, a native of the town, who died in 1887, left the library a fund of \$10,000, the income of which, with the other funds, supports the library without any appropriation from the town. A new library building is now in process of construction, the estimated cost of which is \$10,000. The first brick was laid Oct. 13, 1890; the building is one story in height, con-

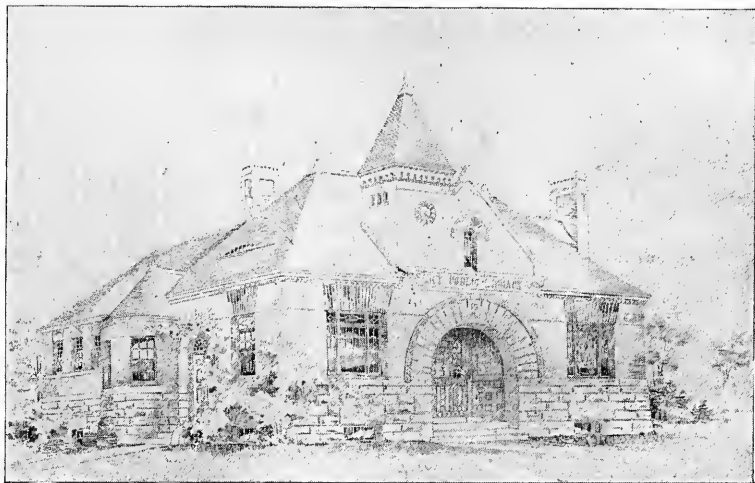
structed of brick and freestone, with ashlar base of fire-proof bricks, slated roof, copper gutters, etc. The interior is arranged with a centre hall, with reading room on the right-hand side, twenty by twenty-four feet, with fireplace, niche for bronze, and two memorial windows, one of which is contributed by Mr. J. N. Smith of Lynn, in memory of his wife. On the left of the hall is the trustees' room, and in the rear the book stacks, which will contain from 30,000 to 35,000 volumes. The cost is provided for by a bequest of Mr. Flint, whose entire gifts to the library amount to \$16,400. The library contains about 3,700 volumes, and the annual circulation is about \$5,000. Samuel A. Fletcher is the librarian, and the salary paid is \$64 per annum. The library is open Saturdays, from 3 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M. A catalogue of the library was published in 1879, and supplements containing lists of the accessions of books are issued about once a year. The management of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, of which the present members are Joseph A. Batchelder, William A. Phelps, Jessie W. Peabody, James Flint, Ansel P. Tyler and Samuel A. Fletcher.

MILFORD.

The Milford Public Library was established by the town Nov. 8, 1858, and has been wholly maintained by taxation, the present annual appropriation being \$600, and one-half the dog tax. It occupies the first floor of the memorial hall, which was built by the town in 1885, as a memorial to its soldiers in the Civil War. It is built of stone, at an expense of \$25,000. The library contains 8,011 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 8,000 volumes. It has a printed and a card catalogue, and publishes lists of accessions. It is open every evening, from 7 to 9 P.M., and Wednesdays and Saturdays also, from 2 to 5 P.M. Nathaniel F. Blake is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$1,000. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, chosen by the town. The present members are C. A. Dewey, N. W. Heath, N. F. Blake, O. F. Croughwell, V. N. Ryan and H. W. Lull.

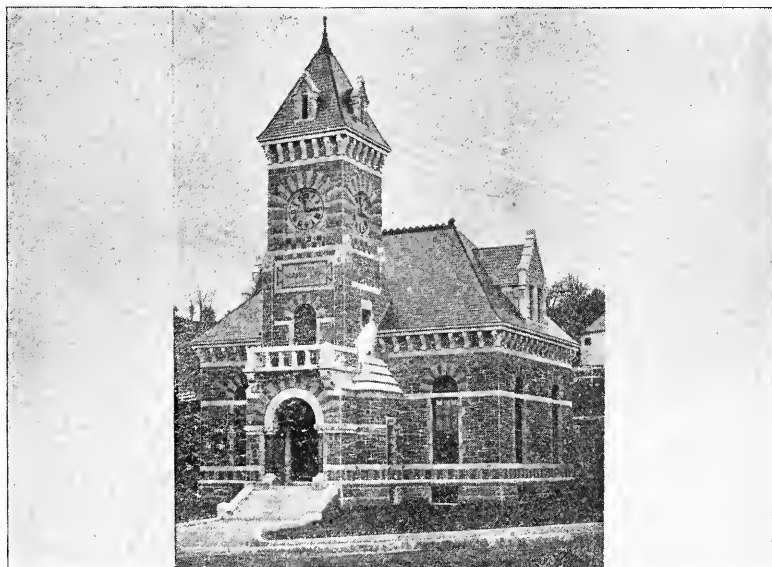
MILLBURY.

A society called the Social Friends, connected with Millbury Academy from 1851 to 1864, collected about 600 volumes of books, and gave them to the town in 1864, on condition that the collection should be cared for and increased from year to year. The town accepted the offer, and chose a board of trustees, and since that time has appropriated the dog tax and about \$200 annually for the support of the library. It is provided with rooms in the town hall building, and



FLINT PUBLIC LIBRARY, MIDDLETON.

Bequest of Hon. Charles L. Flint.



HORATIO LYON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MONSON.

Gift of Heirs of Horatio Lyon.



contains 5,794 volumes, and the past year 389 persons took from the library 8,981 volumes. A catalogue was published in 1880, and lists of accessions are occasionally issued. The library is open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 5 and from 6.30 to 8 P.M. Henry T. Maxwell is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$175. The board of trustees is composed of three persons, chosen in the usual manner by the town, the present members being John Hopkins, Hon. Irving B. Sayles and D. Edmund March.

MILLIS.

The Millis Public Library was established by the town and thrown open to the public Jan. 1, 1887. It is provided with commodious rooms in the public building, given to the town by the family of the late Lansing Millis. It is wholly supported by the town, and free to the use of all its inhabitants. It contains 1,358 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 4,000. It has a printed catalogue, and issues annual lists of additions. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. Miss H. J. Richardson is librarian, she has one assistant, and the expense of administration is about \$50 per annum. The management is vested in a board of six trustees, chosen in accordance with the statute; the members of the present board are John M. Crane, Louis Le Croix, Henry L. Millis, A. L. Waite, Mrs. H. Van Kleeck and Rev. E. O. Jameson.

MILTON.

At a meeting of the town, held March 7, 1870, it was "voted, that the town appropriate the sum of \$3,000 for a public library, to be paid to trustees when a like amount has been raised by subscription or donation, and secured to the satisfaction of the selectmen." It was "voted, that nine trustees be chosen by the town, to expend said amount, and have charge of said library." The conditional contribution required by the town was promptly raised, a room was rented by the town at Milton Lower Mills, and was fitted up and furnished, and the library was opened to the public Feb. 23, 1871, with 3,500 volumes on the shelves, all new, and selected by a very judicious committee with the greatest care, and a catalogue of the books was issued at the same time. The annual increase of the library since its opening has averaged a little over 400 volumes, and at this date it contains 10,000 volumes. The library receives its support from annual appropriations of the town, and from the town's portion of the dog tax which is devoted to this purpose.

Any resident of the town above fourteen years of age may have

the use of the library by subscribing to its regulations. The whole number of these subscriptions is 2,580. In 1881 a new building was erected at the Lower Mills, in which accommodations were prepared for the library with the greatest care, furnishing many advantages to its patrons, and to readers wishing to enjoy its periodicals, or to study its numerous and valuable books of reference. But, while furnished with such pleasant accommodations, this valuable collection of books, which comprises twelve volumes of "Milton Documents," pertaining to the early history and early citizens of the town, which can never be replaced, may at any time be swept away by the ravages of fire. From the opening of the library annual bulletins have been prepared and distributed over the town; these, becoming numerous and troublesome, were set aside by a new catalogue issued in 1889. At this time the collection of books was carefully examined, and everything superfluous and useless was removed. The trustees of the library are as follows: A. K. Teele, chairman; E. D. Wadsworth, treasurer; G. K. Gannett, secretary; Hon. E. L. Pierce, A. L. Hollingsworth, F. Frothingham, J. C. Whitney, O. A. Andrews, C. Brewer.*

MONROE.

There is no public library in the town of Monroe.

MONSON.

A reading room was established in Monson in 1875, with the hope that a free library would grow out of the undertaking; and March 27, 1877, a number of the public-spirited citizens of the town associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a free library for the town of Monson. They were incorporated March 1, 1878. Efforts were then put forth to secure the needed books. The village was canvassed by young ladies, and 258 volumes obtained; the Ladies' Book Club donated 206 volumes; an agricultural library of 84 volumes was presented by the farmers, and 205 volumes were purchased with the town appropriation. The library was opened free to the public July 17, 1878, with 753 volumes upon its shelves. It was open only two afternoons and evenings of each week, until Nov. 24, 1879, since which time it has been open every day and evening, save Sundays and holidays. A large number of citizens have contributed books, among the larger donors being G. E. Fuller, M. D., Orsamus White and Mrs. N. M. Lyon. In the fall of 1880 Mrs. Carrie R. Dale, daughter of one of the esteemed citizens of the

* The above sketch was prepared by Rev. A. K. TEELE.

town, the late Horatio Lyon, informed the association of her intention to erect a granite library building as a memorial to her father, for the benefit of the residents of Monson, and to present it, when completed, under certain limitations and restrictions, to the "Monson Free Library and Reading Room Association." The building was completed and dedicated March 28, 1882. (See illustration.) Its exterior walls are of Monson granite, the design is Romanesque, and the building is thirty by forty-five feet, with a wing in the rear thirteen and one-half by twenty-one and one-half feet, and a projecting porch in front. It is commodious, elegantly furnished, and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was erected. It is at present shelved for 3,000 or 4,000 volumes, but is capable, when furnished with alcoves and galleries, of containing more than 10,000 volumes. The building and the furnishing, including the land on which it stands and the improvements upon its grounds, cost something over \$35,000. Upon the completion of the building Mrs. Nancy M. Lyon, widow of Horatio Lyon, endowed it with a fund of \$20,000, the income from which should be used to keep the building in good repair, pay a librarian, and aid in purchasing and re-binding books. By the deed of gift the town must appropriate not less than \$300 per year, and some years it has appropriated \$500. The library contains about 4,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 10,000 volumes. A catalogue was issued in 1888, and lists of accessions are occasionally printed. The library is open every day except Sundays and legal holidays, from 10 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M. Wesley A. Squier is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$500. The library is managed by a board of trustees chosen from the incorporators at the annual meeting of the library association. The present trustees are G. E. Fuller, S. F. Cushman, B. A. Day, James Tufts, A. A. Gage, W. J. Ricketts, E. F. Morris, C. W. Holmes, Jr., and F. E. Morris.

MONTAGUE.

The Montague Public Library had its origin in 1869, when the town accepted the gift of a circulating library owned by an association, and it has since absorbed another association library and a small district library. It is supported wholly by taxation, and the annual appropriation is about \$800 and the dog tax, — the amount of the latter the past year being about \$132. The library occupies one room in the town hall and one room in another building. The present number of volumes is 4,953, and the annual circulation is 14,050 volumes. The library is open Monday, from 3 to 5 P.M., and Friday, from 6 to 8 P.M. The librarian is Kate A. Armstrong, and two

assistants are employed, the annual cost of administration being about \$250. The library has a printed catalogue. The management is vested in a committee of seven, chosen annually by the town. The present members are E. A. Deane, Seymour Rockwell, Kate A. Armstrong, Mrs. H. O. Smith, C. M. Burnette, W. H. P. Gilmore and C. W. Hazelton.

MONTEREY.

There is no public library in the town of Monterey.

MONTGOMERY.

There is no library in Montgomery.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

There is no public library in Mount Washington.

NAHANT.

Nahant established a library early in the present century, before the town existed as an independent community, and while still a part of the city of Lynn. As early as 1819 Mr. William Wood of Boston presented to the inhabitants of Nahant about 600 books, which he had collected with great care and personal interest from residents and others. The little library thus formed was placed in the town school-house, a small stone building, and was called the Nahant School Library, the various school teachers serving voluntarily as librarians. In 1850 the "old stone" school-house was taken down, and the library, then diminished in size to less than 400 volumes, was removed to the present primary and intermediate school building. There it long remained, quite neglected by the public, although the town, when incorporated in 1853, formally assumed the ownership of it, and placed it in charge of the school committee.

About 1870 a few public-spirited citizens aroused a new interest in the library, and at the town meeting in March, 1871, \$1,500 was appropriated for the purchase of new books, with \$200 additional to furnish a room in the town hall for use as a public library. It elected, as the first board of trustees, Edward J. Johnson (chairman), Joseph T. Wilson, Alfred D. Johnson, and somewhat later Dr. J. N. Borland. The next year the selectmen fitted up the present library room in the town hall, and on Feb. 17, 1872, they opened the "Nahant Public Library" for the first time to the public.

The library was originally under the control of the selectmen as well as the library trustees, but since 1876 it has remained under the sole control of the board of trustees. This board consists of three members, one member being elected annually in town meeting, and each member serving three years. The members of the present board are Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge (chairman), Joseph T. Wilson and Albert G. Wilson. The trustees appoint the librarian, who, with a single exception, has either been a school teacher or a college student. The following persons have served as librarians: H. H. Scott, H. Y. King, H. D. Wyatt, E. C. Carrigan, C. T. Hayward, H. F. Dunham, S. H. Hudson and J. E. Johnson.

During the first years of its establishment, the library received generous appropriations from the town: in 1873, \$2,000; in 1874, \$1,000; in 1875 and 1876, \$1,500. In 1877 the amount appropriated diminished to \$700, and since that date has ranged annually from \$500 to \$800, the latter being the sum appropriated in 1890. In addition to this annual amount, the town has occasionally voted liberal sums for the cataloguing of books and extra expenses.

In February, 1873, at the end of its first year, the library contained about 2,601 volumes; in February, 1890, at the close of the last year, it contained about 7,170, showing an average gain of about 300 volumes a year. The library has been especially fortunate in possessing many generous friends, who have made frequent donations of valuable books, at least twenty per cent. of the total number of books having been presented. The circulation the past year was 7,746 volumes.

The library was originally opened for the delivery of books on Saturday afternoons and evenings only; but this arrangement soon proved inadequate to accommodate the public in summer, when, as Nahant is a well-known watering place, the population of the town is more than twice as large as in winter. Accordingly, in the summer of 1875 the trustees opened the room on Wednesday evenings also. The experiment proved to be so acceptable to the public that in 1877 it was thought best to open the room three times a week, — on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, as well as Saturday afternoons and evenings. This arrangement has continued in force ever since, so that the library is opened for the delivery of books three evenings and an afternoon per week during the four summer months, and one evening and afternoon per week during the remainder of the year.

Several small catalogues in pamphlet and leaflet forms were published previous to 1878; in that year they were all incorporated in one catalogue. Again, in 1886, all the previously published catalogues were incorporated in one volume, — a work for which the town made special appropriations, amounting to \$950. In 1889 the library

issued a bulletin of all books acquired since 1886. Thus the books are well catalogued, and easily accessible to the public.

The library gradually outgrew the original accommodations provided for it, and in 1879 the town built an addition to the room, which nearly doubled the former stack room. But in ten years it had again expanded beyond its limits, and in 1889 the town gave it a spare room in the town hall as an "overflow" room. The present delivery room presents a pleasing appearance, its interior arrangements giving it an air of architectural beauty.

The library is doing a good work in the town. It is popular and indispensable to the majority of the townspeople. Many children especially are numbered among its most faithful readers, and, as it is one of the advantages of a library of this size that all books purchased must be chosen carefully from the very best, their reading cannot fail to exert a favorable influence on their future development. The librarian is convinced, from personal observation and experience, that the influence of the library, simply as an educational institution, is hardly second to that of the schools.*

NANTUCKET.

There is no free library in Nantucket. The Nantucket Athenæum Library, established in 1834, has a well-selected collection of about 10,000 volumes, and it is supported by a fund, assessments and fees.

NATICK.

A Social Library was founded in Natick in 1810, and an early catalogue showed that it had 52 proprietors and 92 volumes. No books were added to it after 1820, and in 1840 the society became extinct. There was also a Parish Library of the First Church, which had about 100 volumes in 1840. A Citizen's Library was established Feb. 10, 1847, and \$500 were subscribed in five-dollar shares. In 1852 it contained 432 volumes. It was donated to the town Feb. 11, 1857, as the foundation of a town library, on condition that the town should appropriate \$300 the first year for books, and \$100 annually afterwards; and that it should also provide a room for the library, and choose and pay a librarian. The gift was accepted, and in April of the same year the 483 volumes which the library contained became the property of the town. In 1859 it contained 1,741 volumes, and in 1874, when it was transferred to the Morse Institute, it had grown to 3,154 volumes.

* The above sketch was prepared by Mr. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, the librarian.

In June, 1862, Miss Mary Ann Morse, a native of the town, died and left all her estate to found a public library for the use of all the inhabitants of Natick. The town accepted the bequest, and chose five trustees to administer it, in accordance with the terms of the will; but the design of the testator came near being thwarted. In 1864 the town rescinded its acceptance, declined the bequest, and instructed the trustees to resign. The trustees applied to the supreme judicial court for instruction as to their duty, and the case was heard by the full bench at the January term, 1865, and may be found reported in 10 Allen. It is interesting as being the first case in the country where it has been held that a bequest to establish a public library for the use of all the inhabitants of a town is a public charity, which the courts will not allow to fail by reason of any misconduct or neglect of any of the parties charged with the trust. In 1872 the fund had increased to about \$45,000, in addition to the homestead lot of the testator, upon which a library building was erected and dedicated Dec. 25, 1873. It is a handsome, two-story, Gothic structure of brick, with light-granite trimmings (see illustration), and cost \$27,500. The library now has a fund of \$10,000, the income of which is used for the purchase of books. The annual appropriation of the town is \$1,800.

The Hon. Henry Wilson was a warm friend of the library, and donated to it a large collection of public documents. Among its treasures is a copy of the rare Eliot's Indian Bible. The library also contains files of the local papers of the town. The present number of volumes is 15,602, and the annual circulation is about 26,000 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1882, and bulletins are published annually. It has also a card catalogue. Nellie L. Fox is librarian, and there is one assistant and a janitor. The annual expense of administration is \$1,175. The library is open every week-day, from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 5 P.M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9. The management is vested by the terms of the will in a board of five trustees, chosen by the town for the term of five years. The members of the present board are John O. Wilson, G. D. Tower, Francis Bigelow, Henry Mulligan and William A. Knowlton.

The Bacon Free Library, South Natick, was founded upon a fund left by the will of Mr. Oliver Bacon of Natick, who died April 3, 1878. By this bequest a sum of \$30,000 was left, half of which was to be expended upon a building, and the remainder to be invested for a permanent fund, the interest of which should be used for the purchase of books, and the running expenses of the library. This bequest was left in the trust of five gentlemen; three of these had died, however, before the actual decease of the testator; a fourth,

being abroad, declined the trust; and a year passed before a new board of trustees could be appointed, and the building commenced. The building was opened to the public April 27, 1881. It is a fire-proof structure, of brick, well situated in an open park, in the centre of the village, with a spacious room for the library; a gallery above, containing a collection of articles of historic and local interest; and a hall in the basement, occupied by the South Natick Historical and Natural History Society, which has a fine collection.

The first book entered upon the accessions catalogue of Bacon Free Library is a rare old copy of Cotton Mather's "Life of John Eliot," that noble apostle to the Indians, whose labors are so identified with the village. The first collection of books placed upon its shelves consisted largely of a library belonging to the "Ladies' Sewing Circle," started in South Natick in 1836, and numbering 834 volumes when merged in the Bacon Free Library. Another collection, belonging to the South Natick Historical, Natural History and Library Society, and numbering about 1,000 volumes, is also included in the Bacon collection. In all, there are at present 4,600 volumes, besides periodicals and pamphlets upon the shelves of the library.

Every inhabitant of South Natick above the age of thirteen years is entitled to the use of this library. No appropriation in its behalf has ever been made by the town, which maintains its own public library at Natick Centre, two miles from South Natick. There is no source of income except the interest of the original funds and the personal contribution of a former resident of the town, who pays the expense of keeping the library open two additional afternoons. Except official publications from the State and national government, and the occasional gift of a volume, no additions have been made to the library but those purchased from the fund.

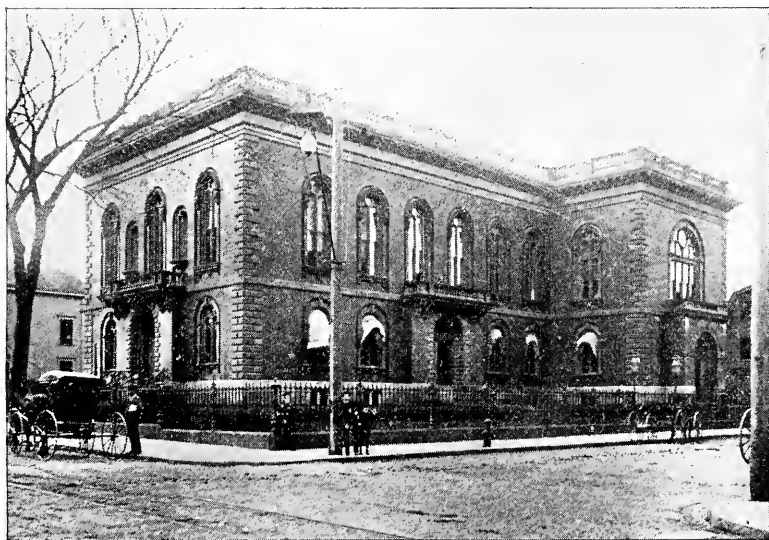
The library is controlled entirely by a board of trustees (five in number), serving without compensation, who succeed those appointed by the will of the founder, and who fill all vacancies occurring in their number. The present trustees are Messrs. Dr. Geo. J. Townsend, Reuben Hunting, Gustavus Smith, M. V. B. Bartlett and Albert P. Morse, all citizens of this village. A printed catalogue of titles was issued in 1887, containing 72 pages, and each year a supplement of books recently added is also published. A very carefully prepared card catalogue has been made for public use. The library is open every week-day afternoon except Tuesday and Friday, from 2 till 5.30; and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 till 8.30. The annual circulation is about 6,000.

South Natick is a manufacturing village of less than a thousand inhabitants, more than half of whom are of foreign birth or parentage. The library is patronized by every class of the people. As



MORSE INSTITUTE, NATICK.

Bequest of Miss Mary Ann Morse.



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW BEDFORD.

Built by the City.

great discrimination has been used from the beginning in the selection of books, its influence has been most stimulating and helpful. Indeed, its success has been mainly due to the wise and careful attempt on the part of those interested to keep all valueless and injudicious books from its shelves, and to make its small income count as much as possible towards collecting a library of permanent value. The present librarian, Mrs. Adelaide Williams, has entire charge of the library and building, selecting her own assistant, and superintending all work that is done. The annual expense of administration is about \$600.

NEEDHAM.

The Needham Free Public Library was established March 5, 1888, by vote of the town. It is supported wholly by taxation, the town devoting to it the dog tax and a small annual appropriation in addition, making a total of about \$600. A room is provided for it in a building which is hired for town purposes. The books belonging to the Needham Library Association and the Highlandville Library Association were donated to the library at its beginning, furnishing about two-fifths of the 1,857 volumes which it contains. The circulation the past year was 9,000 volumes. The teachers of the public schools are given the privilege of taking out an extra number of books for the use of their pupils. A catalogue was published in August, 1889, and lists of accessions are occasionally issued. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p.m. F. De M. Dunn is librarian, and the annual expense of administering the library is about \$100. The management of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, chosen by the town, of which the present members are Samuel H. Jones, Alice M. Hicks, F. De M. Dunn, Samuel Hudson, Jennie G. A. Carter and Albert E. Miller.

NEW ASHFORD.

There is no free public library in New Ashford.

NEW BEDFORD.

The Free Public Library of the city of New Bedford was one of the earliest formed under the act of May 24, 1851, which gave the towns and cities authority to raise money to establish free libraries for the use of the inhabitants. The first step was taken July 8, 1851, and it was established by a city ordinance passed Aug. 16, 1852, and an appropriation of \$1,500 was made for the purpose. The New Bedford Social Library transferred about 5,500 volumes

which it had accumulated to the public library for the consideration of \$600. These volumes were well selected, and the high standard which had been set in the formation of this collection has been a guide that has been followed by those in charge of the library in enlarging the collection to its present size. It is probable that no library in the State has been more judiciously selected. The annual appropriation for the library varies from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and the library also receives one-half of the dog tax, the amount received from this source from 1869 to 1890 aggregating \$14,888.

In 1857 George Howland, Jr., donated to the city \$1,000, the income of which is to be applied to the purchase of books of a more expensive character, embracing some of the higher works of art and science, than the trustees would feel justified in purchasing from the regular city appropriation for the maintenance of the library. In 1865 the city received a bequest of \$1,000 from the estate of Charles W. Morgan, the income of which is applied to the purchase of similar works. In 1870 the city received a bequest of \$200,000 from the estate of Sylvia Ann Howland, \$100,000 of which was to be used for the introduction of water into the city, \$50,000 for the promotion and support within the city of liberal education, and \$50,000 for the enlargement of the library. In her will she desired it to be clearly understood that she had in view the placing within the reach of the inhabitants of educational opportunities, and facilities for access to the higher and more expensive works of literature, science and art, which are reasonably considered as beyond the reach of a judicious expenditure of the public appropriation. The income of this fund is guaranteed by the city at the rate of six per cent. It will thus be seen that the library has had rare advantages for securing expensive and important works. In 1877, James B. Congdon, who was one of the founders of the library, and had been identified with its management for over a quarter of a century, gave the library \$500; in 1878 a legacy of \$1,000 was received from the estate of Oliver Crocker. The income of all the funds above noted is to be applied to the purchase of books. In 1888 a bequest of \$10,000 was received from the estate of George O. Crocker, the income from which is in no way restricted.

In 1857 the city built a handsome brick building for the use of the library, at an expense of some \$40,000, and in 1887 it was enlarged to nearly double its original capacity. The library at present contains about 55,000 volumes, and the enlarged building will soon be crowded. The library has received over 10,000 volumes by gift, among the principal donors being James Arnold, William J. Rotch, Mrs. E. Arnold Tuttle, James B. Congdon, Samuel Rodman, Joseph Grinnell, Gilbert and Henry G. Russell and Charles Congdon. The

circulation in 1889 was 75,325 volumes. Great attention has been paid from the beginning to the collection of material illustrative of the local history of New Bedford and vicinity, and an excellent bibliography of New Bedford is appended to some of the earlier annual reports.

From the beginning the library has been made as useful as possible to the schools, and every aid has been given to both teachers and pupils. The schools of New Bedford have in addition the exceptional advantage of the income of \$3,000 from the Sylvia Ann Howland fund, from which many books are purchased for the use of the schools that are usually supplied by libraries in less favored places. Catalogues of the library have been published, bearing the dates 1858, 1865 and 1874, sixteen bulletins have been issued, and monthly lists of accessions have been issued. The library is open week-days, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and since October, 1890, it has been open Sundays, from 1 to 6 P.M. The working force of the library consists of the librarian and assistant, three lady attendants and the janitor. Mr. Robert C. Ingraham has been the librarian from the foundation of the library to the present time, and the excellent record of the library is largely due to the good judgment which has marked his administration for such a long period of continuous service. The board of trustees is composed of the Hon. Walter Clifford, mayor; William A. Tucker, president of the common council; Luther G. Hewins, Jr., chairman of the committee of the city council on public instruction; and the following-named persons chosen by the city council: George H. Dunbar, George Howland, Jr., Isaac B. Tompkins, Jr., Matthew C. Julien, Leonard B. Ellis and Arthur C. Grinnell.

NEW BRAINTREE.

The New Braintree Free Public Library was founded in 1880 by the gift of \$100 from Frederic W. Delano of Boston, a native of the town; and Miss L. P. Sohier of Beverly has been a generous donor of books. The town makes an annual appropriation of \$100 for its support. It is provided with a conveniently located room, but has no library building. It contains 1,011 volumes, and its annual circulation is 1,550 volumes. It has a small collection of local publications. It is open Saturday, from 2 to 4 P.M. Julia F. Wilcox is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$25. A catalogue was published in 1883, and supplements were issued in 1884 and 1888. Lists of accessions are also occasionally published. It is managed by a board of six trustees, chosen by the town, under the general law. The present members are George K. Tufts, Julia F. Wilcox, Carrie F. Bush, Hon. Charles A. Gleason, Mrs. C. B. Thompson and E. W. Barr.

NEWBURY.

There is no free public library in the town of Newbury.

NEWBURYPORT.

The Newburyport Public Library was established in 1854, mainly through the liberality of the Hon. Josiah Little, a native of the place, who donated \$5,000 for the purpose ; and of the Hon. Charles Jackson and Col. Samuel Swett of Boston, who contributed largely both in books and money. On Sept. 18, 1854, a communication from these gentlemen announcing their intention of making these donations was laid before the city council by the mayor ; on the 2d of October following, the proposition was accepted, a room at the city hall was set apart for the new library ; and on the 20th of November an order was passed establishing the " Public Library of the city of Newburyport, founded by the Hon. Josiah Little."

The library was opened to the public Sept. 5, 1855. It is supported both by taxation and by endowment, and its use is wholly free to all inhabitants of Newburyport of sixteen years of age and upward, who comply with the regulations. Its privileges are also extended to the inhabitants of Newbury and West Newbury, provided these towns pay a part of the expense of management proportioned to the city's share as are their State valuations to each other, besides one per centum per annum on the cost of the building. The town of Newbury avails itself of this privilege, its share being approximated at \$150 per annum. West Newbury has not done so for several years past.

The city provides for the administrative expenses of the library in its annual appropriation bill, the sum for several years past having amounted to \$1,200 ; in addition to what the city may receive back from the county on account of dog licenses. In 1889 the total credits for administrative purposes were : City appropriation, \$1,200 ; dog licenses, \$921.70 ; town of Newbury, \$150 ; fines, etc., \$26.46 ; total, \$2,298.16.

In addition to the above, the cost of heating and lighting was charged to the city departments of fuel and lighting public buildings. The above sum was expended as follows : Salaries, \$1,768.76 ; binding, \$123.65 ; printing, \$99.92 ; other expenses, \$221.86 ; leaving a balance of \$83.97.

All the books purchased for the library are from the incomes of endowments. The Peabody fund was the gift of the London banker, George Peabody, who spent a portion of his early life in Newburyport. These endowments are as follows : Peabody, \$15,000 ; Sawyer,

\$5,000; Bradbury, \$1,000; Frothingham, \$1,000; Green, \$2,000; Abram Williams, \$1,000; total, \$25,000. The entire income of these funds for 1889 was \$1,025.

There is still another special fund of \$5,000, the excess of the amount raised for purchasing the present library building over the sum expended, and the income of this is used in keeping the building in repair.

The reading room in connection with the library was founded in 1870 by the Hon. Wm. C. Todd, who annually contributes \$400 for this purpose; and, to assure its perpetuity, he has engaged to bequeath for its support the sum of \$10,000. This will make the total invested funds of the library \$40,000.

The library has a building which has some historic interest. A portion of it was erected some time prior to the War of the Revolution, by Patrick Tracy, a rich merchant of Newburyport, for his son Nathaniel Tracy. The latter, at one time owner of one hundred and ten merchant ships, was ruined by the war, and the house passed into the possession of the Hon. Jonathan Jackson. Under its roof at various times Washington, Lafayette, Talleyrand and many of the French refugees were entertained. In 1864 it was purchased by Edward S. Moseley, Joshua Hale and Charles M. Bayley, acting in behalf of an association of citizens and natives of Newburyport, who had subscribed \$18,375 for the purpose of procuring a suitable library building. This sum was afterwards increased to \$21,568.26, of which \$6,000 was expended for the property, and \$10,314.96 in improving it. In 1881 it was found that an enlargement was necessary, particularly for reading-room purposes; and to this end \$22,056.60 was raised, the late Michael H. Simpson of Boston, a native of Newburyport, contributing the larger part, \$18,500. In his honor the wing which was added is called the "Simpson Annex."

The building is constructed of brick; the interior is finished in oak. Its cost, from the original purchase, has amounted to nearly \$50,000. The library now contains about 27,000 volumes, the additions amounting to nearly 1,000 a year, at present. Its circulation of books for home reading for the year ending Aug. 2, 1890, was 30,396, the library being open 286 days during that time.

No special collections are made except such works as relate to local history or affairs; but the income of the Green fund is restricted to purchasing works on American history, and especially New England town histories. In newspapers, the library has a file of the "Massachusetts Centinel" from March 22, 1786, to June 12, 1790; the "Columbian Centinel," from June 16, 1790, to December, 1815; also the "Essex Journal" and "New Hampshire Packet," May 1, 1793, to April 2, 1794; the "Morning Star," April 8 to Dec. 3,

1794; the "Impartial Herald," Dec. 5, 1794, to Sept. 24, 1796; the "Newburyport Herald," Nov. 14, 1797, to date (with some numbers missing). There are also in the library other newspaper files for longer or shorter periods.

Teachers in the public schools are allowed the privilege of taking five books at a time on subjects connected with the studies. These are on special school cards. Every facility possible is extended by the librarian to both teachers and pupils in looking for information, and books or articles are recommended by the librarians as aids to the study of any subject which may be under investigation.

The mayor and board of aldermen are *ex officio* trustees of the library; but its management is vested in a board of twelve directors, of which the mayor, president of the common council and the three trustees of the building fund are members *ex-officio*. The remaining seven are chosen by the city council, one each year, for a term of seven years. The affairs of the library are administered by a librarian, two assistants, a superintendent of the reading room, and a janitor. The last printed catalogue was issued in 1878; but supplements, containing the additions during the year, are issued with the annual report. The librarian prepares and has printed for free distribution lists of new books four or five times during the year. It has no card catalogue. The library is open daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 9 to 1, 2 to 5.30, 7 to 8. The reading room is opened each day except Sundays, from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, 7 to 9. The present board of directors (1890) is as follows: Elisha P. Dodge, mayor, *ex officio*; Orrin J. Gurney, president common council, *ex officio*; Edward S. Moseley, Daniel T. Fiske, Samuel J. Spalding, trustee building fund, *ex officio*; Lawrence B. Cushing, Rudolph Jacoby, Nathan N. Withington, William R. Johnson, Amos Noyes, James Parton and Enoch C. Adams. Mr. John D. Parsons is librarian.*

NEW MARLBOROUGH.

There is no public library in the town of New Marlborough.

NEW SALEM.

The New Salem Public Library was founded by a bequest of \$1,000 from the estate of Rebecca Wheeler, the income of which is to be expended for the purchase of books. The will was contested and broken; but the sister of the testator, Mrs. Eliza C. Ellis, who received a portion of the property, carried out the original intent of the will so far as the gift for the library was concerned. The town

* The above sketch was prepared by the librarian, Mr. JOHN D. PARSONS.

makes an annual appropriation of \$40, and provides a room for the library in the town hall. It has 860 volumes, a catalogue of which was printed when the library was opened, May 1, of the present year. It is open Saturday, from 3 to 5, and Alonzo H. Bancroft is librarian. It is controlled by three trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The members of the present board are Willard Putnam, Daniel Ballard and Howard S. Herrick.

NEWTON.

Prior to the inception of the Newton Free Library, there was, in the part of the town then called Newton Corner, a circulating library under the management of an incorporated association; but, with the growth of the population and the increasing love of literature and reading, this failed to answer the wants and ambition of the community. Stimulated by this defect, a number of gentlemen put their means together, and purchased a lot of land, at an expense of over \$3,000, with the intention at some future day of erecting a suitable building. In 1867 the Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds proposed to contribute \$10,000 to this enterprise, on condition that a like sum should be raised by the citizens of the town for the erection of such a library building as should meet his approval, at a cost of \$20,000. He added a further sum to his gift of \$5,000 for the establishment therein of a library for the free use of the residents of the town. With this encouragement the gentlemen before mentioned solicited a popular subscription, which was promptly filled; and the work of building began in August, 1868, when the corner-stone was laid. Subsequently another subscription was had, headed by John C. Chaffin, with the gift of \$5,000. The whole amount raised at these different times was \$54,000. The edifice, a handsome granite building (see illustration), including a library, reading room and suitable offices, was completed and dedicated in June, 1870. A board of managers was elected by the subscribers to the funds, a superintendent chosen; and, with the aid of W. F. Poole, books were purchased, and the institution was opened to the public July 1, 1870. In the mean time the Newton Library Association had surrendered its charter, and presented its property to the new association, which was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1871.

The Newton Free Library opened with about 7,000 volumes, about half of which were the gift of the old circulating library association and of individuals, the remainder were purchased with funds on hand. During the ten months subsequent to the opening, the circulation of books amounted to 36,994, and it has steadily increased to the present date; the circulation in 1889 was

105,230 volumes. The present number of volumes in the library is 30,700.

In November, 1875, a tender of the library was made to the city of Newton, which was accepted, and an act passed by the Legislature authorizing the transfer of the franchise and property. The transaction was completed, and the Newton Free Library passed into the control of the city government, for the free use of the citizens forever. The management is entrusted to a board chosen by the city council, consisting of one alderman, one councillor and five citizens at large. The city has continued to make annual appropriations, amounting the last year to \$10,170 and for the present year \$10,494. There are some permanent funds for special purposes, in addition to the money thus supplied by the city: \$1,000, the gift of Alden Speare, for the purchase of books illustrative of manufactures and mechanic arts; \$5,000, from the estate of Mrs. Lydia M. Jewett; \$5000, contributed by John S. Farlow, just deceased; and \$400, from the estate of Charles A. Read. In addition to the library property, there is a reading room furnished with the leading daily newspapers, and with reviews and magazines, American and foreign. There is also a large body of books for reference in the department provided by the bequest of Mr. Farlow, who has been the president of the library for several years.

There is a card as well as a printed catalogue, and bulletins are issued from time to time. A new catalogue is now in progress of preparation. The present board of management consists of Julius L. Clarke, Edwin B. Haskell, Wm. Clafin, A. Lawrence Edmunds, John C. Kennedy and Frank I. Hall. Librarian, Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, and four lady assistants and a janitor. There is a basket delivery every day to the different villages of the city, in which the schools as well as individual residents are furnished with books, of which 54,747 volumes were thus distributed at the last account, 3,882 going to the schools severally. The cost of administration is about \$10,611.31, including \$3,518.16 for salaries. The library is open every day but Sunday, from 10 o'clock A.M. till 9 P.M., and the reading room from 7.30 A.M. till 9 P.M., with a brief noon intermission.

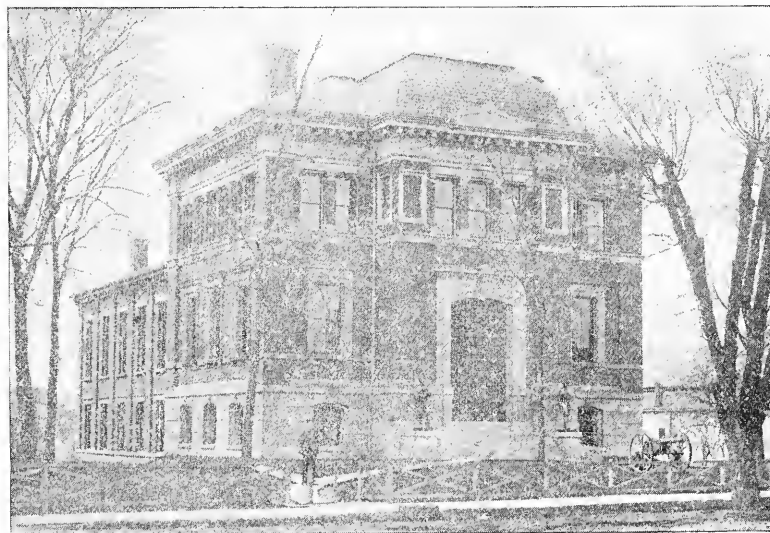
NORFOLK.

The Norfolk Public Library was founded by the gift to the town in 1880 of a collection of about 200 volumes from the Norfolk Library Association, and the loan of the books owned by the Norfolk Farmers' Club. The town makes an annual appropriation of about \$75 for its support, and provides it accommodations in the town hall.



NEWTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Citizens.



MEMORIAL HALL, NORTHAMPTON. •

Built by City and Subscriptions.



It contains about 600 volumes, and it annually circulates about 2,000 volumes. It has a printed catalogue, with supplements, the last of which was issued in January, 1890, and lists of accessions are now and then printed. The library is open Saturday afternoon and evening. Walter L. Sykes is librarian, and the expense per annum is \$25. The town elects a board of three trustees in the usual manner for its management. The present trustees are Silas E. Fales, E. Bradford Guild and Daniel Round.

NORTH ADAMS.

The movement for the establishment of a free public library in North Adams was commenced in July, 1883, when several gentlemen proposed to raise money for its inauguration by means of a fair, which was held in December of that year, and produced a net result of \$2,500. At the annual town meeting in 1884 the town voted to establish a public library, and appropriated \$2,500 to purchase books, and maintain the library for the year. The North Adams Library, Association, a proprietary organization, gave its books to the library and rooms were leased in a centrally located business block, which have been occupied until the present time. The annual appropriation is about \$4,000. The library contains about 9,000 volumes, and its circulation the past year was 63,330. A catalogue was issued in 1886, and a supplement in 1889; there is also a card catalogue.

The teachers and pupils of the public schools are encouraged to use the library freely. Teachers are given the right to hold five cards for pupils' use, and each can retain books for school use beyond the prescribed limit of time, if they are not otherwise in demand. C. Augusta Dunton is librarian, and the library is open week-days from 10 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. The librarian has one assistant and some extra help, the annual cost of administration amounting to about \$1,000. The board of management consists of six trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner, the members of the present board being John Bracewell, A. D. Miner, E. S. Wilkinson, V. A. Whitaker, J. H. A. Matte and George P. Lawrence.

NORTHAMPTON.

The first circulating library in Northampton, of which there is any record, was that of the Northampton Social Library. Following this was the High School Lyceum Library; and the former was probably merged in the latter, as books with the name of the first in writing, and with printed labels of the latter, are still on the shelves of the public library. In January, 1839, a Book Club was formed, which is still

in existence, its members being limited to twenty. The Young Men's Institute, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library and promoting public instruction, by lectures or otherwise, was organized in 1846. The first meeting of which there was any record was held on the 8th of January, 1846. The week following, on the 15th of January, the organization was completed, a constitution and by-laws adopted, and Henry Bright chosen president; Joseph Lathrop, treasurer; W. O. Gorham, corresponding secretary, and Wm. D. Whitney, recording secretary. It was reported that \$312 had been contributed, and arrangements were made for a course of lectures. The books of the already existing libraries were probably given to the institute, as a vote was passed on the 21st of October, 1846, authorizing J. P. Williston to "act with the principals of the high schools as a committee, to choose books for the social library, according to the stipulations contained in the conditions on which that library was given into the charge of the institute." Soon after the present town hall was built, in 1850, the institute asked and obtained of the town the free use of a room in the hall; and in the same year a reading room was added to the library, but was discontinued in 1852. For a number of years the library was kept in a room over a store. It was removed in 1850 to a room in the town hall, and it was kept in that building till its removal to the present home. In May, 1852, Otto Goldschmidt and Jenny Lind Goldschmidt presented to the institute \$700, the proceeds of a concert, which they desired should be "devoted to the purchase of standard works, well bound, such as are believed to be of permanent value." The letter accompanying the donation was, by vote of the institute, framed and hung in the library. In November, 1852, the subject of forming a free public library, in accordance with a then recent law of the State, was put into the hands of a committee, who reported in its favor; but the matter was, after discussion at several meetings, indefinitely postponed. At a meeting held March 10, 1853, a committee was appointed to obtain an act of incorporation. On the 21st of April, 1853, an act of the Legislature, naming Samuel A. Fisk, S. W. Hopkins and Henry Dikeman as incorporators of the Northampton Young Men's Institute, was granted. This was accepted in July of the same year, and the Institute reorganized under it. The first catalogue of the library was printed in 1857, the second was issued in 1862, and the third and present one in 1874. Supplements have been printed at various times as books have accumulated.

On the 29th of February, 1860, the institute voted to offer the use of the books to the town of Northampton for a free public library, so long as the town should annually appropriate a sum not less than forty cents for each of its ratable polls. At the annual meeting of

that year the town accepted the proposition, and appropriated \$500 for the increase and maintenance of the library. From that time the town has made annual appropriations varying from year to year, the largest amount, \$2,500, being granted in 1873.

In 1867 measures were first taken towards obtaining a library building, and a committee was appointed by the institute to act in reference to the matter. In 1868 the lot on which the building is located was purchased, donations for that purpose, of \$1,000 each, having been obtained from E. H. K. Lyman and Whiting Street. At the annual town meeting in 1869 a vote was passed appropriating the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a memorial hall in honor of our fallen soldiers, and a public library building, whenever a like amount shall have been raised from other sources; and a committee of five persons appointed to carry out the vote. This committee consisted of Charles Delano, Alfred T. Lilly, Luke Lyman, Christopher Clarke and Marvin M. French. Subscription papers were at once circulated, the sons of Northampton, living abroad, were appealed to, and many very liberal donations were obtained. The largest sum was that given by Mr. John Clarke, amounting in all to \$7,000, of which \$5,000 was donated to the building fund, and \$2,000 to the Young Men's Institute. Mr. Geo. Bliss of New York subscribed \$5,000, and Mr. E. H. K. Lyman \$3,500. The private subscription was filled in the summer of 1871, and the committee at once proceeded with the work assigned them.

In July, 1869, occurred the death of Mr. John Clarke, who left by his will the "sum of \$40,000 in trust to the town of Northampton, for the benefit of the public library in said town, for the erection of a suitable building, and the increase and maintenance of the library, and for no other purpose." In accepting the trust conferred upon it, the town, by a special vote, set apart the income of the fund for the purchase of books.

As soon as the subscription was completed, the committee in charge of the matter proceeded to obtain the necessary plans for the construction of the memorial hall and public library building. Consultations were had with some of the most noted architects in the country, who had made public buildings and libraries a special study, and the present plan was offered. After obtaining bids for the erection of the building, it was found that it could not be built for the sum of money in the hands of the committee. A meeting of the town was called, and the alternative presented of reducing the size of the building or increasing the appropriation. It was announced that a further private subscription of \$4,000 had been made, on condition that the building should be erected in accordance with the original plan, and the sum of \$16,000 additional was voted.

The work was put under contract, and the building erected in 1872-73. The committee had not taken into account, in their estimate of expenditures, the cost of the heating apparatus, nor the shelving for the books. The work was substantially completed in the fall and winter of 1873; and the committee, having expended all the appropriations, asked the town for money enough to put in the steam boiler and pipes. At the first meeting the town refused an appropriation. A second meeting was afterwards held, at which the sum of \$4,000 was voted for this purpose, and the committee proceeded at once to put in the heating apparatus. The library was removed to the new building in March, 1874.

The memorial hall and library building (see illustration) stands deservedly in the front rank of similar buildings in this country. The memorial hall, the most imposing portion of the building, constitutes the main entrance, and is sixty-four by forty feet. The hall is twenty-five feet square, with bays on each side five feet deep. The floor is of marble, and the ceiling is twenty feet high. It is cased in black walnut and ash, elaborately carved and highly finished. On each side in the recesses are the tablets containing the memorial records of our fallen soldiers, and in the four corners of the main hall are lists of all who have served as soldiers (as far as can be ascertained) since the town was settled. In the rear of the hall is a building eighty by fifty-four feet, and two stories in height, containing the library and reading room. At the rear of the memorial hall is a broad flight of steps, ascending six feet to the library room. At either side of this ascending entrance way is a stairway descending to the reading room. From the landing place at the library door ascend steps on each side to the museum and art room, immediately above the memorial hall, and occupying the entire front of the building. The library room is seventy-nine by fifty-one feet, with a nave in the centre twenty-six feet wide and twenty-seven feet high. The books are arranged in movable cases directly beneath the nave, in the centre of the room, and enclosed in a neat iron railing, giving ample room outside for the use of visitors. The cases are ten feet long and seven feet high, and, when the entire space within the railing is filled with them, there will be ample room for 32,000 volumes. The entire capacity of the building is sufficient for three or four times that number of books. On the same floor with the library are four smaller rooms, two on each side of memorial hall. Those on the west side are used, the larger as a general reception and committee room, and the smaller for books on art, and other costly volumes not to be taken from the building. These two rooms have been handsomely and luxuriantly furnished by L. B. Williams of Northampton. The two rooms on the opposite side are used exclu-

sively for works of reference, to be examined only in the building. Directly below the library is the reading room, which is thirty-eight by fifty-one feet, with smaller rooms in the rear. One of these rooms is used exclusively for public documents, and the rest for storage and work rooms. Here is also a circular stairway leading from the library room to the cellar, and two elevators for books and packages. There are two side entrances to the reading room, one on each side of the building, just in the rear of memorial hall. In the front of the building and under the hall are cloak room, janitor's and librarian's rooms, lavatory, water-closets, etc. In the cellar, extending under the entire building, is the steam boiler, by which the entire building is heated. The total cost of building and grounds was \$77,249.79.

The building was occupied in March, 1874, the library rearranged, a new catalogue printed, and the whole opened to the public on the 30th of March, 1874. The books are arranged and classified on the shelves in a new and very convenient manner, devised by Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, who for many years efficiently and satisfactorily managed the affairs of the institution. The arrangement of the books is such that, however much the library may be increased, each class can always be kept by itself in adjoining cases. The number of books on the shelves of the library is now about 24,000. The town rescinded, a few years ago, the vote setting apart the income of the Clarke Fund for the purchase of books, and reduced the amount of its annual appropriation, so that now no small part of that income is absorbed by running expenses. The fund amounts to \$54,000, with an annual income of \$3,700. The amount the town appropriated last year was \$1,500. The circulation in 1889 was 49,076. The library contains a fair collection of books and pamphlets published in the town, and every facility is afforded to the students in Smith College and the pupils of the public schools for the use of the library. Lists of new books and supplements to the catalogues are occasionally issued. The library is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M., and an hour later Saturday evenings. Caroline S. Laidley is librarian, and two assistants and a janitor are employed, and the current expenses of administration are between \$3,000 and \$4,000. The management of the library is vested in a library committee of nine members, chosen by the city in the usual manner. The present committee consists of Rev. E. G. Cobb, William M. Gaylord, Charles E. Williams, Daniel W. Bond, William P. Strickland, J. R. Trumbull, H. P. Field, A. Lyman Williston and Hubbard M. Abbott. To this committee is added the trustees of the Forbes Library, consisting of Hon. Oscar Edwards, A. G. Hill and William Gaylord.

The city has in prospect a much larger and better library, to be

called the Forbes Library. The building will be erected next year. Judge C. E. Forbes left by will a sum of money, between \$300,000 and \$400,000, for the establishment of a free public library in Northampton. He designated a building fund of \$50,000, and a fund for running expenses of \$20,000, with the proviso that, if the town so voted, the entire property could be kept at interest for ten years, and one-half the accumulated income was then to be divided between the building fund and the book fund. The town was to pay all needed expenses in excess of the income of \$20,000 fund. The ten years will expire in 1891, when there will be a building fund of nearly \$100,000, and a book fund of at least \$300,000, the income of which can be expended only for books. When Northampton became a city, provision was made for the appointment of three trustees of the Forbes Library, though they have no duties to perform till the building is turned over to the city, by the trustees under the will. These trustees were made *ex officio* members of the library committee.

When the Free Congregational Society at Florence was organized, books and periodicals were purchased for a free public library and reading room, and in 1871 these books were given to the town, upon the establishment of a branch of the Northampton Public Library at Florence. The library was provided with accommodations in a school building, which was soon needed for school purposes. An effort was then made to obtain a vote of the town to erect a library building at Florence, but it failed of success. In 1888 Mr. Alfred T. Lilly, a generous and public-spirited citizen of Florence, selected nine persons to form a corporation, and to it he deeded a site for a building. He then gave \$13,000 for the erection of a building, and \$5,000 to expend for books, also donating 400 volumes from his private library. The building (see illustration) was completed in December, 1889, and dedicated May 7, 1890. The first story is of Monson granite, and the second of Philadelphia pressed brick, with ornamental bands and granite trimmings. The interior is handsomely finished in native woods. The corporation is entitled the Lilly Library Association, and the trustees are William H. Riley, John B. O'Donnell, Martha B. Cary, Ella C. Elder, Mary W. Bond, Clara A. Plimpton, Arthur G. Hill, Henry B. Haven and Hon. Daniel W. Bond. The branch of the city library has been placed in this building, and the question is now pending before the city government of giving the books belonging to the city in the branch library to the Lilly Library Association; the city to make an appropriation for running expenses, but the library to be managed by the association.



LILLY FREE LIBRARY, FLORENCE.

Gift of Alfred T. Lilly.



FLINT LIBRARY, NORTH READING.

Gift of Mrs. Charles L. Flint.



NORTH ANDOVER.

The North Andover Public Library was established in 1875, by a general movement of the citizens of the town, who subscribed money for its foundation. Among the leading subscribers were the Davis & Furber Machine Shop Company, Gen. Eben Sutton, Mrs. Eliza Sutton, Hon. Willard P. Phillips, Henry Keniston and Hon. William A. Russell. The fund they raised was expended in the purchase of about 1,500 volumes, and the library has since been wholly supported by the town. The annual appropriation is \$500, and the dog tax, which amounts to about \$400 annually, is also given to the library. It occupies three rooms on the first floor of Odd Fellows' Block, and contains 9,000 volumes, about 2,000 of which are public documents and reference books. The annual circulation is about 25,000 volumes. Special effort is made to make the library useful to the schools, and lists of books specially appropriate for and useful to the pupils are distributed to them. A catalogue was printed when the library was opened, two supplements have since been issued, and an entirely new catalogue is now in preparation. It has no card catalogue. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 5, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9. Hannah J. Quealy is librarian, and two other persons are employed. The annual cost of administration is about \$250. The management is entrusted to a board of three trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The members of the present board are Wallace W. Chickering, Alfred L. Smith and Joseph H. Stone.

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH.

The North Attleborough Public Library was established in 1889, by the North Attleborough Union Improvement District, which turned its library over to the town. The town made an appropriation of \$1,200 the first year, and increased it to \$1,500 the present year. It occupies three rooms, including a fine reading room, in a business block, and contains about 3,300 volumes, and the circulation from June 1, 1889, to April 1, 1890, was 15,777. It has a printed and a card catalogue, and publishes lists of accessions. Irene W. Day is librarian, and the library is open week-days from 2 to 6 and from 7 to 9 p.m. It is under the care of a board of six trustees, chosen by the town under the general law, and the members of the present board are the Rev. George E. Osgood, Dr. J. B. Gerould, Mrs. Daggett, Miss Thompson, C. A. Reed and E. R. Price.

NORTHBOROUGH.

From the history of the town of Northborough it appears that as early as 1793 a number of its citizens were active in their efforts to provide for themselves and the town the benefits of a good library, and at the above date the Social Library was instituted. It contained at the start 100 volumes with provision for its annual increase. How long this was kept up does not appear. In the history of the town, by Dr. Allen, it is stated "that in 1817 sixty young ladies met in a room in the meeting house and sewed straw, thus earning \$100, which was spent for books for the social circle library." Afterwards there was the Young Men's Library and the Agricultural Library. In 1843 the town accepted a donation of \$90 from the State, and purchased with this sum a library for each school district. They were afterwards merged in one, and kept in a store in the village. From time to time various book clubs were started to obtain current publications, the books being sold or divided among the members at the end of the year.

A movement was finally set on foot to establish a permanent and free library. There was at the time no suitable building or room; and in 1866, the centennial of the town, two of the citizens, Capt. Cyrus Gale and Hon. Milo Hildreth, offered, the former \$1,000, the latter \$250, to the town towards starting a public library, provided a suitable town hall should be built, and a room furnished for the books in the new building. The offer was accepted, and an annual appropriation for its support guaranteed. At the same time the Library Association was formed, the object of which was to obtain money by subscription, public entertainments, lecture courses, etc., for the purchase of books; and it succeeded in raising \$621.51. In the spring of 1868 the public library of the town, under the name of the Northborough Free Library, was established, and was first opened to the public on the twelfth day of September of that year. The funds were afterwards increased by a donation of \$500 in cash and \$500 in books, from Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, a native of this town, and by a legacy of \$1,000 from Capt. Cyrus Gale.

It is supported at the present time (1890) by a direct tax from the town, \$250, the dog tax, and the income from invested funds. The permanent fund is \$2,126, the income from which is \$116.26. The library is not incorporated. The use of the library is wholly free to the inhabitants of the town, and to non-residents on payment of one dollar per annum. It has no library building, but occupies a room (twenty by sixty) on the ground floor of the town hall. The number of books catalogued for circulation is 6,599; government documents and reference books, 908; duplicates not catalogued, 139; total,

7,646. The total number of issues for 1889-90, including periodicals, was 8,929. The library takes annually seventeen periodicals, which remain in the library, on the reading table, one week after they are received, and then are issued for three or seven days, and when bound are issued like other books.

The library has been the recipient of many valuable books from many persons who were natives of the town, and though residing elsewhere, have manifested great interest and pride in the maintenance and character of the library. Hardly a year since its establishment has passed without a donation of valuable works from the Rev. Joseph Henry Allen and his brother, the late Prof. Wm. F. Allen. From Miss Mary E. Miller of Worcester it has received "Picturesque Europe" in three quarto volumes, and other books. Mrs. Z. A. Willard of Boston gave several bound volumes of "Littell's Living Age." Many of its citizens also have made valuable contributions. Mrs. Susan Gale gave the library \$50, with which a valuable historical work of reference was bought. A society of young people gave an encyclopædia (the New American) of sixteen volumes, costing at that time nearly \$100. Mrs. Sarah A. Allen and Miss M. E. Miller gave the bound volumes of the "Atlantic Monthly," from the first issue to 1868, making the set complete. The net proceeds of a course of art lectures, amounting to over \$50, was spent in standard books on painting, sculpture and architecture. This list of donors and their contributions might be greatly extended. The library has a small collection of books and papers of local interest. Among its gifts, it has received from Prof. John M. Rice, of the United States Naval Academy, a native of this town, a valuable eight-day clock, formerly the property of the Rev. Peter Whitney, the second minister of the town. From Mrs. George C. Davis, the bust of Governor John Davis for many years United States Senator, who was born in Northborough. Also the crayon portrait of the late Capt. Gale from his son, Mr. Cyrus Gale; and the crayon portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson from Mrs. L. G. Wood.

From the establishment of the library it has been the aim of the trustees to make it as accessible as possible to all who would avail themselves of its use, especially in regard to the public schools, as the following rules will show:—

"The teachers of the public schools are permitted to draw and hold, for not more than a month, books not to exceed ten in number at one time, said books to be used by them and their pupils in school work. The teachers shall be held responsible for the care and return of the books. Any book so drawn may be called in by the librarian after two weeks from the drawing of the same."

"Any person pursuing a special study is allowed to take books not over ten in number, and for a time not exceeding two weeks, by obtaining permission of two trustees."

The principal of the high school is allowed to take any number of books, not exceeding fifty at any one time, for the benefit of the pupils. The library is managed by a board of nine trustees, chosen by the town, three of whom are chosen annually. A librarian and janitor have the care of the library and room; the former receives \$100, and the latter \$25, per annum. The town furnishes the heating (steam), free of expense to the library. There is a printed catalogue, from 1868 to 1873; a supplement, from 1873 to 1875; and since the latter date it has the yearly printed supplementary catalogues. Other than the latter, it publishes no lists or bulletins. It has a card catalogue. It is open on Wednesdays, from 2 to 5 and 6.30 to 8.30 P.M.; on Saturdays, from 2 to 5 and 6.30 to 9 P.M. It contains the remnants of the social district libraries and other collections. The trustees for 1889-90 are Elizabeth W. Allen, Edith Barnes, Lucretia G. Wood, Dr. H. A. Jewett, Albert Gray, Jr., Cyrus Gale, Milo Hildreth, Ellen Williams, Edgar S. S. Ashley. Miss Sarah E. Bartlett is the librarian.

NORTHBRIDGE.

The Whitinsville Social Library is controlled by an association, but free to all citizens. It originated at a meeting of the citizens of Whitinsville, held Dec. 10, 1844, to take into consideration the establishment of a social library, when it was stated that the sum of \$100 had been left as a legacy, by Miss Sarah Fletcher, to be appropriated to such a library whenever it should be thought best to establish one; and that this sum, with the interest on the same, was then available. The society was organized December 17, under the name of "The Whitinsville Social Library."

By February, 1845, eighty-six subscribers had become members of the association, by payment of one dollar as initiation fee, and signing the constitution, which imposed an annual assessment of one dollar. Two hundred and fifty books had been purchased, and arrangements made for loaning them. The association became incorporated April 14, 1858, under the provisions of the forty-first chapter of the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts. April 9, 1860, a legacy of \$500 was received from Ezra W. Fletcher, of which it was voted to use only the interest.

The library was for many years kept in the chapel of the Congregational Society, and was used by subscribers, and a few others, as the teachers, to whom its privileges were extended by the association.

But better and permanent accommodations were provided in the memorial building, in 1876. Memorial Hall, in Whitinsville, is a handsome building of brick, with granite trimmings, one hundred and ten by sixty feet. In the basement is a hall for town meetings. On the first floor are a small hall for meetings, two rooms for town purposes, with a fire-proof vault for town books, a reading room, and rooms for the Social Library. In the second story is a large hall for public meetings.

At this time, it was determined to offer the privileges of the Social Library to all the inhabitants of the town, on certain conditions, and the following vote was passed by the association:—

“To make the library free to the inhabitants of the town of Northbridge, subject to such rules and regulations as the association or corporation may adopt, upon condition that the town shall annually appropriate and pay to the treasurer of the corporation, for the maintenance and support of said library, a sum not less than \$300, the library ceasing to be free to the inhabitants of said town when the town ceases to make the above-mentioned annual appropriation for its maintenance and support.”

The town accepted the proposition of the association at its annual meeting in March, and has since made annual appropriations for the support of the library. The needed changes in the constitution and by-laws were made, and the library is still under the control of the association, of which any citizen of Northbridge may become a member by payment of one dollar annually, or a life member by payment of five dollars, and signing the constitution. Geo. A. Armsby is president. From the small beginning with the 250 volumes, the library has grown apace, and, as we learn from the annual report made Feb. 28, 1890, contains 4,759 volumes. The number who took books the last year was 416, and the number of volumes circulated was 7,520. The permanent fund of the association amounts to \$997.65. Mrs. William H. Fuller is librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$250 per year.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

The North Brookfield Public Library and reading room was organized about twelve years ago. At a reunion of the past members of the North Brookfield High School, held in December, 1878, the necessity of such an institution was discussed, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose. Mr. Alfred H. Batcheller gave \$1,000, Hon. Theodore C. Bates \$500, Mr. William H. Montague \$100, and the total amount secured was \$2,000. This amount was accepted by vote of the town May 17, 1879, and an

appropriation of \$1,000 made from the treasury for the same purpose. A board of nine trustees was chosen, and authorized to receive all moneys which had been or might be given for the object. At different times since the beginning the library has received small bequests and gifts of money; the gifts made by the Hon. Theodore C. Bates aggregate about \$1,200. The library was opened to the public on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 26, 1879, in commodious and comfortable rooms, which had been fitted up for its occupancy in the centrally located Walker Block, where it still remains. The annual appropriation of the town has varied from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The library at present contains 4,221 volumes, of which about eight per cent. were gifts. The average annual circulation is 19,761 volumes. It contains a valuable collection of portraits of former prominent citizens of the town, now deceased. A special arrangement is made by which the teachers have the use of a larger number of books at the same time than other patrons. The last regular catalogue was printed in 1884, a supplement was added in 1887, and a bulletin in 1889. The reading room is an important feature of the library, is supplied with about forty periodicals, and is well patronized, the average annual number of visitors for the past ten years being 17,721. The library and reading room are open week-days, from 1 to 5 and from 6 to 9 P.M. Mrs. Emma S. Ludden is the librarian, and the present trustees are Hon. Theodore C. Bates, N. H. Foster, W. H. Montague, James Miller, W. J. Thompson, J. P. Tuite, L. S. Thurston, T. M. Duncan and Robert Batcheller.

NORTHFIELD.

The Northfield Public Library dates its origin from 1878, when the proprietors of the Northfield Social Library, which was organized Feb. 18, 1813, gave to the town its collection of some 1,400 volumes for the purpose. It is supported wholly by taxation, the appropriation for the past year being \$175. A room is provided for it in the town hall, and it now contains 3,200 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1878, and a new one is now in press. It is open Wednesday evening, from 6 to 9, and Saturday, from 1 to 5 P.M. Helen A. Holton is librarian, and the annual expense of administration is about \$75. The town chose a library committee of three, in the usual manner, of which the present members are Dr. R. C. Ward, Capt. C. C. Duncan and Dr. N. P. Wood.

NORTH READING.

The Flint Library of North Reading was founded by the gift of Mrs. Charles L. Flint. She gave \$1,000 towards the purchase of

books, and \$3,000 as a permanent fund, the income of which is devoted to the support of the library. But these gifts were supplemented and crowned by the erection, in 1875, of a fine building, known as Flint Memorial Hall (see illustration), as a memorial of the soldiers and sailors who died in the Civil War, and as a permanent home for the library. It cost nearly \$20,000, and was dedicated Oct. 21, 1875. The only appropriation made by the town is the dog tax, which is used to pay the salary of the librarian. The library contains 3,130 volumes, and the circulation in 1889 was 8,760. Books are purchased that are desired for the use of the schools, and liberal arrangements are made for the use of the library by teachers and pupils. A catalogue was printed in 1878, and another in 1886, and lists of accessions are printed annually. The library is open Saturdays, from 3 to 5 and from 6.30 to 8.30 P.M. Sarah H. Whitcomb is librarian, and the cost of administration is \$52 per annum. The management is vested in a board of six trustees, chosen by the town. The present members are George K. Parker, George B. Parker, John B. Campbell, Joseph D. Gowing, Dennis Batchelder and George L. Flint.

NORTON.

The nucleus of the Norton Public Library was the Norton Magazine Club, the organization of which was completed Jan. 3, 1880. It collected a few volumes, occupied a room that was free of rent by permission of the town authorities, and for three years maintained a free public reading room. The executive officers of the club obtained a charter for the Norton Public Library April 7, 1886, printed a list of the books, and opened them free to the public July 1 of the same year. The appreciation of the public was soon shown by friends, who came forward with cash gifts and gifts of books; the well-selected library of the "Rhetorical Library Association" was offered as a contribution, and books were collected that had belonged to the old district school libraries, the first town and parish libraries, and an agricultural and a physiological library that had formerly existed in the town. The collection of books grew so rapidly that its rooms in the town hall became overcrowded. It was at this juncture that Mrs. Eliza B. Wheaton, who had previously expressed a hearty interest in the library, and given \$100 for the purchase of books, intimated her purpose to provide a home for the library. She secured the finest site for the purpose in the village, and erected a fine building of brick-trimmed Longmeadow brown-stone, resting on a base of rose-tinted Milford granite (see illustration). It is entered through an open porch of Romanesque design, under a stone archway supported by twin columns with richly carved capitals. The library

room is twenty-four by thirty-four feet, and eighteen feet high, neatly frescoed and well lighted; and there is a pleasant reading room, fifteen by twenty feet, a librarian's room, a fire-proof vault and other conveniences. The building, which cost about \$17,000, and lot, with the fixtures and furniture, were given by Mrs. Wheaton to the town of Norton, with the condition that the town shall always be represented by three selectmen on the board of directors of the Norton Public Library. Mrs. Wheaton supplemented her gift of the building by a donation of \$1,000 for the purchase of books, and generous contributions were received from the citizens or natives and former residents of the town.

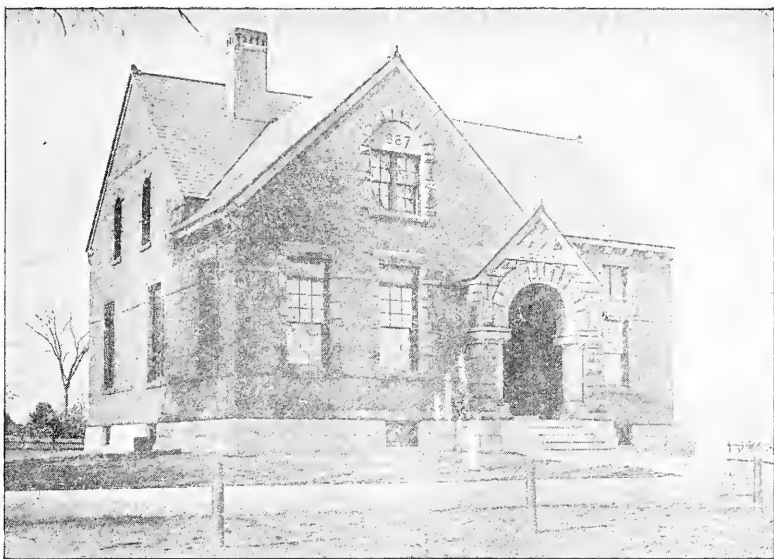
The library now contains about 2,500 volumes, and the average circulation for the past five years has been 4,998 volumes. The needs of the public schools are carefully considered in the purchase of books, and the personal efforts of the librarian are exerted to aid the pupils in the choice of the best books. It is managed by the Norton Public Library Corporation, which chooses a board of twelve trustees, three of whom are elected annually; and to these are added, in accordance with the terms of the gift, three of the selectmen of the town. Of the present board, C. F. Nicholson is president, A. M. Round secretary; and the other members are George H. Talbot, William E. Payson, Rev. G. H. Hubbard, Jacob A. Leonard, C. T. Oldfield, Charles Makepeace, William A. Lane, Mrs. A. H. Sweet, Mrs. E. T. Wetherell and Miss Emma Sweet. The library has a catalogue printed in 1888, and a supplement issued in 1890. It is open Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9; and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, from 2 to 5. Miss Emily A. Titus is librarian, and there are two assistants and a janitor.

NORWELL.

There is no free public library in the town of Norwell. There is an association library, containing some 1,700 volumes, but they are free only to the members.

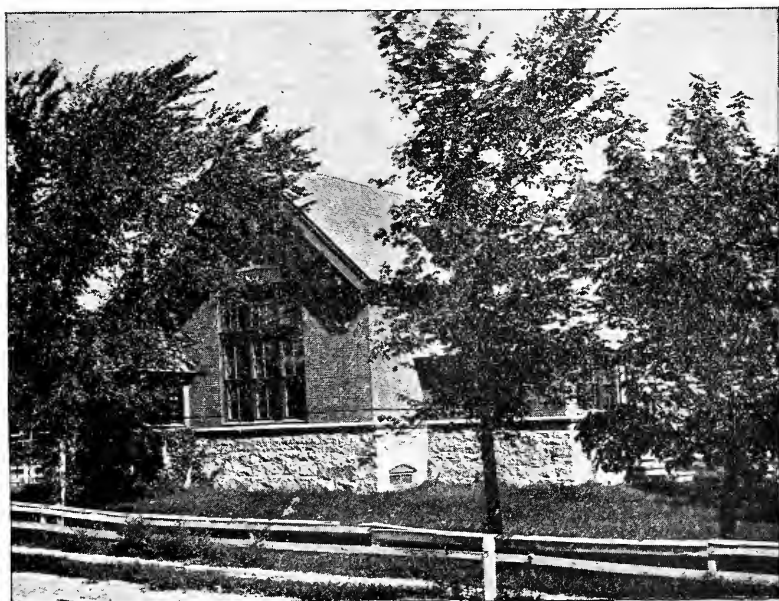
NORWOOD.

The Social Circulating Library, in Dedham South Parish, dates from the year 1790, and originated in the association of twenty-seven persons for gaining information and for self-improvement. This association was maintained for ten years, when, by mutual consent, it was dissolved, the few books accumulated were sold at auction, and the proceeds divided between the members. On the 20th of January, 1800, a new association of similar character was formed, of which the South Dedham Parish Library was the remains. It was



NORTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Mrs. Eliza B. Wheaton.



SNOW LIBRARY, ORLEANS.

Built by the Town and Subscriptions.



owned in two-dollar shares, with an annual assessment of fifty cents. Until the year 1866 it was kept at the lower end of the parish, in or near the Congregational Church. By vote of the shareholders it was then removed to a small room in Village Hall building, and a renewed effort made to increase its usefulness by the sale of shares and by a course of lectures. About 200 new books were added to the collection, extending the catalogue to about 1,400 volumes; but, owing to the limited number of shareholders and inadequate accommodations for the library, the interest waned, and it finally ceased to exist. With the unanimous consent of the shareholders, the library was offered to the town as a gift, on condition that it be maintained as a free public library. This offer was accepted by the town at a meeting held in April, 1873, when the town appropriated \$300 for the support of the library, including the income from the dog tax for the previous year; and a board of trustees was chosen, with full power to reconstruct and put into operation a free public library for the use of the citizens of Norwood. In the fall of 1873 the library was thrown open free to the public, and in 1874 the town made an appropriation of \$500, and the trustees received a gift of \$50, the proceeds of concerts given by the Misses Talbot. The library also receives the interest on \$200, which was left by the will of the late Rev. Jabez Chickering for the use of the parish library. A catalogue was printed in 1879, which contained the titles of about 2,500 volumes; another, which contained about 4,000 titles, was printed in 1886; and supplements were issued in 1889 and 1890. In 1889 the appropriation for the library was \$550 and the dog fund, which amounted to \$371. The library occupies rooms rented for \$125 per year, and the salary of librarian is \$175. The trustees chosen by the town are Rev. B. W. Barrows, Horace T. Atwood, Miss Martha Parker, Francis Tinker, Mrs. Carrie E. Hoyle and Arthur E. Pattison.

OAKHAM.

A small library exists in Oakham, which dates its foundation back to about the dawn of the present century. While its use is free, it is not owned or controlled by the town, but is the property of the Oakham Library Association. It contains only about 350 volumes, and the larger portion of these have been purchased with funds secured by entertainments. The library is kept in a private house, and Mr. Jesse Allen is librarian. It is open daily, and the annual circulation is about 200 volumes. It contains a collection of the reports of the town officers, the manuscript records of the debating societies that have existed in town, some local histories, and books of considerable antiquity.

ORANGE.

The Orange Free Public Library was opened Dec. 14, 1859, with 286 volumes. The prime mover in starting it was Rufus D. Chase, at whose solicitation Davis Goddard, a wealthy citizen, offered \$100 for a library, provided \$200 additional was raised by the town. This offer was accepted, and, with the \$300 thus obtained, the first books were purchased. In 1868 \$1,000 were raised by subscription for the library; two years previous R. E. Carpenter bequeathed to it \$200; and there have been other small gifts of money and books. But the library has been supported principally by taxation, and in return it is wholly free to all the citizens of the town. For many years the annual appropriation, in addition to the dog tax, was small; but for the past two years \$500 a year has been appropriated, and it is hoped this appropriation may be increased in the future. The library has no other sources of income, all the money contributed having been expended for books.

There is no building for the use of this library, but it occupies a room in the town hall building. It contains at present about 4,000 volumes, an insignificant proportion having been obtained by gift. The total circulation of books for the year ending Feb. 1, 1890, was 15,644 volumes, of which number 482 were drawn from the branch library at North Orange, where about 200 books are kept, being changed three or four times a year.

The library has no special collections of books relating to the town, or written by natives of the town. It has no files of newspapers, nor any gifts or collections of particular interest. The effort is made to render the library useful in connection with the public schools, by finding reference books, by purchasing such books as the school authorities recommend, and by giving to teachers the privilege of drawing more books and keeping them a longer time than is allowed to general readers.

As the library is not incorporated, it was managed for many years by a library committee elected at the annual town meeting. It is now managed by a board of six trustees, elected at the annual town meeting, according to the provisions of the statute of 1888. The present trustees are T. W. Bridge, president; Wm. Pomeroy, secretary and treasurer; Warren M. King, Amos Emery, George P. Sherwin and Charles A. Peckham. Two ladies are employed to care for the library, a librarian and an assistant, and also a librarian at North Orange. The cost of administration last year was about \$150, exclusive of fuel and lights, which were provided by the town, in addition to the annual appropriation and use of room. The library

is open Wednesdays, from 4 to 8 P.M., and Saturdays, from 2 to 8 P.M. The name of the present librarian is Mrs. W. H. Sullivan.

The library has a catalogue published in 1883, but it has long been out of date, and of little use ; and the library is now being thoroughly overhauled and rearranged, on the Dewey, or decimal, system, and a card catalogue is being made. For some years lists of accessions have been printed as often as seemed necessary, and lists of the new books are also published in the local newspaper, "The Orange Journal." The library has never absorbed any district, local or association library.

ORLEANS.

"The Snow Library" of Orleans originated through the liberality of David Snow of Boston, a native of Orleans, who bequeathed to the town \$5,000 for a public library, to be known as the Snow Library, upon condition that the town provide a suitable and permanent building for its use.

Certain persons, natives of Orleans, mostly non-residents, offered to donate to the town \$1,000, which was subsequently increased to about \$1,100, for a library building, provided the town would appropriate \$2,000 for the same purpose, and would locate the proposed building on the former site of the Orleans Academy, of which school they once had been pupils. The town accepted the offer, and erected the present building in 1877. (See illustration.) It is built of stone and brick, and consists of a main building, with a basement, a vestibule and a wing. The library room is twenty-five by twenty-seven feet in size, is frescoed, well lighted, and is finished to the roof, which is supported by trusses.

The library was in charge of the school committee till 1889, when the town elected three trustees, in compliance with an act of the Legislature, passed in 1888. The committee expended of the original fund \$1,000 for books, and the remainder, \$4,000, was loaned to the town, for which it pays at present four per cent. interest. The income of this fund and of what is derived from fines is used for the purchase and repair of books, the printing of catalogues and cards, and for other incidental expenses. The cost for the care of grounds and repairs of building, for light and fuel, and the salary of the librarian, are paid by the town upon order of the trustees. The use of the library is free to all, and residents over twelve years of age are allowed to take home one book at a time, which may be kept two weeks, and upon renewal an additional two weeks. The number of volumes is about 2,300. An average of 100 new volumes is added yearly. About 500 volumes of legal and public documents, belonging to the town, are kept in the wing of the building, and are open

to all for reference. There is also a small collection of plaster casts and pictures for ornamentation of the room, which are the gifts of private parties.

Public school teachers, under special regulation of the trustees, are allowed to take out books for the use of their schools during term time. The number of volumes taken out in 1889 was 3,029, by 306 different persons. The library is open on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, from 1 P.M. to 8 P.M. Miss Ada B. Smith is librarian, and the total cost of administration the past year was \$296.24, which is somewhat above the average. The present board of trustees is composed of Hiram Myers, Joseph W. Rogers and David L. Young.

OTIS.

There is no public library in the town of Otis.

OXFORD.

The first collection of books in Oxford was contributed in 1719, by Paul Dudley, Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth and other gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, for the use of the minister; and several of these volumes were preserved as late as 1840 in the Social Library, which was established during the Revolutionary period. In 1818 it contained 113 volumes. In 1841 some of the shareholders drew out their proportion of the books permanently, and in March, 1857, the balance of the volumes was sold at auction. In 1792 a Society Library was formed by the Congregational Church, the name of which was changed to the Second Social Library in 1825. This collection was useful for many years, but most of the volumes have now disappeared. In 1856 about fifty young people formed a Library Association, which collected about 150 books, and, after the meetings were discontinued, the books that remained were transferred to the public library. The Oxford Agricultural Library Association was formed in 1859, and accumulated about 150 volumes, which were given to the public library in 1870.

The free public library owes its origin to the public-spirited generosity of a distinguished son of the town, Hon. Ira M. Barton, who left by his will, dated June 1, 1867, “\$1,000 to the inhabitants of the town of Oxford, my native place, towards establishing a free public library in that town, as an inadequate return for the kindness and patronage of their fathers in my early professional life.” This gift was formally accepted by the town in April, 1868, and in November, 1869, it was voted to organize a town library, under the provisions of the State laws. In the autumn of 1870 the library was opened in a

room in the high school-house, which it occupied until its removal to its present location in the town hall in 1874. Nearly every year since the beginning the town has voted the proceeds of the dog tax to the library, which now amounts to over \$300 annually. The number of volumes in the library is upwards of 4,000, and the annual circulation 6,281. An effort is being made to render the resources of the library more available to the residents of North Oxford. The library has a valuable reference department, for which the town is indebted to the liberality of the Hon. George L. Davis of North Andover, who gave the town \$500 for the purpose in 1876, on condition, which the town accepted, that it would cause its earlier records of births, marriages and deaths to be copied and indexed. The library is open from 2 to 5, and from 6.30 to 9 P.M. The salary of the librarian is \$60 per annum. By the will of the late Jeremiah Learned, the library has a residuary interest in his estate, which may prove of considerable amount. The library has an interesting collection of relics of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. The present board of trustees of the library is composed of Ada L. Joslin, Albert Tyler and John E. Kimball.

PALMER.

The first library in Palmer was the Palmer Social Library, which was started in 1815. The entrance fees and the annual dues were one dollar. The books were kept in the town hall, and the library fell into neglect and disuse, and the books were sold at auction in 1825. Two school district libraries were established about 1841, under the State law. These libraries circulated for some nine or ten years, until the books were worn out or had been generally read; and, as no new books were added, these libraries soon dropped out of public knowledge. The Quabaug Library Association started in 1861 by the sale of five-dollar shares, accumulated about 150 volumes, which were turned over to the Young Men's Library several years ago. Another association library was started in 1867, was well patronized for about five years, and ceased to circulate in 1872. A private circulating library was started in 1870, and existed until 1878, when it was sold to the Young Men's Library Association, and formed the nucleus of their library. The Young Men's Library Association was organized Dec. 2, 1878, under the general laws of the State, and the sum of \$715 was raised by subscription for the purchase of books. It was opened to the public Feb. 8, 1879, with 922 volumes, free to all. It has since been supported by annual appropriations of \$500 to \$600 from the town. It contains 3,788 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 10,000 volumes. New members are received into the association by a two-thirds vote, and the payment

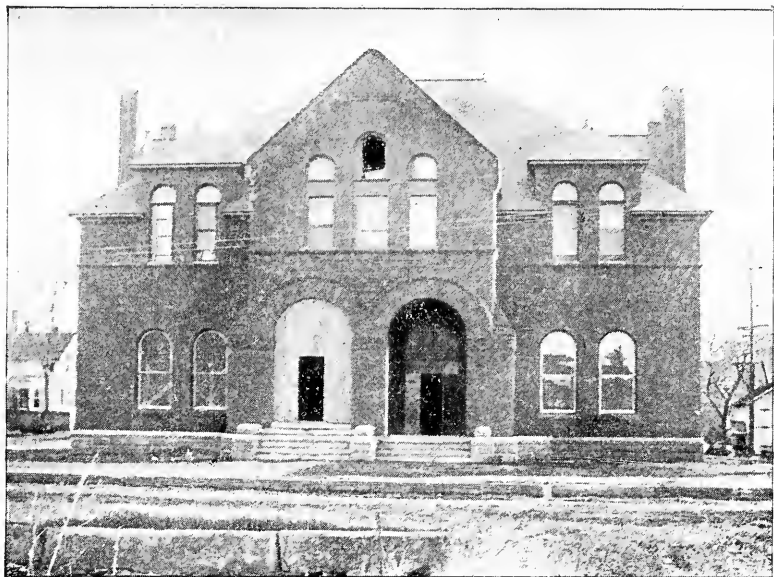
of ten dollars. The officers of the association are W. C. Greene, president; Dr. W. H. Stowe, vice-president; W. W. Leech, secretary; G. W. Ely, treasurer; O. P. Allen, librarian; O. P. Allen, Dr. W. H. Stowe, Rev. H. W. Pope and W. C. Dewey, directors. A new brick library building, which cost about \$25,000, has just been completed (see illustration), and will be finished ready for occupancy early in 1891. It is designed for a public library and soldiers' memorial. It is sixty-four feet square, and contains a reading room twenty feet square; a boys' reading room of the same size; a fire-proof book room, twenty-one by thirty-six feet; and a reference room, twenty by twenty-five feet. The second floor contains a memorial hall, sixty-two by thirty-two feet; and a stage, twenty by twelve feet. The memorial tablets containing the names of the soldier dead are arranged on either side of the vestibule leading to the hall.

PAXTON.

The impetus which led to the foundation of the Paxton Free Public Library was given by Mr. Ledyard Bill, an enterprising citizen of the town, who offered to give \$100 for the purpose, if the town would take the proper action to ensure the permanency of the library. The opening of the library to the public dates from 1877, and Mr. Bill has been a generous donor since, having given about 100 volumes. The town annually votes to appropriate the dog tax towards the support of the library. A room is furnished for it in the town hall building, and there are at present about 1,300 volumes upon its shelves. The circulation the past year was about 1,200 volumes. Among the gifts of especial interest is a set of Bancroft's "History of the United States," presented by the author at the formation of the library. A printed catalogue was issued when the library was started, and one has been issued since. The library is open Saturday, from 3 to 4 and from 7 to 8 p.m. Herbert I. Robinson is librarian. The trustees chosen by the town are W. H. Clark, H. H. Pike, W. E. Clark, W. H. Harrington, C. F. Flint and E. P. Keep.

PEABODY.

The Peabody Institute Library owes its existence to that prince of benefactors, George Peabody, who was a native of the town. Mr. Peabody's first gift of \$20,000 was made in 1852, and the fine library building of brick and freestone was begun in 1853, and dedicated Sept. 29, 1854. The original building was eighty-two by fifty feet, with library and committee rooms on the lower floor, and lecture hall above. It cost \$15,300. An extensive addition was made to the



PALMER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Built by an Association.



PETERSHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Built mainly by Subscriptions.



building in 1867-68, including an enlargement of the library room by an extension of forty-six feet in the rear of the building, the erection of a tower on the western side, and the addition of a portico to the front of the building. The entire cost of these changes was about \$45,000. When the library was opened for use, Oct. 18, 1854, there were about 1,500 volumes on its shelves. In December of that year Mr. Peabody gave the library about 2,500 volumes, which had been selected by Mr. Henry Stevens; and subsequent additions by purchase and gift, including 250 volumes received from the Danvers Mechanics' Institute, brought the whole number of volumes in 1856 to 5,300. Mr. Peabody's various gifts to the institute amounted in the aggregate to over \$200,000. In accordance with his plan, \$20,000 was set apart in 1870 for a reserve fund, the interest of which was to accumulate for the purpose of meeting any unusual necessity. The general fund at present amounts to \$119,985.45, and the reserve fund to \$41,230.72.

The trustees were incorporated by chapter 153 of the Acts of 1881, with authority to hold property to the amount of \$600,000. The enlarged library building has an estimated capacity of about 75,000 volumes.

In 1866 Mrs. Eliza Sutton gave to the town \$20,000 for the maintenance of a reference library, in connection with the institute, to be known as the Eben Dale Sutton Library, in memory of the son of the donor. The room assigned to this library in the enlarged building was richly furnished by Mrs. Sutton, at a cost of some \$17,000, and it contains about 2,700 volumes of choice and expensive books. The amount of the fund, the income of which is available for the maintenance of this collection, is \$35,000.

The present number of volumes in the Peabody collection is 27,802, and the circulation during the library year 1889-90 was 30,815 volumes. Printed catalogues were printed in 1852 and 1872, and a supplement covering the period 1872-78, and finding lists and bulletins, are in print. It has also a card catalogue. The library is open week-days, from 2 to 8 P.M., and on Saturdays an hour later. Mr. J. Warren Upton, who has long been connected with the library, has been the librarian since 1880, and he is assisted by five high school pupils, who give about fifteen hours a week to the work. The Eben Dale Sutton Library is cared for by a separate librarian. The management of the Peabody Institute is vested in a board of twelve trustees, two of whom are chosen annually by the town. The present members are George H. Poor, G. Fred Osgood, D. P. Grosvenor, George F. Barnes, Patrick H. O'Connor, Orville B. Chadwick, H. F. Walker, Joseph F. Wiggin, Frank C. Merrill, Rev. John W. Hudson, J. Howard Fallon and Richard Barry. These trustees manage the

financial affairs, and appoint a committee of twelve from the citizens at large, who select the books and do such other work as the trustees may direct.

PELHAM.

There is no public library in the town of Pelham.

PEMBROKE.

The Pembroke Free Library was established by an association of the leading citizens of the town in 1878. It is free to all, and the town appropriates one-half the dog tax — about \$100 — annually for its support. The town provides a room for its use, and it contains about 1,700 volumes, with an annual circulation of about 3,000. A catalogue was issued in 1887. The library is open Saturday, from 2.30 to 8 P.M. Ellen F. Cox is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$25. The library is managed by an executive committee of three, chosen by the members of the Library Association. The members at present are George H. Ryder, Francis F. Crafts and Ellen F. Cox.

PEPPERELL.

The Pepperell Public Library was established in 1877, by vote of the town, and it has been wholly supported by the appropriation of the dog tax for its use. It occupies a room in the town hall building, and contains 6,045 volumes, about one-sixth of which were received from the Washington Fraternity Library and the Pepperell Library Association. The annual circulation is about 11,000 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1878, and accession lists are occasionally issued. The library is open Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 6.30 to 9 P.M., and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 and from 6.30 to 9 P.M. Mrs. M. F. Shattuck is the librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$100. The management of the library is vested in a board of five directors, one of whom is chosen annually by the town. The present members are H. A. Chapman, Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Dr. J. B. Heald, A. J. Saunders and Miss Sarah Farrar.

PERU.

There is no public library in Peru.

PETERSHAM.

It is probable that the spirit of local improvement, stimulated by the Petersham village improvement society, laid the foundation for the establishment of the public library, in addition to its many other

good works; but Mr. Francis A. Brooks of Boston, a native, made the first contribution of \$500 for the purpose, the sum of \$205 was contributed by other individuals, and the town voted \$350 to make the fund of \$1,000 with which the library was begun in 1879. Since that time frequent donations of books have been made, and it is estimated that, of the 5,500 volumes which the library contains, over one-half have been added by gift. Among the leading donors, in addition to Mr. Brooks, have been Francis H. Lee of Salem and the late Prof. William P. Atkinson of Boston. The annual appropriation of the town for the purposes of the library is \$230. In September, 1886, a movement was commenced, by means of fairs and other entertainments, to raise funds for a library and memorial building; a small appropriation was made by the town for the purpose in 1887, and in the autumn of the same year Mr. Francis H. Lee of Salem interested himself in securing additional funds for the purpose; and, with the co-operation of the Hon. John G. Mudge, James W. Brooks, Misses Elizabeth H. and Charlotte L. Flint and others, the additional sum of \$5,000 was raised. The town made an appropriation of \$2,000 in 1888, and the building (see illustration) was completed in 1890, at a cost of about \$14,000, besides the lot, about six-sevenths of the entire amount having been raised by contributions from natives of the town and summer visitors. It is built of field stone cement, and is a handsome and striking building. It will furnish library accommodations for about 10,000 volumes.

The annual circulation of the library is about 8,000 volumes. It has a new catalogue of 130 pages. Mrs. Emerson Goddard is the librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$50 per annum. The library is open Wednesday, from 3 to 5 P.M., and Saturday, from 3 to 5 and 6.30 to 8 P.M. It is under the control of a committee of twelve, three of whom are chosen each year, and act with the selectmen. The present committee is composed as follows: Mrs. Lucy Stowell, Mrs. Lydia Cook, Mrs. Honora Leamy, Dr. L. O. Martin, Mrs. Eliza Mudge, Mrs. S. A. Gibbs, Mrs. E. S. Holman, Mr. Francis H. Lee, Rev. Edward Green, Mrs. Emerson Goddard, John G. Mudge and Miss Ednor L. Spooner.

PHILLIPSTON.

The Phillips Free Public Library of Phillipston was founded in 1860, through the liberality of Jonathan Phillips of Boston, who bequeathed \$5,000 for that purpose. The town makes no appropriation for it, and the sole income is about \$160 annually from the funds, which is applied for books. It is provided with rooms in a private house, and contains about 5,023 volumes, with an annual cir-

culatation of about the same number. A catalogue was issued in 1877, and annual supplements have been issued since. Finding lists have also been published. The library is open Monday and Saturday, from 1.30 to 8.30 P.M., and Mrs. Tina H. Chaffin is the librarian. The selectmen of the town have the management of the library.

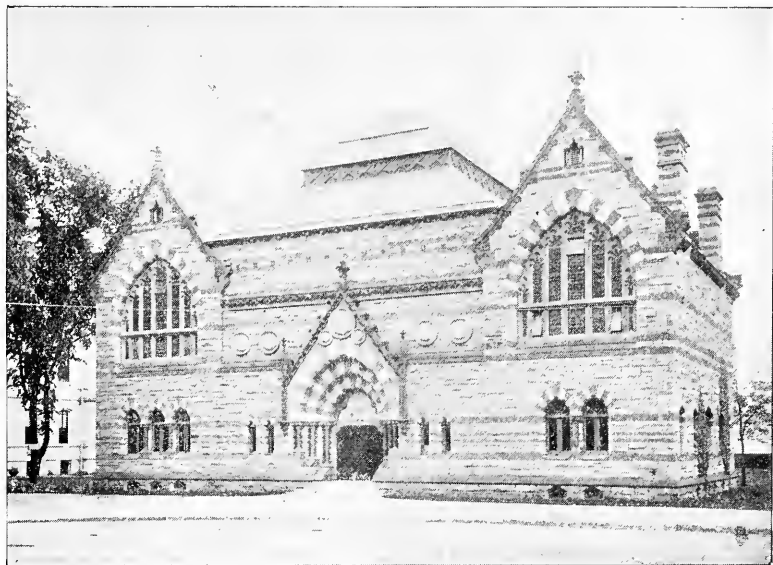
PITTSFIELD.

In 1871 the trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum were incorporated "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining in the town of Pittsfield an institution to aid in promoting education, culture and refinement, and diffusing knowledge by means of a library, reading-room, lectures, museums and cabinets of art, and of historical and natural curiosities." From the date of its organization the Athenæum has been steadily growing along the lines indicated in its charter, until to-day it may fairly claim to be the literary, historical and artistic centre of the county.

The quarterly meetings of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society are held here, and a museum of local antiquities is crowded with interesting rare and valuable mementos of the past. Here are household implements and furniture, illustrative of New England life in the previous century; arms and military insignia of the Revolutionary times; Indian relics; uniforms, arms and currency used during the Civil War; and many documents bearing on topics of local history. Among the more interesting objects of modern date is the desk upon which Hawthorne wrote romances during his stay in Lenox.

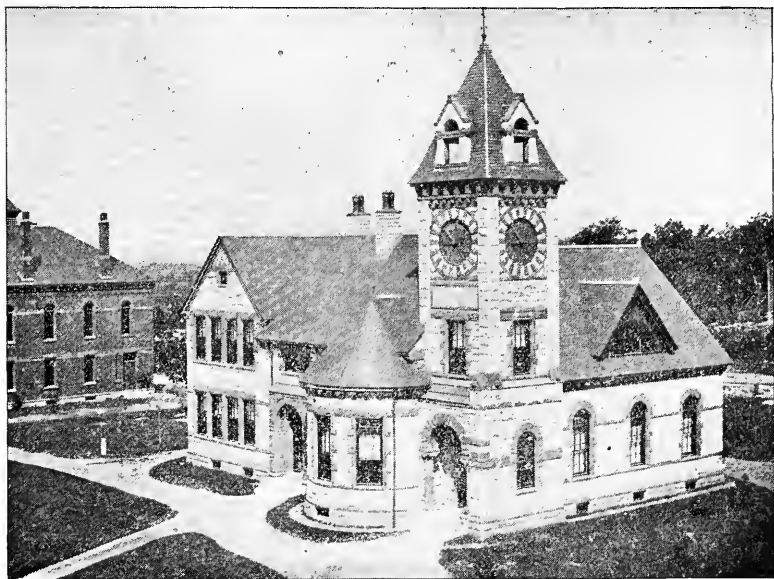
In the museum of the Athenæum there are also valuable collections in the various departments of natural history, including, particularly, local minerals and rocks. The latest addition to this department is a collection of borings from an artesian well in Pittsfield, exhibiting the character of the strata of rock to a depth of nearly eight hundred feet, and verifying Professor Dana's statement that Berkshire County is over a layer of limestone, from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet in thickness.

The art gallery occupies the main room on the second floor, and contains a series of excellent casts which represent the finest sculpture of Greece and Rome, and a marble statue of Rebecca, by Benzoni, presented by Mrs. Mary M. Clapp in 1884; while upon the walls there are paintings and photographs which, though as yet limited in number, are of a high degree of merit, the latest addition being a fine copy of Raphael's Sistine Madonna, by Bardi. The museum and art gallery attract large numbers of visitors, and young



BERKSHIRE ATHENÆUM, PITTSFIELD.

Gift of Hon. Thomas Allen.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, PRINCETON.

Gift of Edward A. Goodnow.

artists are not infrequently seen copying the faultless lines of the ancient models.

On the ground floor, besides a spacious room in which the meetings of the board of trustees are held, there are two reading-rooms, a reference library and the circulating library, offices and lavatories. In the larger of the reading-rooms are to be found the leading daily newspapers of New York, Boston, Albany and Springfield, and all our city and county papers. This room is constantly filled by readers. In the smaller room are the magazines, and the leading literary and scientific periodicals of this country and England. The reference-room contains a large number of unusually well-selected volumes, among which, after the sets of all the standard cyclopædias, dictionaries, gazetteers and atlases, may be particularly noted the superb work of Luigi Canina, upon the edifices of ancient Rome. This work, in six elephant folio volumes, is printed on hand-made paper, contains a multitude of fine engravings, and is invaluable to the student of architecture or Roman history. It is valued at five hundred dollars, and is the gift of Mr. Franklin E. Taylor of New York. By its side, and no unworthy companion, is "Picturesque Australasia," recently presented to the Athenæum by Z. C. Renne, Esq., of Sydney, Australia. The library contains complete sets of nearly all the leading magazines, "Harper's Monthly," "Atlantic," "Littell's Living Age," "Scribner," "Century," etc., to which "Poole's Index" furnishes a ready key. This reference-room is always filled by a company of students who make it their laboratory. Pupils of the public schools are encouraged to make daily use of its shelves, in order to broaden their conceptions of language, literature and science; and the librarian, with his assistants, aims to make it, and indeed every department of the Athenæum, a true seminary of learning, rather than a confused store-house of paper and print.

One large room on the second floor is used as a lecture room. In this are held the meetings of the Historical Society already noted; and the meetings of the Wednesday Morning Club, which, under the care of Miss Anna L. Dawes, daughter of Senator H. L. Dawes, is widely known as one of the most successful literary societies organized by the women of America. The walls of this room are hidden by large cases containing nearly 3,000 volumes of United States public documents, obtained mainly through the influence of Mr. Dawes; a complete set of the "American Archives," presented by the late Hon. Thomas Allen; and, with the addition of several hundred volumes from the library of the late Hon. Julius Rockwell, recently presented by his son, Robert C. Rockwell, constituting one of the most complete collections of government publications in Massachusetts.

The newspaper department of the Athenæum is peculiarly rich. There are here files of the "New York Tribune" and "Harper's Weekly," presented by George P. Briggs, Esq., and covering many years of the nation's history; a complete file of the "Pittsfield Sun," from 1800 to 1872, given by Mr. Phineas Allen, and since his death continued with scarcely an interruption to date; files of other county papers, extensive, though less complete; a file of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," covering more than eighty years, and secured mainly through the influence of Hon. James M. Barker; and more than a hundred bound volumes of miscellaneous newspapers, whose dates range from the present time back into the previous century. Besides these, the Athenæum has gathered from various sources such a collection of manuscripts and documents that it has become a mine of wealth for the original student of Massachusetts history, and is frequently sought by scholars from distant cities, who find here what they have vainly sought in many larger and older institutions.

In this connection must be mentioned a collection of nearly 3,000 valuable pamphlets, many of them unique, and all bound, provided with tables of contents, and catalogued, so as to be immediately accessible. Very few, if any, other libraries can show the student so readily what he may expect to find amid the innumerable pages of pamphlet literature with which their shelves, or their attics, are too frequently merely encumbered.

One department of the library is devoted to Massachusetts histories; and, besides several hundred volumes of State documents, including the rare reports of the Adjutant-Generals, it has made a good beginning in the purchase of town and county histories. It has also a complete set of the "New England Genealogical Register," a nearly complete set of the proceedings and collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and full sets of the proceedings of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, records of Massachusetts, Plymouth Colony records, and Boston town records.

The circulating library contains some 15,000 carefully chosen volumes, with an annual circulation of 35,000 volumes. The system of classification, and the methods of cataloguing and delivery are modeled substantially on those of the Boston Public Library, with such modifications as the difference in the circumstances of the two institutions suggests. The total number of cards issued to date is 6,966. About four hundred new readers are added to the list each year.

The library is free to all residents of Pittsfield, although cards for drawing books are not issued to children under fifteen years of age, unless they are vouched for by their parents or guardians. Those who draw books usually make their selections from the printed cata-

logue, the latest edition of which was published in 1888. The trustees design to issue supplementary catalogues once in five years; and in the interim supplementary lists are published in the daily paper, and are also fastened in alphabetical order upon the blank leaves of interleaved catalogues. The library is not yet large enough, in the opinion of its managers, to require a card catalogue. While most readers make their selections from the catalogues, the freest possible access is granted to the shelves; and this favor is highly esteemed by all students, because, as the books are grouped carefully together under a well-studied system of classification, selections and references can often be more easily, quickly and intelligently made in the alcoves, than at the desk. No confusion or loss has resulted from this plan.

The germ of the Berkshire Athenæum is found in the Pittsfield Library Association of 1850. This institution after a few years showed signs of weakness, but was strengthened by a gift of \$500 from James M. Beebe of Boston. At a later date important contributions to its funds were made by Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett of Pittsfield, a far-seeing and philanthropic gentleman, who considered the interests of the public library inseparable from those of the town. It was almost wholly owing to his continued support that the library maintained its existence and grew in value, until in 1872 it furnished more than 4,000 volumes, which constituted the nucleus of the present Athenæum Library. The Pittsfield Library Association was a private corporation, with a charge of five dollars a share, subject to an annual tax of one dollar. Non-shareholders obtained the use of the library by paying two dollars a year. Many of the friends of the library long hoped for a more permanent establishment, and desired to make it free. Among the foremost of these were Hon. Thomas Allen, then president of the institution, Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett and Calvin Martin, Esq.; and, to further their design, these gentlemen contributed, Mr. Martin \$5,000 and Messrs. Allen and Plunkett \$1,900 each, toward the purchase of the old agricultural bank building. In 1870 Mr. Allen fitted up this building, at a cost of \$900, and the library was removed to it, and its name changed to the Berkshire Athenæum.

In anticipation of this action, the Legislature had in 1869 authorized the trustees of the Berkshire Medical College to sell its real estate, and divide the income from the proceeds annually between the Athenæum and the Young Men's Association, until the broader institution should be organized. Four thousand four hundred dollars was now paid over under this law; and the Athenæum received also the library, cabinets, and other personal property of the Medical College. In 1872 Mr. Phineas Allen, proprietor of the "Pittsfield Sun," died childless, leaving an estate valued at more than \$70,000, and making

the Athenæum his residuary legatee, after the payment of certain legacies and annuities. The property remaining after the payment of the legacies is now estimated at \$60,000. In December, 1873, Hon. Thomas Allen offered to erect a building costing not more than \$50,000, provided a fund sufficient to insure its permanent support was secured, and the site freed from mortgage and suitably enlarged. These conditions were met at a cost of \$24,000, which was paid by the town; and the lot of the Athenæum acquired a frontage of one hundred and forty-four feet, with a depth of ninety-one feet six inches. The town also contracted to pay the Athenæum \$2,000 (afterward increased to \$3,000) a year, on condition that Mr. Allen should erect the proposed building, and that the Athenæum maintain a library free to all inhabitants of Pittsfield. The library had already been made free, and the new building, of native blue limestone and polished granite, was completed in 1874 (see illustration). Subsequently Mrs. Elizabeth C. Clapp gave \$5,000 to the library, and Mr. Bradford Allen bequeathed an equal sum to the trustees for the benefit of the Athenæum. The property of the Athenæum may now be estimated at \$200,000. Its walls are adorned by many engravings, photographs and paintings, notably portraits of its benefactors, Mr. Phineas Allen and Mr. Calvin Martin, and of Governor Briggs, Gen. William Francis Bartlett, and Rev. John Todd. There are also several excellent busts in marble, among which must be noted that of Hon. Thomas Allen and Hon. Thomas F. Plunkett, whose invaluable services to the Athenæum have been mentioned; Gen. William Francis Bartlett, Prof. Louis Agassiz and William Cullen Bryant, and a marble medallion of Abraham Lincoln. One of the recent gifts is a valuable and beautiful clock, presented by the Wednesday Morning Club.

The board of trustees as first organized were Thomas Allen, Ensign H. Kellogg, Thomas Colt, George Y. Learned, Edward S. Francis, John Todd, Henry L. Dawes, Edwin Clapp, William R. Plunkett, William F. Bartlett and James M. Barker. John Todd died in 1873, William Francis Bartlett in 1876, and Thomas Colt in 1876. Their places were filled by Charles V. Spear, Frank E. Kernochan and Morris Schaff. Charles V. Spear has since removed from town. Thomas Allen and Ensign H. Kellogg died in 1882, Edwin Clapp and Francis E. Kernochan in 1884; and their places have been filled by Henry W. Taft, William Russell Allen, Henry M. Pierson, William M. Mercer and Walter Cutting. For sixteen years the office of librarian and curator was ably filled by Edgar G. Hubbel, who was succeeded in 1888 by Harlan H. Ballard.

Mr. Felix Trainor has been the trusted janitor of the Athenæum since it was opened in 1876. Mr. Edward Tobey has for several

years been of great service as first assistant to the librarian, and Miss Harriet Wilson has during the past year rendered equal aid as second assistant.

The Athenæum is open to the public daily, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and on Sundays, for consultation only, from 2 to 6 P.M.*

PLAINFIELD.

There is no public library in the town of Plainfield.

PLYMOUTH.

The Plymouth Public Library was incorporated by chapter 270 of the Acts of 1856, with about fifty subscribers, and it was reorganized under the general law in 1880. It has accumulated a fund, mainly from gifts and bequests, the annual income of which is about \$475, and the town makes an annual appropriation of \$1,200. It has no library building, but two rooms are provided for it on the second floor of the new bank building. The library now contains about 6,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is 25,500 volumes. The pupils of the public schools are encouraged to use the works of reference in the reading room, and the teachers are given a special permit, whereby they may take six books at one time for school use from the library. The library has a card catalogue, and a printed catalogue was issued in 1880. Bulletins are also issued. The library is open every week-day, from 10 to 12.30 A.M., and from 2 to 5.30, and from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Lizzie W. Harlow is librarian, and has one assistant. The annual cost of administration is \$520. The care of the library is entrusted to a board of nine trustees, elected by the town, of which the present members are William Hedge, C. O. Churchill, C. H. Rogers, Nathaniel Morton, Isaac Jackson, James Millar, William Danforth, Arthur Lord and Curtis Davis.

PLYMPTON.

There is no public library in the town of Plympton. There is a Young People's Library of some 300 volumes, supported by assessments.

PRESCOTT.

There is no public library in Prescott.

* The above sketch was prepared by the accomplished librarian, Mr. Harlan H. Ballard, who desires to state that he is largely indebted to Mr. J. E. A. Smith, from whose history and pamphlets several paragraphs have been almost bodily abstracted, and that the excellent photograph from which the view of the building is reproduced is the result of the artistic skill of Mr. S. S. Wheeler.

PRINCETON.

One of the first libraries established in Worcester County was in the town of Princeton. In Peter Whitney's "History of Worcester County," published in 1793, it is stated that the town has a "very handsome social library," of the value of seventy pounds, called the "Gill Library," from the fact that Lieutenant-Governor Moses Gill gave ten pounds towards it. It contained some 500 volumes, and was owned by shareholders. It gradually declined for want of care and patronage, and was finally destroyed by fire in 1813. A social library was started by the Ladies' Reading Society in 1859, and in 1884 it had accumulated 1,126 volumes. There also existed at the latter date in the town an agricultural library of 78 volumes, and a law library of 448 volumes. These were united to form the Princeton Public Library, which was established in 1884. The library is entirely free to all permanent residents of the town, but a small fee is charged to non-residents. The library has a fund of \$5,000, and in 1892 the income of the Eli Kilburn fund of \$1,000 will be available for the purchase of books. The town makes an annual appropriation of \$50, and one-half the dog tax.

In the year that the library was formed, Mr. Edward A. Goodnow erected and presented to the town a beautiful library building (see illustration), constructed of Milford granite, with brown-stone trimmings, as a memorial of his wives and son. The cost of the building was about \$30,000. The library at present contains about 2,950 volumes, and in 1887 the circulation amounted to 3,667 volumes. The building, library and grounds are in the charge of a board of trustees, selected by Mr. Goodnow, and forming a self-perpetuating body. The library is under the special care of a committee chosen from the trustees, together with two ladies named by the Village Improvement Society. The present custodians are Rev. C. A. White, A. T. Beaman, Miss Sarah A. Skinner and Miss Sarah Davis. A catalogue was published in 1885, and yearly accession lists are printed. During the summer months the reading room is open daily, and the library is open on Tuesdays and Saturdays; in the winter it is open on Saturdays only. Miss Susie A. Davis is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$75.

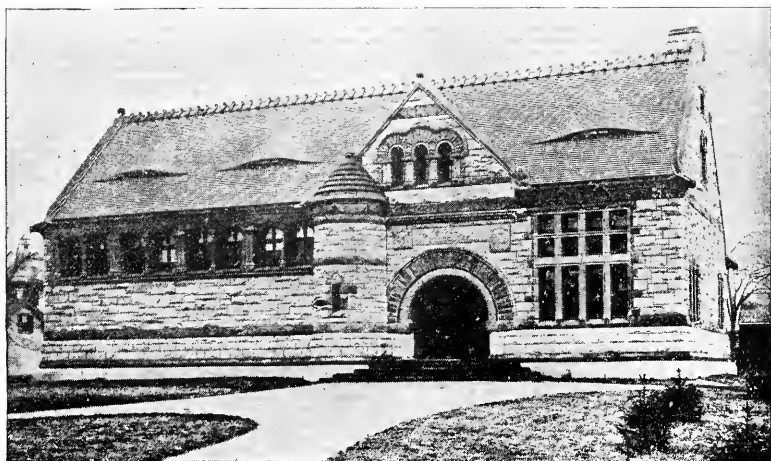
PROVINCETOWN.

The first step toward the establishment of a free public library in Provincetown was a vote at the last meeting of the Mayflower Division of the Sons of Temperance of Provincetown in 1863, directing the treasurer of that organization to deposit in the Seaman's Savings



PROVINCETOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Hon. Nathan Freeman.



CRANE MEMORIAL HALL, QUINCY.

Gift of Heirs of Thomas Crane.



Bank the funds in the treasury, amounting to \$300, to be expended in the purchase of books for any free public library that might thereafter be established in Provincetown. That fund remained on deposit until 1874, when, with accumulated interest, it amounted to \$522.22, and it was paid over to the trustees of the Provincetown Public Library. The first action of the town was taken in February, 1872, when \$25 was appropriated for the establishment of a free public library, and the town clerk was directed to expend the money "in the purchase and binding of a copy of the 'Boston Daily Advertiser' for one year, to be kept in the town clerk's office for the use of the public." The proceeds of the dog tax refunded to the town by the county in 1869, 1870 and 1871, amounting to \$191.45, were also appropriated by the town "for the purchase of books for a town library, the money to be loaned to the town treasury until the town should otherwise order, and draw interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum." In 1873 the dog tax for 1872, amounting to \$58.58, was added upon the same conditions.

In 1873 the Hon. Nathan Freeman erected a wooden building (see illustration), at an expense of \$3,000, and presented it to the town, upon the condition that the lower floor, excepting the entrance hall, should be occupied solely for the purposes of a public library. It has a capacity for 10,000 volumes. Seven trustees were chosen for the library, at the annual town meeting in 1874; and the town voted to appropriate \$2,000 for the use of the library, providing that \$1,000, including donations and appropriations already made, should be obtained from other sources. Through the efforts of the Hon. James Gifford, sufficient money was subscribed by the sons of Provincetown, at home and abroad, to render available the town's liberal appropriation. The books were purchased, a printed catalogue of them was prepared, and the library was opened for the delivery of books to the public June 13, 1874. In 1889 Mr. Benjamin Small conveyed to the trustees \$5,000, the annual income of which should be expended for the purchase of books. The annual appropriation of the town is \$350, and the amount of the dog tax. The library contained, Jan. 1, 1890, 4,039 volumes, exclusive of public documents, and the annual circulation is about 13,000 volumes. It has a card catalogue by authors and subjects, and a new printed catalogue was issued in 1890. The library is open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Mattie W. Bangs is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$300. The library is under the control of a board of nine trustees, three of whom are chosen annually by the town. The members of the present board are Andrew I. Williams, George H. Holmes, William R. Mitchell, Moses N. Gifford, James H. Hopkins, Artemas P. Hannum, Edwin N. Paine, Reuben W. Swift and Samuel S. Swift.

QUINCY.

The Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy owes its beautiful building to the descendants of Thomas Crane, a Quincy stone cutter, who made a fortune by dealing in granite in New York. He always retained a love for his native town, and his descendants erected the library building as a fitting memorial. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., in receiving the gift for the town, fittingly remarked: "It is a standing reminder of that affection, that strong bond of feeling, which those who have gone forth from New England, from Massachusetts and from Quincy, still retain for their native place. It comes to us as a gift unexpected and from afar. It will be prized and preserved accordingly."

At the annual town meeting, in 1871, it was voted that the funds arising from the tax on dogs should be appropriated to establish a "free public town library," and the manner of establishing the same was referred to a committee. At a special meeting, held on the 2d of May, 1871, the committee's recommendations were adopted, and a board of trustees elected. The town appropriated \$2,500 for fitting up the library room and the purchase of books, provided that a like sum should be raised for the same purpose by private subscription. This was speedily done, and the library was opened for the issuing of books to the public on the 11th of December, 1871. It contained at that time about 4,600 volumes. It is supported wholly by taxation, and is entirely free to all the citizens of the town. The annual appropriation by the town is \$2,500, and the dog tax. In February, 1880, the family of Thomas Crane, to whom reference has already been made, offered to erect an edifice to his memory which should cost not less than \$20,000, for the free use of the town as a public library building, if the town would provide a suitable site. The town voted to accept the offer, and to call the building Crane Memorial Hall; also that the town library should be deposited in it, and be thereafter called the Thomas Crane Library. The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to purchase a site, an act of incorporation was applied for, and a charter was granted to the trustees of the Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy, by chapter 202 of the Acts of 1880. The building (see illustration) was designed by H. H. Richardson, and the beautiful edifice was dedicated May 30, 1882. It is built of Easton granite, with Longmeadow brown-stone trimmings, and red terracotta tiles and ledge saddles for roof covering. The interior finish is of Georgia pine, and the whole cost was upwards of \$50,000. It is said to have a capacity of 40,000 volumes, and it now contains about 16,000. The circulation in 1889 was over 61,000 volumes. It has a very good collection of newspapers, biographies, pamphlets and other printed material, relative to the town and its people.

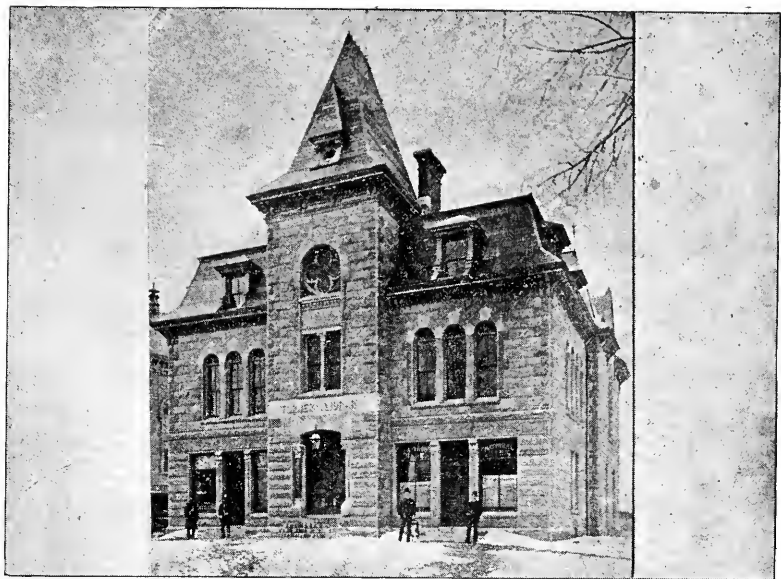
Of the 4,600 volumes at the opening of the library, a little more than half were donations. This large number included the valuable gift of the late Hon. Charles Francis Adams, which comprised 1,650 volumes of congressional and other documents. There were also presented the collections of the Quincy Lyceum, 227 volumes; of the Adams Literary Association, 215 volumes; of the Quincy Agricultural Library, 182 volumes; and of Quincy Book Club, 24 books and 625 numbers of periodicals. Since that time the library has been indebted to the generosity of numerous individual donors, the most valuable additions being a complete set of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," in 32 volumes, from Mr. S. E. Brackett; and a complete set, from the beginning, of the "Quincy Patriot," from the late Rev. Frederick A. Whitney. Within the walls of the library building, though entirely distinct from the library proper, is placed the library of President John Adams, given by him to the town of Quincy in 1822. This rare and valuable collection contains some 2,800 volumes.

The privilege of taking books from the library in their own right being granted only to those citizens or residents over fourteen years of age, some years ago, by a vote of the trustees, all school children under fourteen in the A and B grammar grades, on the presentation of a certificate from their teachers, were allowed the use of books from the library. Next it was voted that, under the supervision of the superintendent of schools, the principals of the high and A and B grammar schools of the town be authorized hereafter to borrow from the library not to exceed ten volumes at any one time, relating to subjects strictly included within the educational courses in said schools, and for use among the scholars thereof; no book thus borrowed to be retained for a greater period than one month. Later the privilege was extended to all teachers of the high school and of the several grammar schools, the teachers, in every case, on returning such books, to report to the librarian the number of persons who have used the same. Two lists of books for the use of children in the public schools were printed under the direction of the trustees, one containing works in juvenile fiction, the other biographies, histories and books of a more instructive character. All the works in these lists, some 500 in number, were selected with the utmost care. The lists thus prepared were then given to the teachers of the schools for gratuitous circulation among their scholars. The library has a printed catalogue, issued in 1875. To this there have been added three supplements, and lists of accessions are printed in the local papers. It has a card catalogue of the additions since the last printed catalogue. From May to October the library is open from 1 to 6.30 P.M., and from October to May from 1 to 8 P.M. Saturday

it is open from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 9 P.M. Amelia L. Bumpus is the librarian, and there are two assistants when necessary, and a janitor. The annual cost of administration is about \$1,925. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, of which the present members are Hon. C. F. Adams, president; H. A. Keith, secretary; Fred A. Clafin, Wm. H. Price, Emery L. Crane and Geo. I. Aldrich.

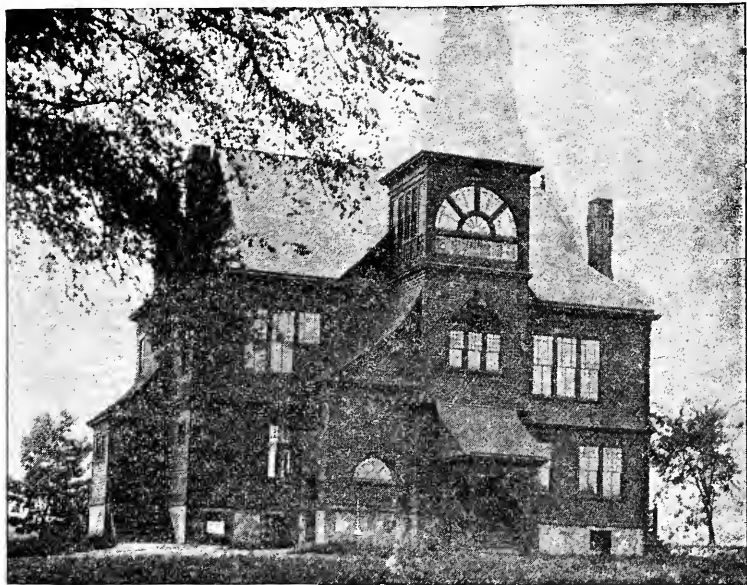
RANDOLPH.

The Turner Free Library was founded as a memorial of the late Col. Royal Turner, by his heirs, the Hon. Seth Turner, Royal W. Turner, Mary B. Turner, Abby W. Turner and Annie M. Sweetser, and was opened to the public March 22, 1876. It occupies a handsome stone building (see illustration), which was erected by the donors at an expense of \$40,000, exclusive of the cost of the land. It has capacity for shelving 25,000 volumes. The gift of the building was accompanied by a gift of \$10,000 for the use and purposes of the library, with the condition that the town shall keep the building repaired and insured. The rooms on the lower floor are rented for banking and mercantile purposes, the revenue being used for the support of the library. The town made an appropriation of \$500 towards the library the past year, though the intent of the donors is to have it self-supporting. The Hon. Seth Turner at his death bequeathed \$10,000 additional, the income of which is to be applied to the library, and the fund is to be known as the Turner Fund. One-half of the first \$10,000 was used for the purchase of books, and the remainder invested so that the present amount of the invested fund is \$15,000. The library now contains about 12,000 volumes; about 1,000 were received by gift, the larger portion from a reading room association which existed in the town before the formation of the free library. The annual circulation is 41,000 volumes. The library contains complete files of the local papers and a file of the "Boston Evening Transcript" for many years. Every practicable means is adopted to make the library useful to the schools. A catalogue was issued in 1877, and supplements were printed in 1880, 1885 and 1890. Monthly bulletins of new books are also issued. The library is open every week-day evening, from 7 to 9, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 3 to 5.30. Dr. Charles C. Farnham is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$1,000. The management of the library is vested in a board of fifteen trustees, three of whom shall be members of the board of selectmen for the time being. The members of the present board are Hon. J. White Belcher, J. C. Foster, D.D., John C.



TURNER FREE LIBRARY, RANDOLPH.

Gift of Heirs of Col. Royal Turner.



GOFF MEMORIAL, REHOBOTH.

Gift of Darius Goff.

Labaree, D.D., John V. Beal, John J. Crawford, Royal W. Turner, Nathaniel Howard, J. Winsor Pratt, John B. Thayer, Charles G. Hathaway, William A. Balkam and Gilbert A. Tolman.

RAYNHAM.

The Raynham Free Library was established in 1888 by an association, and has been maintained by donations, fairs, etc. The town has made no appropriation towards it, and has no connection with it in any way, except that it occupies a room in the town house. The greater portion of the books have been given, the leading donors being C. B. Gardiner, Amy Leonard and others. It has a printed catalogue, but the number of books is limited, and the circulation small. The library is open Saturday, from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 8.30 P.M. Miss Clara Thompson is librarian. The board of trustees, chosen by the association, consists of Rev. S. K. B. Perkins, Charles B. Gardiner, Edward B. King and Damon D. White.

READING.

An association library, known as "The Federal Library," was established in Reading Sept. 27, 1791. It had a membership of about seventy-five persons, became a corporation in 1817, but its affairs were closed by the sale of its 273 books at auction Jan. 24, 1831. Another association library, known as "The Franklin Library," was formed Jan. 1, 1842, and in 1869 its 462 volumes were transferred to the public library. At the same date 166 volumes, belonging to the Agricultural Library Association, formed in March, 1860, were also placed in the Public Library.

The present Reading Public Library was established by vote of the town, March 2 and Nov. 3, 1868, when a board of trustees was chosen, and \$500 appropriated for the purpose. In addition to the collections already enumerated, 199 volumes were collected from the school district libraries that had existed in the town. Among the cash donations to the library have been \$500 from Dr. Horace P. Wakefield; and \$100 from the estate of T. Ward Hartshorn. About 1,200 volumes of books have been given to the library, Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, Edward Appleton, Anna E. Appleton, T. Ward Hartshorn, John B. Lewis, Jr., Loton Parker, Francis H. Knight and Francis O. Dewey being among the leading donors. The present annual appropriation by the town is \$450 from the treasury, and the dog tax, which amounts to about \$400 additional. The library has no building, but occupies two rooms leased for the purpose. The present number of books in the library is about 6,000, and the number of volumes circulated annually is about 16,000. Files of the local

newspaper, the town reports and the various historical addresses relating to the town are preserved, and an effort is being made to gather the publications of the natives of the town. The teachers of the public schools are encouraged to use the library in their work, and effort is made to supply them with such works as they may wish to place before their classes on any special subject. A catalogue was printed in 1885, and lists of accessions are published. The library is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Lizzie S. Cox is librarian, there is an assistant librarian and a janitor; and the cost of administration is about \$400 per year. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, chosen in the usual manner by the town. The present members are Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, chairman, Cyrus M. Barrows, secretary, Harley Prentiss, Walter S. Parker, Charles D. Thomas and James H. Griggs.

REHOBOTH.

The Goff Memorial Building (see illustration), comprising a hall, school-room, antiquarian room, library room and several ante-rooms, was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$14,000, \$10,000 of which was donated by Mr. Darius Goff of Pawtucket, R. I. Its main dimensions, exclusive of projections, are thirty-eight and one-half by sixty and one-half feet. The Blanding Library, nineteen by thirty feet, occupies a pleasant room on the east side of the building. It was first open to the public Feb. 22, 1886, and at that time comprised 625 volumes, about 550 of which were the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Bicknell, Boston, Mass. It takes its name from Mrs. Amelia Davies Blanding Bicknell, one of the donors. In 1887, 150 volumes were received from the estate of Zebulon P. White, Pawtucket, R. I. About 250 volumes have since been received in smaller donations, making the present number of volumes in the library 950. No appropriations have been made by the town for its support, although its use is wholly free to the inhabitants. It has no permanent fund, but is supported mainly by the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society, and small donations from friends of the library.

The circulation for the year ending Feb. 22, 1890, was 1,800, a decrease from the circulation of the years 1886-87; the cause of this is probably the want of new books. It has a catalogue printed in 1887, and a bulletin of new books is hung in a conspicuous place in the library room. The library is open on Monday and Friday, from 7 to 9 P.M. It is managed by a library committee, under the direction of the Antiquarian Society. The present committee are Wm. H. Luther, Wm. H. Marvel, Hale S. Luther, Rev. Geo. H. Tilton and Miss L. B. Peirce. The present librarian is Wm. H. Luther.

REVERE.

The Revere Public Library was established by vote of the town Nov. 6, 1880. It has received a small number of books by gift, and has an invested fund of \$300. It is otherwise wholly supported by taxation, the annual appropriation being about \$500. A room is provided in the town hall building for its accommodation, and it contains about 3,500 volumes. The circulation in 1889 was 10,182 volumes. It contains a bound file of the local paper, — the "Revere Journal." It endeavors to be of use to the schools, and, as one means to this end, established branches the past year in three different sections of the town. The last catalogue was printed in 1888; lists of accessions are printed annually, and a new catalogue is issued at the end of every five years. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday, from two to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Annie A. Hall is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$150. The library is managed by a board of six trustees chosen by the town, the present members being Warren Fenno, Henry Spavin, Frank H. Hussey, Alfred S. Hall, Milton K. Putney and Harrison T. Reed.

RICHMOND.

There is no public library in the town of Richmond.

ROCHESTER.

The Rochester Free Public Library was established in 1876, by the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard of New Bedford, a native of the town, who donated about eighty per cent. of the 1,300 volumes which the library contains. It has a fund of about \$500, the income of which is available for the purchase of books; the town pays the salary of the librarian, and occasionally appropriates a small sum for books. The library occupies a room in a building formerly used for an academy. The annual circulation is about 1,200 volumes. A catalogue was printed at the opening of the library, and two supplements have since been issued. The books have been recently rearranged and re-catalogued. The library is opened Saturday afternoons. Chester W. Humphrey is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$65. It is managed by a board of trustees chosen by the town, the present members of which are Charles H. Sturtevant, William P. Haskell, John S. Ryder, A. T. Jefferson and Henry H. Bennett.

ROCKLAND.

The nucleus of the Rockland Public Library was given to the town in 1878 by a library association that had previously existed there. It is supported wholly by taxation, and its use is free to all the inhabitants of the town. The annual appropriation is about \$1,300. It occupies rooms rented for the purpose. The rooms which it formerly occupied were destroyed by fire, July 16, 1890, but the library was fortunately removed, with the loss of only fifty-five volumes. It contains about 7,500 volumes, and the circulation the past year was 24,947 volumes. The teachers are given very generous privileges in the borrowing of books for the use of their schools. The library has a card catalogue, and bulletins are printed every year. The library is open four days in each week from 2 to 5 P.M. Amelia Pool is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$450. The library is under the management of a board of six trustees, the present members of which are Hulda B. Loud, Angela W. Collins, T. P. Farr, L. D. Perkins, C. M. Perry and S. A. Donham.

ROCKPORT.

The Rockport Public library was organized by vote of the town, March 6, 1871, and the sum of \$300 was appropriated at the time. The further sum of \$200 was donated by a lecture association, being the net proceeds of a course of lectures delivered during the previous winter. Henri N. Woods, Samuel York, Rev. William D. Bridge, Dr. John E. Sanborn and Francis Tarr, were appointed to carry the vote of the town into effect, and inaugurate the new enterprise. The next year the town voted to appropriate \$200 and the dog tax to the library. The only bequest the library has received is \$500 from the estate of John G. Dennis. The principal income of the library in later years has been the dog tax, which has been annually applied for its benefit. The will of Mr. Samuel E. Sawyer of Gloucester, which is now being contested, bequeathed \$4,000 to the library for a fund. A fee of fifty cents is charged for the use of the library. The present number of volumes in the library is about 3,500, and it is provided with a room in the town hall building. The library has no recently published catalogue. Elsie Dann is librarian, and the library is opened on Saturdays, from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 9 P.M. It is managed by a committee of three, chosen by the town, the present members being Henri N. Woods, Francis Tarr and Charles H. Cleaves.

ROWE.

The Rowe Social Library was organized in December, 1797, with twenty-eight members. Meetings were held quarterly through the year for social and literary encouragement. Regular assessments were made, and fines levied for non-attendance, and the moneys devoted to obtaining books. In 1826 there were 130 volumes belonging to the library. In 1869 the library was given to the town, it being stipulated that the town should give \$25 yearly for its support, and that it should be a free library. There are now about 1,000 volumes on the shelves. It is known as the Rowe Public Library, and the annual circulation is about 600 volumes. It is kept in a private house, and is open every week-day. Miss Mattie Smith is the librarian. The annual cost of administration is \$15. The present library committee, chosen by the town, is E. E. Amidon, B. T. Henry, R. J. Smith, Fayette Snow and C. B. Newell.

ROWLEY.

There is no public library in the town of Rowley. There is an association library of 700 or 800 volumes, supported by assessments.

ROYALSTON.

The Raymond Public Library of Royalston originated with the Ladies' Benevolent Society, from funds obtained from sociables and a farmers' supper in the year 1875; and it took its name from Mr. Joseph Raymond, who gave \$250, on condition that the ladies should raise an equal amount, which they did. It remained in the care of the ladies until the year 1880, when it was accepted by the town. The annual appropriation of the town is \$100, of which \$25 is paid for the salary of a librarian, and the balance for books. It is located in the selectmen's room in the town hall, and contains 1,266 volumes. The annual circulation varies from 1,500 to 1,800 volumes.

The pupils of the public schools are allowed special privileges in the use of books bearing upon their studies. A printed catalogue of the library was issued in 1882, and supplements are published containing the yearly accessions. The library is open Saturdays, from 3.30 to 5.30, and from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Lizzie W. Chase is librarian, and the present board of trustees is composed of Dr. F. W. Adams, chairman, D. W. Raymond and J. A. Rich.

RUSSELL.

There is no public library in the town of Russell.

RUTLAND.

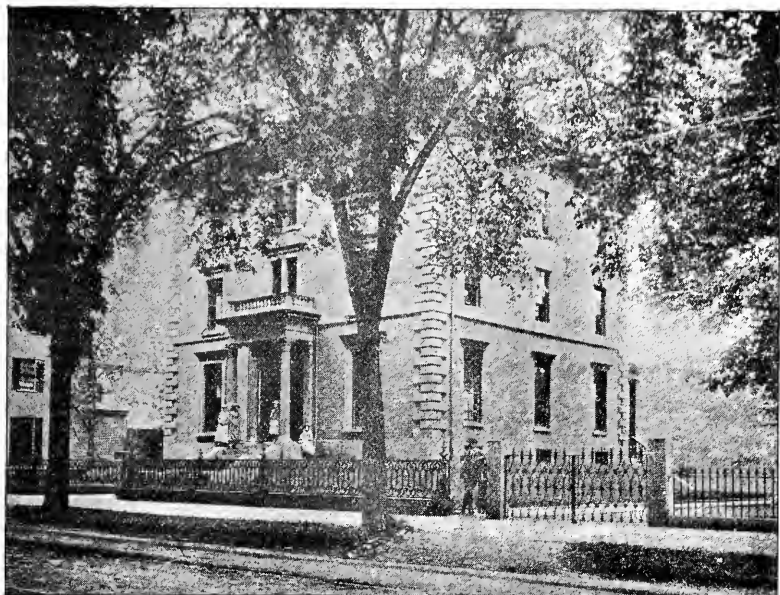
The Rutland Free Public Library originated about 1865, when the Lyceum Club gave the books which it had accumulated to the town; and it has since been supported by annual appropriations from the town, the amount in recent years being \$100. It is kept in a private house, and contains at present about 1,300 volumes. The annual circulation varies from 1,700 to 3,000 volumes. Mrs. F. R. Foster is librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$50 per year. A printed catalogue was issued in 1888. The library is open every day except Sunday. It is managed by a board of three trustees, chosen by the town, the present members being W. A. Wheeler, Mrs. G. B. Munroe and Mrs. L. Q. Spaulding.

SALEM.

Many attempts to establish a free public library in Salem had previously been made, but with no success, until, in December, 1887, the heirs of John Bertram offered to the city the estate on Essex Street, formerly occupied by him, on certain conditions. These conditions were accepted, and an act of incorporation, bearing date of Feb. 13, 1888, was obtained from the Legislature.

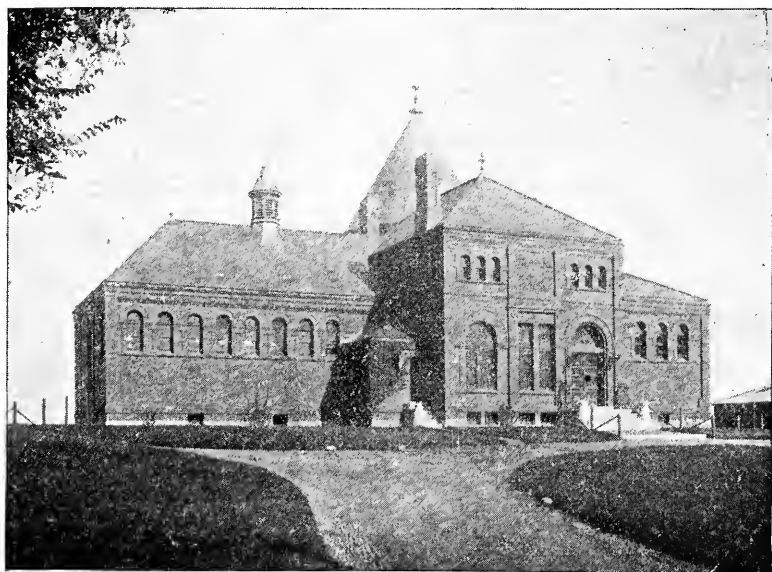
The library was opened for the delivery of books on the 8th of July, 1889. It is free to all residents of Salem over twelve years of age. The running expenses are paid by the city, the appropriation for 1890 being \$10,150. Other sources of income are as follows: \$600 per year, income on the Read fund, the bequest of Charles A. Read of Newton, Mass.; and \$1,500 per year, interest on a fund of \$25,000 appropriated by the city. Both of these amounts are used for the purchase of books. December 25, 1889, a special gift of \$1,000 for the purchase of books for the reference room was received from Hon. J. B. F. Osgood, and in May, 1890, \$500 from A. A. Low of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The building is of brick (see illustration), forty-six by forty-eight feet, with an L eighteen by twenty-two, and three stories high. The alterations (paid for by the city) cost \$22,153.10. The first floor contains the delivery room, book stacks, librarian's and cataloguers' rooms; the second, reading, reference and trustees' rooms; and the third, a class room and special students' rooms, with additional shelving accommodating in all about 40,000 volumes. The library contains, at the present time (December 1, 1890), 19,691 volumes,



SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Estate of Capt. John Bertram.



SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Built by the City.



of which 3,652 are gifts from over one hundred different individuals. The principal donors were the Hon. J. B. F. Osgood, the Teacher's Library, Salem Fraternity, and J. A. Emmerton. The home circulation for 1890 was 141,237 volumes.

No attempt to secure a special local collection has been made, as the Essex Institute has that for one of its special objects, and has already a large collection, which is open to all for reference purposes. Co-operation with the schools is provided for by the issue of "teacher's cards," good for six volumes at a time on subjects connected with school work, and duplicates of books needed for such work are bought. The library is managed by a board of seven trustees, six of whom are appointed for life, and all vacancies are filled by vote of the remaining members of the board. The mayor of the city is chairman, *ex officio*. The library staff consists of a librarian, with five regular assistants and a janitor, besides extra assistants paid by the hour. The salaries for 1890 amounted to \$4,644.55. A printed finding list was published in July, 1889, and supplements in the fall of 1889 and 1890. A dictionary card catalogue is now ready, and will shortly be placed before the public. The circulating department is open week-days, from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M., Saturdays until 9 P.M. The reading and reference rooms are open week-days, from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., and on Sunday from 2 to 8 P.M. The trustees are Hon. Robert S. Rantoul, chairman, *ex officio*; Charles S. Osgood, secretary; George W. Williams, treasurer; Hon. Nathaniel A. Horton, Thomas F. Hunt, David Pingree and Jeremiah T. Mahoney. The librarian is Gardner M. Jones.

SALISBURY.

There is no free public library in the town of Salisbury.

SANDISFIELD.

There is no public library in Sandisfield.

SANDWICH.

There is no free public library in the town of Sandwich.

SAUGUS.

The subject of a Free Public Library for the town of Saugus was agitated in 1885, but with no immediate result except the establishment of a small high school library. During the six months following, Oct. 1, 1886, subscriptions to the amount of \$1,150 were secured

for a free public library. Most of the subscribers were citizens of the town. Samuel M. Felton of Philadelphia, a part of whose boyhood had been spent in the town, contributed \$300, which, added to his previous gifts to the high school library (the greater part of the books of which were by the terms of the subscription transferred to the public library), made a total of \$450. The books were bought and catalogued, and the library opened to the public Oct. 15, 1887, under the management of a board of trustees appointed by the Saugus Free Public Library Association. By vote of this association the library was transferred to the town at the annual town meeting in March, 1888, on condition that it be forever maintained as a public library free to all citizens of the town.

The running expenses of the library have since been paid by the town. During the last two years the dog tax has been appropriated for the purchase of books. The library has no regular source of income except town appropriations, and very little except books and magazines has been received from any other source since its establishment. It occupies a room in the town hall building, designed for that purpose, and contains 1,793 volumes. The number of books annually circulated is about 5,000. The library is very useful to the pupils in the schools, especially those of the high school; and teachers are allowed to take such books as they desire for school use, without limit as to number. A catalogue was printed in 1887. The library is open Wednesday, from 2.30 to 4.30 P.M., and Saturday, from 7 to 9 P.M. Wilbur F. Gillette is librarian, and the cost of administration annually is about \$125. The present board of trustees, chosen by the town, consists of Wilbur F. Gillette, Charles H. Bond, Thomas P. Parsons, Marshall B. Faxon and Benjamin F. Calley.

SAVOY.

The Orren Perkins Library was given to the people of North Savoy in September, 1881, by the family of the late Rev. Orren Perkins, and is cared for by the Orren Perkins Library Association, which was formed for the purpose in December of the same year. It contains 240 volumes, nearly all of which were given by the donors above named, and the Hon. Henry J. Dunham, a native of the town. The town has never made any appropriation for it, and its sole income is money raised by voluntary contributions. It is cared for without expense in the house of the librarian, Lydia Perkins Burnett. Books can be obtained at any time, but the circulation is small. The library is under the control of three trustees, chosen by the association annually, and the present members are A. J. McCulloch, M. A. Bliss and S. F. Blanchard.

SCITUATE.

The P. Y. O. C. Social Library of Scituate was organized about 1875, by a society of young ladies, who erected a wooden building for its accommodation in 1883, at a cost of about \$3,500. Its only means of support has been funds secured by the association, and the rental of a store and hall in the building. It contains about 1,100 volumes, about one-tenth of which were donated by Mr. Albert Childs. About 1,000 books are circulated annually, their use being free to all the inhabitants, though the town has never given the library any aid. A catalogue was printed in 1884, and a supplement in 1885. The library is open Saturday afternoon and evening. Mrs. E. H. Bonney is librarian, and the care of the library is voluntary. It is managed by the librarian and a board of five trustees, chosen by the association. The present trustees are Miss Jane T. Otis, Miss Mahala Vinal, Mrs. B. F. Merritt, Mrs. Caroline Anderson and Mrs. L. A. Totman.

The Satuit Library and the Scituate Centre Pioneer Library are small subscription libraries in the town.

SEEKONK.

There is no public library in the town of Seekonk.

SHARON.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1879, the sum of \$400 was appropriated for the establishment of a free public library, and a committee of seven appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and to act as trustees until the next annual town meeting. It was also voted that the annual income from dog licenses be appropriated for the maintenance of the library until otherwise ordered; this amount is about \$275. Requests to the amount of \$800 have been received, the income from which is \$40 a year. During the first five years of its existence the library occupied rooms hired for the purpose, but on the completion of the town house in 1884 it was removed to quarters in that building, where it remains.

The number of volumes contained in the library Jan. 1, 1890, was 3,127. A comparatively small proportion of these were donated. The principal donors were Mr. Edmund D. Barbour, Miss Elizabeth Morse and Mr. Geo. W. Gay. The circulation in 1890 was 7,465. The teachers in the public schools are granted special cards, entitling them to take out several volumes at one time, to be loaned to pupils for special study; and the trustees, as far as possible, seek to provide suitable books for this purpose. The library is managed by a

board of six trustees, two of whom are elected annually for a term of three years. One person is employed as librarian, at a salary of \$75 per year. The incidental expenses, aside from the amount expended for books, do not exceed \$20 per year. The library was re-catalogued in 1888, a card catalogue prepared, and a printed catalogue published. Bulletins of new books are issued from time to time. Library hours are as follows: Tuesdays, 5.30 to 9 P.M.; Saturdays, 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P.M. The volumes formerly owned by the Agricultural Library Association are now contained in this library. The present board of trustees are E. B. Squire, chairman; L. M. Monk, S. W. Billings, J. W. Hemenway, Miss Sara B. Chute, Mrs. E. R. Harper, secretary. The librarian is Miss Emma A. Baker.

SHEFFIELD.

There is no free public library in the town of Sheffield. There is an association library of about 1,000 volumes, supported by assessments.

SHELBURNE.

There is no free public library in Shelburne. The Ames Library was established in 1859, by a bequest of \$5,000 from the estate of Ira Ames of Shelburne. In it was absorbed a social library, which had existed for several years previous. It has no aid from the town, and its funds are entirely derived from the income of the bequest above noted, and an annual tax of one dollar upon the readers. It is located in a bank block at Shelburne Falls. It contains 6,750 volumes, and the annual circulation is 6,320. It is managed by a board of seven trustees, five of whom are elected to serve for life, and two are chosen annually by the voters. School children are allowed to consult the books free of charge. A printed catalogue was issued in 1874, and a supplement in 1885. It is open for the drawing of books, Wednesday, from 6 to 8 P.M., and Saturday, from 3 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M. Flora A. Halligan is librarian, and the present board of trustees is composed of D. S. Wilcox, S. L. Merriam, Edwin Baker, J. A. Richmond, S. T. Field, G. W. Mirick and H. A. Pratt. The librarian states that, if the library had funds enough to make it a free library, its usefulness would be greatly extended.

SHERBORN.

A social library, afterwards called the Proprietors' Library, was first established in Sherborn in 1808, and was continued as a private library, supported by annual subscriptions, until it was merged in the

town library, when that was formed in 1860. About 1855 an Agricultural Library Association was formed, which made a good collection of works upon agriculture and horticulture. At a town meeting, held March 5, 1860, it was voted to accept the offer of the proprietors of these two libraries to convey their property to the town, provided it would accept the provisions of the law relative to the establishment of free public libraries. The number of volumes thus acquired as the nucleus of the Sherborn Town Library was 537. The town annually appropriates one-half of the dog tax, and \$150 additional, for the support of the library; and in 1889 a bequest of \$1,022, for the purchase of books, was received from the estate of Aaron Greenwood. A room is provided for the accommodation of the library in the town hall building. It contains at present 3,770 volumes, and the circulation the past year was 5,422 volumes. A catalogue of the library was issued in 1875, and lists of accessions are annually printed in the town reports. The library is open Saturday, from 3 to 5 and from 6 to 8.30 P.M. Miss Martha C. Clark is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$75. The management of the library is vested in a board of nine trustees, chosen in the usual manner by the town. The present trustees are W. B. Douglas, M. F. Campbell, A. L. Babcock, F. Bardwell, Franklin Grout, Mrs. M. A. Clark, Miss L. F. Coolidge, Miss S. A. Whitney and Miss C. L. Leland.

SHIRLEY.

A Social Library of about 100 volumes of standard works was established in Shirley about 1790, but the collection, after doing a useful work, was long ago dispersed. A literary association, organized by the ladies of the town in 1839, collected nearly seven hundred volumes, and was maintained by subscription until it was merged in the Shirley Public Library, at its organization in 1885. Five of the seven school districts in the town established libraries under the act of 1842, and a small agricultural library was formed; but these collections were neglected, and their remains have been united in the public library. The present library is maintained by taxation, the annual appropriation being \$200, and is free to all the inhabitants. It contains 1,065 volumes, and circulates about 4,000 volumes annually. It has no building. About a third of the books were received by gift, the leading donors being Henry Edgarton and Mrs. John Bennett. The library has a printed and a card catalogue. It is open Saturday, from 2 to 7 P.M. S. W. Longley is librarian; and the trustees chosen by the town, are D. Chester Parsons, Mrs. Mary Nickless, Mrs. E. H. Conant, Mrs. W. G. Rowell, Mrs. S. P. Holden and S. W. Longley.

SHREWSBURY.

The Shrewsbury Free Public Library was established by a vote passed at the annual town meeting in 1872, and is free to all inhabitants of the town over twelve years of age. The dog tax is applied to its support, and the town occasionally makes a small additional appropriation. A room is provided for its accommodation in the town hall. It contains 2,464 volumes, about one-twentieth of which were added by gift, among the principal donors being Mrs. L. M. Carey, Mrs. Frederick Stone, George Sumner and Dr. F. W. Brigham. The annual circulation is 7,394 volumes. Teachers are allowed the privilege of taking any number of books for school use. The library hours are Wednesday, 4 to 8 P.M., and Saturday, 4 to 9 P.M. Mabelle E. Knowlton is librarian, and the cost of librarian, assistant and janitor is \$95 per annum. A catalogue was issued in 1884, and three supplements have since been added. There are nine trustees, chosen by the town, of which the present members are D. W. Bemis, O. B. Wyman, Miss Bessie Rice, Mrs. Romeo Allen, Miss A. F. Eaton, Mrs. L. M. N. Carey, B. E. Tucker, H. A. Maynard and Miss Cobb.

SHUTESBURY.

There is no public library in the town of Shutesbury.

SOMERSET.

There is no free public library in the town of Somerset.

SOMERVILLE.

The Somerville Public Library owes its origin to the Somerville High School Association, through the special efforts of Henry M. Brown, its treasurer. As the result of a series of conferences between the trustees of this association, the school committee and the selectmen of the town, a vote was passed by the town, in November, 1871, that a board of trustees should be chosen by the first city council as soon after its organization as should be convenient. It was not, however, until June, 1872, that a room was provided. In October of the same year a board of nine trustees was appointed, the first purchase of books was made in March, 1873, and the library was opened to the public in May, with a collection of more than 2,000 volumes. The library is entirely supported by taxation, the appropriation for the past year being \$3,000 and the dog tax, the amount of the latter being \$2,388.30. The library occupies a building constructed of

brick with freestone trimmings, which was erected for the purpose in 1885, at a cost of about \$30,000. (See illustration.) The library contains 17,178 volumes, and the circulation the past year was 87,581. The cost of administration the past year was \$1,608.12. While the library does not contain many literary treasures, it has a good collection of the histories of the Massachusetts regiments in the war, many of which it would be difficult to replace.

Three are constantly employed to care for the library, the librarian and two assistants, a runner afternoons and two evenings in the week, and two substitutes. A printed catalogue was issued in 1889, and one supplement since. There is also a new card catalogue. Every other week, bulletins are put up in the delivery room, and the titles of all new books with corresponding numbers are furnished to the local newspapers. The library is open from 9 A.M. until 6 P.M., on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; on Wednesday and Saturday, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Two small book clubs were discontinued when the library was established seventeen years ago. The board of nine members of the library committee is constituted at present as follows: C. S. Lincoln, president; W. E. Weld, secretary; Hon. C. E. Rymes, Hon. G. A. Bruce, J. H. Flitner, C. H. Brown, E. C. Clark, J. E. Whitaker, J. B. Vial. Miss Harriet A. Adams has been the librarian since the organization of the library.

SOUTHAMPTON.

There is no free public library in the town of Southampton. The Southampton Library Association, a chartered institution, has about 2,000 volumes, which are loaned to subscribers at fifty cents per year.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

The Fay Library of Southborough was founded in 1852, by the gift of \$500 from the Hon. Francis B. Fay, a native of the town. The town readily complied with the condition imposed by the gift, of raising \$500 additional for the purpose. April 20, 1870, Mr. Fay made an additional gift of \$1,000 to the library, and the income of the \$1,500 thus donated is now available for the purchase of books. One-half of the dog tax is devoted to the library by the town, and it also pays all expenses except the purchase of new books. A room is provided for the library in the town hall, and it contains 6,161 volumes. The circulation the past year was 7,182 volumes. It is open on Wednesday, from 2 to 4 P.M., from September to July; and on Saturday, from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 P.M. in winter, and from 5.30 to 8.30 in summer. A catalogue was published in 1882, and a supple-

ment in 1886. Francena E. Buck is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$115. The following board of trustees is chosen by the town: Hon. F. B. Fay, Mrs. A. D. Howe, Mrs. D. Newton, S. F. Draper, Rev. D. E. Adams, Mr. Thompson, W. H. Buck, A. E. Bacon, Rev. H. G. Gay, L. W. Newton, Rev. J. F. Redican, Rev. Waldo Burnett and G. McTiernan.

SOUTHBIDGE.

The Southbridge Public Library was founded in 1870, in accordance with a vote of the town at its annual March meeting. The library committee, then appointed, organized March 31, 1870, and at once began the selection and purchase of books. These books, together with the high school library and other books donated by citizens, were made ready for public delivery Feb. 4, 1871, temporary rooms having been provided for that purpose in a business block.

Upon the organization of the library committee, in 1870, Dr. Samuel Hartwell had entered into correspondence with Holmes Ammidown, of New York, in regard to a library building. During the year 1871 this correspondence resulted in the erection by Mr. Ammidown of a handsome brick block, containing fire-proof rooms adapted to library uses, which rooms he generously placed at the disposal of the town for its perpetual use. The conditions upon which this gift was made are as follows:—

1. That the main room, forty by twenty-seven and one-half feet area, two stories (fire-proof), be used “for the purpose of keeping and maintaining a public library therein, and that the two smaller rooms be used in connection with said library as it may be found convenient; or for maintaining therein reading rooms or a cabinet or collection of relics or minerals or curiosities or works of art, as the town may from time to time elect.”

2. That the town “keep in proper repair for use all that part of said building which it uses exclusively,” together with appurtenances, “and pay each year one-half of the amount of all taxes assessed on said block.”

3. That the rooms be kept “open and accessible to the public for their appropriate uses during at least eight hours of every day, except the Sabbath day and all legal holidays.”

4. That the rooms be kept “properly warmed and lighted, and in the care of a competent person while open.”

5. That the town “establish, keep and maintain a permanent fund of at least \$10,000, yielding and furnishing an annual income and interest of not less than \$700, of which income and interest \$400 shall be annually used and expended in the purchase of books for said

library ; but no books shall be purchased from such income which are partisan in politics or denominational or sectarian in religion ;" and \$300 of which income shall be appropriated " either for the purchase of books for said library and the preservation thereof, or for the purchase of journals, periodicals, newspapers, and reading matter for a reading room in said block, and for binding and preserving the same."

The issue of books from the rooms thus secured began Jan. 1, 1872. In connection with the library there was opened a public reading room, the expenses of which for a few years were provided for by private subscription. About 800 volumes were presented by Holmes Ammidown and his son, Edward H. Ammidown. A catalogue was prepared in 1871, to which two supplements were added. Another catalogue was issued in 1876, to which supplements were added in 1880, 1884 and 1889. The library contains 13,300 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 20,000. Teachers are allowed to take from the library five books at one time for use in school, and to retain them for four weeks. Much use is made of this privilege. The library is open every week-day, from 10 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 5 and 6 to 9 P.M. Miss A. Jeannette Comins is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$900. It is managed by a committee chosen by the town, consisting of J. M. Cochran, L. W. Curtis, G. M. Lovel, G. Easterbrook, F. E. Corbin, G. M. Whittaker, J. Jaggar, M. Kelley and J. L. Brissette.

SOUTH HADLEY.

There is no free public library in the town of South Hadley.

SOUTHWICK.

There is no public library in Southwick.

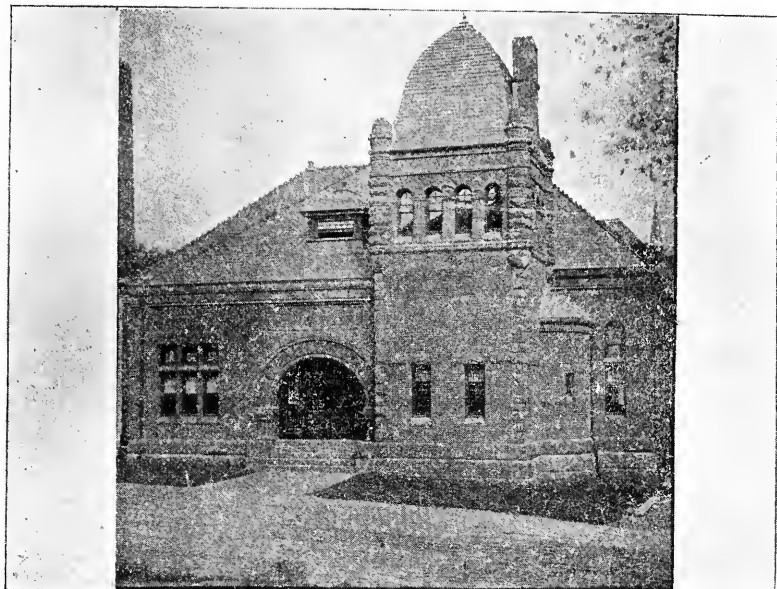
SPENCER.

The foundation of a public library for the town of Spencer was laid in 1857, by the members of the high school, who formed a Young People's Library Association for the benefit of the school. A year later the name was changed to the Spencer Library Association, and all persons were allowed to become members upon the payment of an annual fee of one dollar. The Spencer Agricultural Library Association was formed in 1862, and collected something over 100 volumes ; but in 1864 these were turned over to the Spencer Library, on condition that the members of the association have the free use of the library for four years, as an equivalent for the books. In November,

1870, the Spencer Library Association made a proposition to turn over its books to the town, upon condition that the town would assume the indebtedness of the association and keep the books in good condition. This proposition was accepted, and the dog tax appropriated for the support of the library. The present annual appropriation is \$1,200. A room was fitted up for its accommodation in the town hall building, which was used until 1889, when it was removed to the attractive and substantial home which had been provided for it by the liberality of Mr. Richard Sugden, a prominent manufacturer of the town. The new building, which was designed by Hon. H. G. Wadlin, is of brick, with freestone trimmings. It was erected at a cost of about \$30,000 (see illustration), and will furnish accommodation for 25,000 volumes, besides containing a fine reading room and other conveniences. It is called the "Richard Sugden Library." The present number of volumes is about 8,000, and about 20,000 volumes are circulated annually. A catalogue was printed in 1889. The library is open week-days, from 3 to 5 and from 6 to 8 P.M. Miss N. A. Cutter and Mr. A. C. Hill have the immediate care of the library, and the general management is vested in three trustees, chosen by the town, the present board consisting of Dr. E. R. Wheeler, A. W. Curtis and Miss A. E. Tucker.

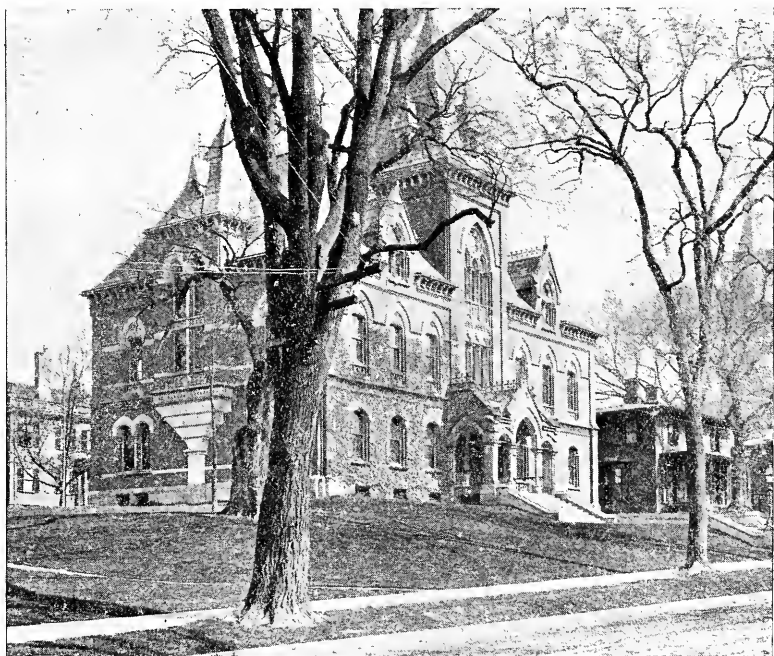
SPRINGFIELD.

The City Library Association of Springfield was organized to supply a great public need. In 1855, through the efforts of a few intelligent and enterprising citizens, a petition was circulated and signed by twelve hundred people, asking for the establishment of a public library. The city government considered the subject favorably, but, as the appropriation bill for the year was passed, no action could be had upon the subject. The next year the city hall was built, and the city government decided that it was inexpedient to make an appropriation for a public library, in view of the heavy indebtedness of the city. Disappointed in this direction, the friends of the library enterprise determined to make a vigorous effort for the establishment of a library by means of a voluntary association. For this purpose the City Library Association was organized, Nov. 27, 1857. The members of two existing institutions, the Young Men's Literary Association and the Young Men's Institute, united with other citizens in the new enterprise, and their small libraries were made over to the new organization. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions among the citizens, a considerable sum was raised, and accessions were made to the library by donations of books.



SPENCER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Richard Sugden.



CITY LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD.

Built by the City Library Association.

In 1859 another appeal was made to the city government. The Hon. W. B. Calhoun, the mayor of the city, recommended in his inaugural an appropriation for this purpose, and argued that, "in view of the benefit of a public library as a fruitful source, not of the ordinary or acknowledged blessings of intelligence merely, but of an all-pervading economy, it would be literally an institution of saving." But the city government, still feeling the pressure of its debts, declined to make an appropriation for a library. They consented, however, to provide a room in the city hall for the use of the association, and also to furnish fuel and lights. No funds, however, were received from the city for the support of the library until 1864.

In 1864 the Association petitioned the city government for an appropriation to supplement the yearly subscriptions of one dollar, which sum was charged for the use of books, and, as a consideration to the city, agreed that the use of books on the premises should be free to all. The city government responded favorably to this request, and from 1864 to 1870 appropriated an average of \$1,600 a year.

The library now contained about 17,000 volumes, and at least \$45,000 had been contributed by citizens to the funds of the association. It was therefore apparent that the library had become an established institution, and it was felt that provision must be made for its permanent accommodation and continued growth. The association was therefore reorganized under a new charter, which constituted it a "corporation for establishing and maintaining a library for the diffusion of knowledge and the promotion of intellectual improvement in the city of Springfield." The corporation was authorized to "hold real and personal estate to the amount of \$150,000 (since increased to \$300,000), exclusive of the books in its library, and the collection of natural history and works of art in its museum." All its real and personal estate was to be held in trust for "the uses and purposes appropriate for a public and social library and museum, to be used and enjoyed by the inhabitants of Springfield, under such regulations as the corporation might from time to time prescribe;" and the city of Springfield was authorized to make appropriations for its maintenance so long as the corporation "allowed the inhabitants of the city free access to the library at reasonable hours for the purpose of using the same on the premises." The officers of the association, consisting of a president, vice-president and ten directors, were invested with the entire supervision and control of the library. But, to give the city government some voice directly in the management of the library, the by-laws were subsequently changed so that the mayor of the city, the president of the common council, and the superintendent of schools, were constituted,

ex officio, members of the board of directors. It was provided that any citizen might become a member of the corporation, with the right to vote at the meetings, on payment of \$50.

The rooms hitherto occupied by the association in the city hall were now filled to overflowing, and the necessity for more commodious quarters was obvious; and, at the first meeting of the new organization, a lot of land was donated by Hon. George Bliss, with a subscription in addition of \$10,000, and the directors voted at once to proceed to obtain further subscriptions and plans for a building. In the spring of 1871 the new building (see illustration) was completed, at a cost of \$100,000. The association was about \$25,000 in debt at the completion of the building; but this amount was soon raised; and at the annual meeting, in 1874, the treasurer reported that the entire debt had been paid.

This building in its extreme size is one hundred feet long and sixty-five wide, constructed of granite to the height of the water-table, and above of pressed brick, relieved by strongly contrasted and richly cut light Ohio freestone. The entrance hall is twenty-five feet wide, and extends from the front to the rear of the building. Opening from this hall on the right is the museum room, thirty by fifty feet, and on the left is the reading room for papers and periodicals. The main library hall is on the second floor. It occupies the entire building above the first floor, extending therefrom to the oblong dome, fifty feet in height of clear space, surrounded by alcoves. There are two galleries, which form an unbroken connection one with the other, and entirely surround the library. The centre is used for a general reading and waiting room. This hall was planned by the architects to contain 80,000 volumes.

On the removal of the library to the new building, application was made to the city for an increase in the annual appropriation, in view of the large increase in the current expenses of the association. They were able to present, as an argument to enforce this application, the fact that the amount of funds contributed by the association, and used for expenses, or invested in lands, buildings or books, had reached the sum of \$185,000. The city government responded favorably to this appeal, and, though the annual appropriations varied from year to year, with the varying exigencies of the city and the varying moods of the officials, the average annual appropriation from 1870 to 1885 was about \$6,000. The association also had an income during this period, from the annual subscription fees of one dollar each from the card holders, and from the interest of its invested funds, aggregating about \$2,000 a year. During this period the importance of additional endowment funds was urged upon the public in the annual reports of the directors. The desirableness of

making the library entirely free, by an increased appropriation, was also presented, from time to time, to the city government.

In 1884 a special effort was made to increase the endowment funds. A plan was adopted by which it was provided that all subscriptions of \$5,000 and upwards might be separately invested, and the fund thus created be known by the name designated by the donor, and the annual interest on such fund be expended for the specific department of the library indicated by the donor. Thus the contributors of these funds were enabled to secure a lasting memorial of themselves or their friends, while at the same time they provided for a regular and perpetual growth of some department of the library. This plan met with approval, and \$30,000 was almost immediately subscribed. Moreover, about \$50,000 in addition has been given in legacies to the library, contingent for the present upon the lives of other legatees, but which the association will receive in a comparatively few years. In connection with this movement for increased endowment funds, a more decided effort was made to secure an increase in the annual city appropriation, for the purpose of making the library entirely free in its circulation, as well as in its reference department. The subject was fully presented to the city government by the officers of the association, and, as a result, an additional appropriation of \$3,000 was unanimously voted for the new departure.

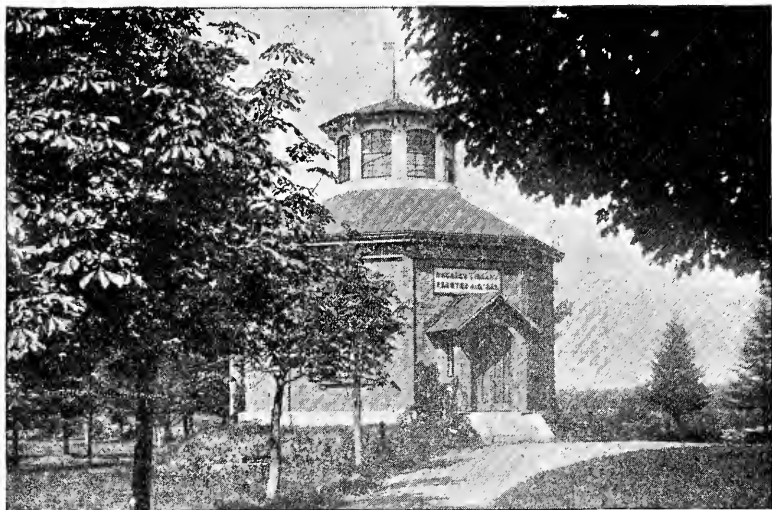
The library was opened to the public as a free library on the 25th of May, 1885. The success of the free library was beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The number of card holders increased during the year from 1,100 to over 7,000, and the circulation of books from 41,000 to 154,000. The success was so satisfactory that the association easily secured a further addition to the appropriation in 1886, and it now receives from the city, including the dog tax, the sum of \$15,000 a year.

The interest of the endowment fund is appropriated to the purchase of books for the reference department of the library, which is rapidly increasing in value. In architecture, decoration and design, in general science and the application of science to the various industries, in politics and social science, in medicine, philosophy and theology, abundant material can now be furnished to the student for the acquisition of general information, or for the more careful and thorough investigation of special topics. Arrangements have been made for the use of the library in connection with the public schools, and with the most satisfactory results. A special card is issued to each teacher, on which six books may be taken out at once. It is understood, however, that this provision refers exclusively to books on educational topics, and such works as can be advantageously used in their classes in the schools. To aid in the

researches of the pupils, lists of books specially adapted to school purposes have been printed, and furnished to the teachers. These lists are designed to aid, not to supersede, the efforts of the students to find for themselves what they need to consult. The teachers in the schools are also encouraged to furnish the librarians with lists of topics to which the attention of the pupil is to be directed from time to time, and they are thus enabled to select the best works for the purpose contemplated, and have them ready for use without loss of time. Arrangements have also been made to provide for teachers and pupils whatever works may be needed for reading or reference, in carrying out, under the supervision of the superintendent of schools, a more thorough and systematic course of study in connection with their school work.

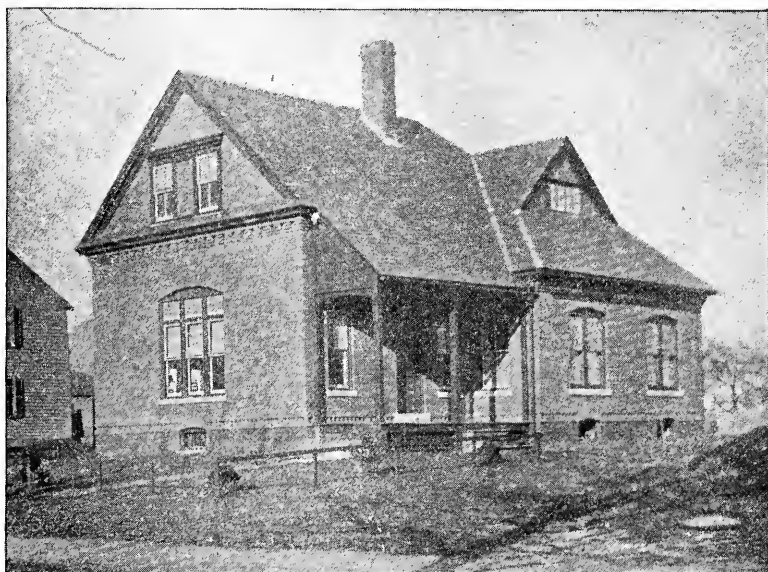
A catalogue of the library was published in 1871, when the library was transferred to the new building, and a supplement was published in 1879. A card catalogue has been continued from 1879 to the present time. These catalogues are all on the same plan. The books are entered under the author and title, and there is also an incorporation, in a single alphabetical series, of subjects as well as authors and titles. This classification of subjects has been applied quite extensively to scientific, philosophical and theological works; and at the same time copious cross references have preserved all the advantages of the dictionary system. A card catalogue of books in the juvenile department has also been prepared for the use of the young people, and is highly appreciated. A monthly paper called the "Library Bulletin" is published under the supervision of the librarian. This publication contains the list of new books for the month, and also critical notices of books and various other valuable literary matter, and is supplied gratuitously to the patrons of the library.

The number of persons holding cards entitling them to draw books is 12,201, and the number of books taken from the library and given out for reference in the library hall the past year amounted in the aggregate to 167,282 volumes. The number of volumes now in the library is 71,723. The number added the last year was 3,980. We have a reading room well supplied with newspapers, magazines and reviews, and a museum of natural history, which is open to the public two days in a week, and is also used in connection with the study of natural science in the schools. The regular library force consists of a librarian, five assistants and a janitor. In addition to these, some six or eight boys are employed by the hour, during a portion of each day. The amount paid in salaries last year was \$6,364. The library is open on Monday, from 12 M. to 9 P.M., and on every other week-day, except the legal holidays, from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. The reading room is open at the same hours as the library



GOODNOW LIBRARY, SUDBURY.

Bequest of John Goodnow.



TEMPLETON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of John Boynton.



on week days, and is also open on Sundays, from 1 to 6 P.M. It is also open on holidays, at the regular hours. The following are the present officers of the City Library Association: president, Ephraim W. Bond; vice-president, James A. Rumrill; clerk and librarian, William Rice; treasurer, H. H. Bowman; board of directors, D. B. Wesson, Samuel Bowles, James Kirkham, George H. Deane, John B. Stebbins, Azariah B. Harris, O. H. Greenleaf, John Olmstead, Nathan D. Bill and Horace Smith. The mayor, president of the common council and superintendent of schools are members of the board of directors *ex officio*. Auditors, J. H. Appleton, R. F. Hawkins; librarian, William Rice; assistants, Alice Shepard, William C. Stone, C. Belle Woodman, Mary Medlicott, Julia E. Smith; janitor, S. Stebbins.*

STERLING.

The town, at its annual meeting, March 6, 1871, laid the foundation of the Sterling Public Library, by appropriating \$300 for the purchase of books, and choosing a library committee. It has received donations of books from A. K. Loring of Boston, and cash donations as follows: James T. Allen of New York, \$300; William Frederick Holcombe, M.D., of New York, \$100; Rev. George Putnam, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass., \$100; Miss Carrie Putnam of Roxbury, \$2,000, the interest of which is to be used for books; and Edward Conant of Worcester, \$500, to be called the "Elizabeth Anne Conant Fund," the interest to be used for the purchase of books. Mr. Conant also gave the means for the erection and furnishing of the library building (see illustration), which was erected in 1885, at an expense of \$6,000, as a memorial to his deceased daughter, Miss Elizabeth Anne Conant. It was formally dedicated Oct. 13, 1886. A handsome librarian's desk has been placed in the building by the heirs of the late Deacon William B. Richardson, as a tribute to his memory. In addition to the income from the funds already noted, the town appropriates the dog tax, and about \$100 additional for the benefit of the library. The entire receipts in 1889-90 were about \$600. The library contains 4,129 volumes, and the circulation the past year was 5,208 volumes. An effort is made to render the library helpful to the schools, and a number of books upon the subject of teaching and educational periodicals have been added with the same end in view. A catalogue was issued in 1888, and lists of accessions are printed in the annual reports. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday, from 1 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Mrs. Bonney is librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$140 per annum. The

* Prepared by the librarian, Rev. WILLIAM RICE, D.D.

library has absorbed a Farmer's Library of 150 to 200 volumes, which was established in 1857. There was a school district library in each district, but the books have been scattered and have disappeared. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, chosen by the town. The present members are Albert H. Newhall, Arthur P. Rugg, E. Kendall Heywood, H. Prentice Kendall, R. Lincoln Chandler and Robert Johnston.

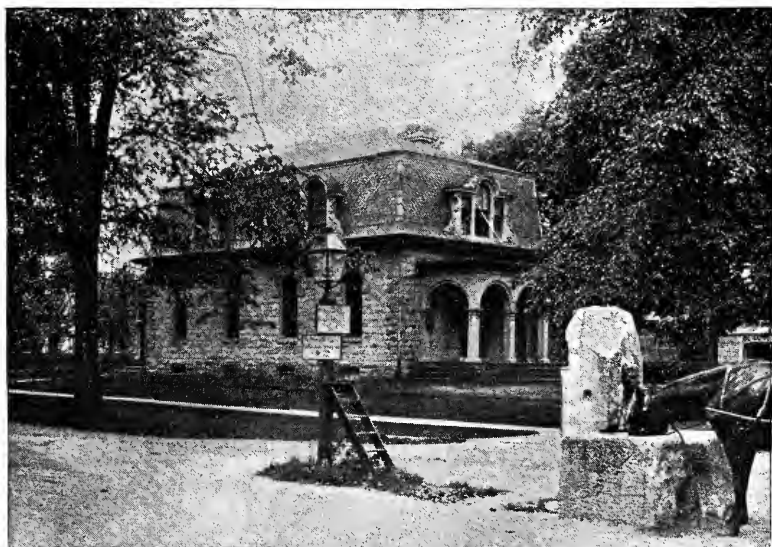
STOCKBRIDGE.

The literary taste, in which the town has never been lacking, found general expression in 1790, in the establishment of a public library, which continued until 1822. It was supplemented at various times by a "Lending Society," reading clubs and kindred associations, mostly for larger acquaintance with the journals — home and foreign — of the day. In 1814 another library association was formed at Curtisville, and, later still, a juvenile library on the Plain. But the consummation of public desire in this direction was attained in 1862. In March of that year, Nathan Jackson of New York, born in Tyringham and educated at Stockbridge, in testimony of a grateful remembrance thereof, made a donation of \$2,000 for a public library, provided that the citizens would add another \$1,000, and erect a suitable building. Although the purses of the community were at that time heavily depleted by the expenses and burdens of the war, such was the desire to secure the proffered boon, that the conditional sum was nearly doubled, besides 400 contributed volumes. Mrs. Frances F. Dwight gave a corner lot for the site, and Hon. J. Z. Goodrich erected a building. It is about forty feet square, built of stone, and cost about \$6,000 (see illustration). In July, 1864, its doors were opened to the public with 3,000 volumes upon the shelves. One-half of Mr. Jackson's gift was invested in a permanent fund for the purchase of books, and has now amounted to \$1,300. To this the town adds, annually, from \$400 to \$600 besides the dog tax and the contributions of a "library day" every year yield from \$150 to \$200 more. By these means the number of volumes has now reached about 6,000, with an annual circulation of 7,000 to 9,000, and the institution has proved a priceless blessing to the schools and to the whole population. It is open every secular afternoon, and during Wednesday and Saturday evenings of the week. The library is in the hands of the Stockbridge Library Association, and they elect annually a "board of control," consisting of seven citizens chosen annually. The present members are F. S. Aymar, H. J. Dunham, D. A. Kimball, C. H. Plumb, H. D. Sedgwick and R. C. Stetson. Miss Carrie P. Wells is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$350.



ELIZABETH ANNE CONANT MEMORIAL, STERLING.

Gift of Edward Conant.



STOCKBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Hon. John Z. Goodrich.

The library has a card catalogue, and a printed catalogue was issued in 1879. Lists of accessions are also occasionally issued. A few volumes remaining from the school district libraries have found their way to its shelves.

STONEHAM.

The movement for the establishment of the Stoneham Free Public Library originated in the winter of 1858, with several gentlemen who believed that a free public library would offer greater benefit to the community than the three or four small society libraries that had before that date existed. At the annual town meeting in March, 1859, it was voted, "That a free public library be established for the free use of each citizen who shall become a legal voter of Stoneham, and \$300 be granted for that purpose." A board of trustees was chosen, to make all necessary arrangements, purchase books, procure suitable rooms, and frame rules and regulations for the future management of the library. At a meeting of the trustees, held March 17, 1859, "The Young Ladies' Circle" presented to the library its entire collection of 300 volumes; at a subsequent meeting, "The Philomathean Society" contributed 90 volumes; and "The Social Library Association" voted to loan its entire collection, of nearly 600 volumes, together with its fund of \$100, to be held in trust. To these generous contributions the town and various individuals added about 500 volumes the first year, and the success of the library was assured. In 1864 "The Agricultural Library" presented its collection of 130 volumes, and in 1885 the library received a donation of \$230 from Hon. John Hill. The annual appropriation is \$400, and the dog tax. The library is provided with rooms in a business block, known as Davis' Block, in Central Square. An effort is made to increase the usefulness of the library to the schools by the publication of lists of books intended to assist the pupils in their studies. The number of volumes in the library is 7,373, and the annual circulation is about 11,000. Mrs. M. H. Boyce is librarian. Catalogues were published in 1866 and 1878. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 9 P.M. The present board of trustees is composed of George W. Cromack, Peter L. McCarty, George P. Hamill, Dr. W. F. Stevens, Sarah A. Lynde and Cora Dyke.

STOUGHTON.

The Stoughton Public Library was established by vote of the town in April, 1873, and the dog tax appropriated towards its support. Two or three attempts had previously been made to establish a library, without success. A small agricultural library, which existed

in the town at the time, was turned over to the town. The library has been supported by the annual appropriation of the dog tax, and about \$400 additional. The only other means the library possesses is a permanent fund of \$300. A reading and a library room are provided in the town house, and they have been conveniently and handsomely fitted up and furnished by the ladies of the town. The library now contains between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes, about 500 of which were a gift from Lucius Clapp of Stoughton. The annual circulation is over 20,000 volumes. The teachers of the public schools are allowed the privilege of taking an extra number of books from the library for the use of the scholars, and some of the library books are allowed to remain in the high school library. A printed catalogue was issued in 1886, and a supplement in 1889; lists of accessions are also published from time to time in the local paper. The library is open every evening from 7 to 9, and Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5.30. Wales French is the librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$240. The management of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, chosen in the usual manner by the town. The present members are Wales French, Henry C. Kimball, Michael F. Powers, William Curtis, Walter R. Swan and Samuel Paul.

STOW.

There is no free public library in the town of Stow. The Rock Bottom Library Association in the village of Rock Bottom has a subscription library of about 600 volumes.

STURBRIDGE.

Several small subscription and social libraries were united in 1873, to form the Sturbridge Public Library, when the largest of these, the Quinebaug Library Association, gave its collection of 400 or 500 volumes to the town, on condition that the town should appropriate not less than \$100 annually for its increase and support, and the proper accommodation of the public. It was opened free to the public July 23, 1873, and since that time it has been supported entirely by town appropriations. The sum of \$200 and the dog tax is annually devoted to the purposes of the library, and some years an extra \$100 is voted for the purchase of new books. The dog fund the past year amounted to \$223.15. The rooms provided for the library are in the second story of a school-house in the centre of the town. It contains about 3,200 volumes, and the annual circulation is between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, to some four hundred different persons. There is a weekly delivery at Fiskdale, an outlying manufacturing village

of the town. The teachers of the public schools are allowed to draw not exceeding six books at one time for use in their schools, and a quite general use is made of this privilege. A catalogue was printed in 1884, and a supplement in 1887. The library is open from 2 to 4 p.m. Wednesdays; and from 2 to 4 and from 6 to 8 p.m. Saturdays. Mrs. Lucinda B. Sawyer is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$169. The library is managed by a committee of nine, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The present members are C. V. Corey, Levi B. Chase, A. B. Chamberlain, William G. Reed, Melvin Shepard, E. L. Bates, Mrs. Mary A. Wight, Miss Julia E. Hyde and Mrs. Lucinda B. Sawyer.

SUDBURY.

The Goodnow Library in Sudbury was founded by a bequest of \$20,000 from John Goodnow of Boston, who was a native of Sudbury. He also bequeathed three acres of land and \$2,500 for the purpose of erecting a building for the library. These bequests were accepted by the town April 7, 1862. The library is wholly free to all the inhabitants. The town makes no appropriation for it, but the purchase of books and all other expenses are defrayed from the annual income of the fund, which amounts to about \$800. The neat brick library building (see illustration) was erected in 1860, at an expense of \$4,000, and its capacity as at present arranged is about 15,000 volumes. The library now contains 11,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 15,000. Teachers are allowed the use of books to be read in connection with their school studies, and an effort is made to make the library useful to the schools in all ways. A catalogue was printed in 1887, and occasional bulletins are issued. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 9 p.m. Helen Hurlburt is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$150. A board of three trustees is chosen by the town, the present members of which are A. W. Rogers, H. H. Brown and E. A. Powers.

SUNDERLAND.

The Sunderland Public Library was established in 1869, by a donation of \$1,000 from Rufus R. and Augustus Graves, descendants of Erastus Graves, one of the early settlers of Sunderland. To this was added \$200, offered by Horace Greeley to the town first reporting to him the growth of two grape vines upon each homestead within its borders; and later Mr. A. J. Johnson donated \$500; and from the estate of R. R. Graves \$2,000 has since been received, as a perpetual fund for the use of the library. A small social library was

absorbed at the beginning. This library is free to all inhabitants of the town over *eight* years of age. This is noticeable, as the age limit stated in the regulation of most libraries is *twelve* years. The annual appropriation for the library is \$25, which partially pays the salary of the librarian. The annual income of the funds, which is available for the purchase of books, is about \$140. Two rooms are provided for the library in the town hall. The whole number of volumes is 2,587, and the annual circulation is 3,541. The library is quite freely used by the pupils of the public schools for reference. A catalogue was printed in 1879, and another in 1884. The library is open Mondays, from 4 to 5 and from 7 to 8.30 P.M. Abbie T. Montague is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$30. The government of the library is entrusted to a board of nine trustees, of which the following are the present members: Rev. E. P. Butler, B. N. Fish, L. W. Fairchild, F. H. Williams, A. P. Smith, C. G. Trow, M.D., H. D. Graves, G. P. Smith and A. T. Montague.

SUTTON.

At a meeting of the Sutton Farmers' Club, held Dec. 2, 1874, in the course of a discussion upon the best means to promote the social life and culture of the town, the Hon. James W. Stockwell proposed the formation of a Library Club; and a committee was appointed to solicit funds for the purpose, and to purchase books. In addition to the aid of the earnest workers and liberal donors within the town, a suggestion to those who had left the place of their nativity for wider fields of usefulness brought liberal returns of money and books. Among those who gave ready and generous aid to the movement were Dr. J. H. Armsby of Albany, N.Y., Hon. John D. McCrate, Rev. H. A. Tracy of Sutton, Dr. William Terry of Ansonia, Conn., and many others. The necessity and utility of a free library speedily became so evident that it was proposed to transfer the property of the club to the town, upon the single condition that it should always be maintained as a free public library. The town voted to accept the proposition, March 20, 1876, and thus the Sutton Free Library was established. Its friends did not abate their interest, and the donations of books increased rather than diminished, so that a large percentage of the volumes in the library were donated. A small agricultural library and one of the old school district libraries were absorbed in the collection. The present number of volumes is 3,413, and the annual circulation is 4,136 volumes. A room has been fitted up in the town hall building for the use of the library, and it is open every Saturday afternoon and evening. A catalogue was printed in 1885, and a supplement is soon to be issued. The town appropriation for the library

the past year was \$165. Miss Sarah M. Mills is trustee and librarian. A few years ago libraries were established in the different villages of the town, partly by gift and partly by appropriation from the town. Each one of these is managed by a resident trustee and librarian. These libraries are not in reality branches of the central library, and it is doubtful whether they are as useful as they would be under one central administration. These libraries are located as follows: Manchaug, about 800 volumes, G. H. Clark, resident trustee; West Sutton, about 375 volumes, Jason Waters, resident trustee; Wilkinsonville, about 325 volumes, Rev. J. Gregson, trustee; and South Sutton, about 400 volumes, G. W. Albee, trustee. The town has for two years appropriated \$500 to be divided between these libraries in proportion to their circulation.

SWAMPSCOTT.

In 1852, Dr. William R. Lawrence of Boston, then a summer resident of the town, conceived the idea of the formation of a public library for Swampscott, and put his plan in action by donating upwards of 200 volumes, and \$100 in money. He enlisted in its behalf the reading community, and especially earnest was the Rev. Jonas B. Clark, then pastor of the Congregationalist Church, who accepted the position of president of what was then named the "Swampscott Library Association." It was the design of the association, so reads the constitution, to "establish a library, consisting of such works of approved authority as were adapted to disseminate useful knowledge, and to secure entertainment to its members." Residents of the town became members upon the payment of one dollar, and a subsequent yearly assessment of fifty cents; while all others desiring to use the library were required to pay five cents a week per volume for the privilege.

For a few years the association flourished, and quite a little interest was manifest; but later on, from lack of fresh reading material, or some other cause, the organization gradually lost its enthusiasm, and finally, in 1861, what volumes remained were packed away in some empty gun cases in the town hall, where they remained until 1867, when the town made a small appropriation to furnish a room in the town hall to be used as a library. Curtis V. Merritt was commissioned by the selectmen to serve as librarian, and solicit subscriptions with a view to purchasing books to add to the old collection. This was done, and in June, 1868, the library opened with about 600 volumes on its shelves. Five cents weekly was the charge for books to all takers, and the library was very liberally patronized. After that time the town annually voted small sums for its support, which, in addition to the

fees, gradually increased its capacity. The management was very democratic, and the visitors were allowed to select the books from the shelves themselves, which brought many patrons during the summer months, and largely added to its revenues.

In March, 1879, the town voted to make the library free to the citizens of Swampscott. A board of trustees was chosen by the selectmen, but of late years they have been chosen by ballot at the annual elections. The library contains about 6,000 volumes, and has a circulation annually of 16,000. Its incomes are as follows: town appropriation, \$350; dog tax, \$300; receipts, \$25. The library is in charge of Miss Sarah L. Honors and two assistants, and the trustees as above, namely, B. W. Redfern, Curtis V. Merritt and F. F. Stanley.

SWANSEA.

There is no free public library in the town of Swansea. There is a small association library, called the "Swansea Public Library," but it is not free, and is supported by fees, contributions and entertainments.

TAUNTON.

The Taunton Social Library, Young Men's Library, and the Agricultural Library, numbering respectively 4,060, 1,765 and 173 volumes, besides 517 volumes of public documents which had been donated to these libraries, all of which were transferred to the city, formed the nucleus of the collection now known as the Public Library of the city of Taunton. A city ordinance and an appropriation gave the library a formal existence in 1866. It will thus be seen that, two years after the incorporation of Taunton as a city, a public library free to all its inhabitants had been established.

The Taunton Social Library, the oldest of the institutions which were merged in the public library, was started in 1825. Among the names of prominent original shareholders was that of Theophilus Parsons, afterwards Dane professor of law in the Harvard Law School. The proprietors were principally dependent for additions to the shelves upon May-day festivals, and to that unfailing resource of young proprietary libraries, — courses of lectures. The Young Men's Library Association was also aided in its enterprise by lecture courses, as well as by fairs and levees undertaken by the ladies, and by the subscriptions of public-spirited citizens; the late Samuel B. King leading in this direction, with several gifts of \$100 each, and ending with the creation of the King fund of \$1,000, the income of which was to be expended in the purchase of standard works. Since the

transfer this endowment accrues for a like purpose to the benefit of the public library.

The sources of income of the library since it became a city institution have been annual appropriations, at present \$4,500 and the dog tax, which amounts to about \$2,000, from the city; the interest of the "King fund," and the miscellaneous receipts of the library itself. It has been the regular recipient of publications from the department of the interior and other departments of the general government, from the Smithsonian Institution, from the district representative and other members of Congress, from the secretary of the Commonwealth, the Cobden Club of London, and from various institutions and individuals throughout the country. The largest donations of books from private individuals were those made by the Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, LL.D., the late S. O. Dunbar, Esq., and the late Mrs. Harriet Baylies Morton. Among early donors were the late Rev. Charles H. Brigham, who, during his residence in Taunton and after his removal, always manifested an interest in the prosperity of the library, and the late David Paul Brown, the eminent Philadelphia lawyer, who spent one year of his school life in Taunton.

A catalogue of the combined libraries was published at the opening in 1866, and two supplements were issued in 1873 and 1874, each arranged alphabetically under authors and titles. In 1876 a new catalogue, embracing an alphabetical arrangement of authors, with a classified index under thirteen general heads and two hundred and forty-six sub-heads, was undertaken, and was published early in 1878. To this supplementary catalogues were added in 1881 and 1884, and bulletins have been made of subsequent accessions. The library at the present time numbers over 31,000 volumes. A careful examination of the catalogue will show a much smaller proportion of ephemeral literature than is usual in such collections. Indeed, it has been the persistent aim of the officers not only to keep out books of an objectionable character, but to provide those which afford the healthiest stimulus to the reader both in his studious and recreative moods. In addition to current publications of interest, it has been the endeavor to secure as many original sources of information as the restricted income of the library will permit. "The Harleian Miscellany," "The Somers Collection of Tracts," The Camden, Percy, and English historical societies' publications, Dodsley's "Annual Register," Bayle's "Dictionary," Bohn's "Antiquarian Library," The Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay records, Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, New York, Maryland and New Jersey Archives, etc., are specimens of such selections. Neither has the library failed to procure, so far as its means would allow, the valuable encyclopædias (like the Britannica), dictionaries (including Lit-

tré's), art works (such as a nearly complete set of the London "Art Journal") and other works of reference.

The annual circulation reaches about 62,000 volumes, besides a large number of books which are consulted in the library building. The reading room, which is supplied with files of the principal newspapers and periodicals of the day, is largely frequented. During the past year the library has been removed to commodious quarters on the first floor of the Bristol County Savings Bank building, and the vacated rooms have been shelved for future additions to the library. A pretty full collection has been made of books by Taunton authors, and a fair number of local pamphlets and newspapers. The teachers in the high school and academy are allowed six extra volumes each, changeable daily; and all persons are invited to apply to the librarian and assistants for any information and for whatever books the library contains upon a given subject. The present officers of the library are: trustees, *ex officio*, Arthur M. Alger, mayor, president; *ex officio*, Henry W. Colby, president of the common council; Timothy Gordon, Charles W. Hartshorn, Hon. William H. Fox, Henry W. Morse, Rev. John P. Forbes; Edwin M. Hills, secretary. Librarian, E. C. Arnold; assistants, Miss Hattie B. French, Miss Etta Shannon; reading room attendant, William G. Snow. The library is open week-days, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., except holidays, two days for the agricultural fair, and two weeks when the library is closed for examination. The annual cost of administration is about \$2,500.

TEMPLETON.

The Boynton Public Library of Templeton originated by the gift to the town, on June 1, 1868, by David Whitcomb of Worcester, formerly of Templeton, of \$4,000, in the name of John Boynton, to establish and maintain a free public library. By the terms of the gift the fund was to be invested and the interest added annually, until it amounted to \$5,000. When it reached the latter sum, the trustees were to apply \$1,000 to the purchase of books; for five years thereafter, the annual interest of the fund was to be expended for the purchase of books; at the expiration of that time, one-half, only, of the annual interest was to be applied to the purchase of books, and the other half be added to the principal, until the fund shall again have reached \$5,000, at which amount it is to remain, and the full interest may be expended. No part of the fund or its income is ever to be expended for a building or the care of it. The trustees are to be the chairman of the selectmen, the town clerk and the school committee, *ex officio*, and three other persons, chosen by the town, at its annual meeting. In February, 1885, Mr.

Whitcomb increased the library fund by an additional gift of \$4,000, on terms substantially like those of the first gift. The annual appropriation of the town for the library is about \$200. In 1885 the town built a neat brick library building (see illustration), at a cost of \$2,500, which has a capacity of about 15,000 volumes. It contains at present about 4,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is about 12,000. A printed catalogue was issued in 1886, and bulletins are published twice a year. The library is open Wednesday, from 3 to 5 p.m., and Saturday, from 3 to 4 and 7 to 8.30 p.m. H. F. Lane has been librarian since the library was opened, in 1873. The present members of the board of trustees are Percival Blodgett, Charles Parkhurst, Dr. S. E. Greenwood, Asa Hosmer, Charles E. Ingalls, Francis Leland, H. F. Lane and H. H. Hall.

TEWKSBURY.

The Tewksbury Public Library was established Jan. 5, 1878, and is mainly supported by taxation, the annual appropriation being \$200, and the only other sources of income being from fairs and other entertainments. A room is provided for its use in the town hall building. The library at present contains about 3,500 volumes, about one-seventh of which were given, the leading donors being George A. Kittredge, Jeremiah C. Kittredge and Mrs. Clara Kittredge. The annual circulation is 7,171 volumes. The schools are given special library privileges, and books are forwarded in boxes by special messenger once a fortnight to the different school districts. A catalogue was printed in 1883, and bulletin lists of accessions are issued from time to time. The library is open Saturday, from 3 to 4 p.m., the year round, and from March 1 to November 1 from 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and from November 1 to March 1 from 7 to 8.30 p.m. J. H. Chandler is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$150. The library is managed by six trustees, chosen by the town, the present members being J. C. Kittredge, Rev. E. W. Pride, F. A. Fitzgerald, A. J. Trull, Miss Helen Eastman and Miss Anna Coggin.

TISBURY.

There is no free public library in the town of Tisbury.

TOLLAND.

There is no free public library in Tolland.

TOPSFIELD.

Some years previous to the establishment of the town library, in 1875, a Magazine Club was formed, comprising about twelve or fifteen members. Each member paid a specified sum annually, and the amount was expended mainly for periodicals, the first years of the existence of the club; afterward a larger proportion was expended for books. The periodicals and books circulated among the members of the club. An interest in reading was thereby cultivated and increased, so that, when the commodious town hall was erected and finished in 1874, and good rooms for a public library were made available, the people of the town were ready to aid in a common effort to establish a library that would be free to all the citizens. Subscription papers were circulated through the town, to raise money to start the enterprise; and non-resident individuals interested in the prosperity of the town contributed liberally for the same object. Several libraries that had flourished in years gone by were looked up, and collected to form a nucleus to which new books were to be added. The old Topsfield Library, that dates back to 1794; the Athenæum Library; the school district libraries, of which there were four; the Agricultural Library; the library of the Ladies' Society; the books of the reading club, together with many volumes given by friends of the enterprise, as well as the newly purchased books, were all brought together and arranged for permanent use in a convenient room in the town hall.

The library was opened for the issue of books in 1875. The event marked an era in the history of the town. The advantages thus offered to the people have since been a source of increasing pleasure and profit. The town furnishes a room, and appropriates \$75 annually for the librarian's salary. The permanent fund of the library amounts to nearly \$7,000, the income of which is expended for the purchase of books. It comprises a bequest of the late Sidney A. Merriam, of \$1,000, and a bequest of the late Moses Wildes, of \$5,000, the balance being from contributions of various individuals. The library of the late Anson McCloud, containing about 800 volumes, was added to the library in 1886, the funds for the purchase of which were furnished by Mr. A. A. Low of Brooklyn, N. Y. The library now contains 4,388 volumes, and its annual circulation is about 5,000 volumes. The teachers and pupils of the public schools are allowed free use of the books, to aid them in their studies. A catalogue of the library was printed in 1886, and lists of accessions are occasionally issued. The library is open Saturday, from 3 to 4 and 7 to 9 P.M. Mrs. E. W. Hinchings is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$100. The management

of the library is entrusted to five trustees, one of whom is chosen by the town annually, to serve for the period of five years. The present trustees are Justin Allen, J. B. Poor, W. Donaldson, A. A. Conant and Benjamin P. Edwards.

TOWNSEND.

An agricultural library was formed in Townsend in 1858, and, with additions of a more general nature, it was maintained by the aid of fairs and fees under the name of the Townsend Library Association until 1872, when the books were given to the town, on condition that the town would make an annual appropriation of \$100 for its support. At present the annual appropriation is \$175. The library occupies a room in an engine house, and contains 2,027 volumes. The annual circulation is 5,025 volumes. A catalogue was issued in 1886, and supplements have been issued since. The library is open Monday, from 7 to 9 P.M. ; Tuesday, from 3 to 5 P.M. ; and Saturday, from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Kate L. Larkin is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$75. The library is managed by the school committee, represented at present by Dr. L. G. Chandler and A. L. Fessenden.

TRURO.

There is no free public library in the town of Truro. A small association library, containing two or three hundred volumes, exists in the town.

TYNGSBOROUGH.

A few somewhat indefinite traces exist of a library in Tyngsborough before the beginning of the present century. A Social Library was formed in 1831, and had a useful existence for forty-seven years, when it was merged in the public library. The public library was organized April 1, 1878, and has since been maintained at public expense. The town pays the ordinary running expenses, and occasionally devotes the dog tax to the library, or makes an appropriation of \$100 for the purchase of books. Entertainments, lectures and social gatherings are among the means that are adopted by the people to aid the library, outside of the town appropriation ; and there have been occasional donations of money from the citizens. Two such donations of \$25 each were received the past year. The books are kept in a room on the second floor of a school building. The present number of volumes is 3,440, one-third or more of which have been given to the library ; among the leading donors being Luther Butterfield, William Brinley, Charles Burrows, Samuel D.

Bridge, Daniel Perham, David Perham, Hon. George F. Richardson, Hon. William A. Richardson and the Young People's League. The annual circulation is over 3,600 volumes.

In 1881 a special list of books was prepared for the use of the schools, and printed in the annual town report. The main catalogue of the library was printed in 1878, when the library was formed, and several supplements have been issued. The library is open Saturdays, from 4 to 5 and from 7 to 8 P.M. Mrs. Lizzie T. Curtis is the librarian. The management of the library is vested in a board of six trustees, chosen in the usual manner by the town. The present members of the board are William Blanchard, William E. Barry, Daniel Perham, Frank S. Bennett, Louville Curtis and Asa M. Swain.

TYRINGHAM.

There is no public library in the town of Tyingham.

UPTON.

The Upton Town Library was founded in March, 1871, and received a stimulus from a gift of \$500 by the Hon. William Knowlton, a prominent citizen of the town, to establish a public library free to all the inhabitants of the town. A fund of \$1,000 has since been given by Dr. Elijah Carpenter, a native of the town, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of books, to be marked as coming from said fund. The town makes an annual appropriation of \$200. A large room, some forty-five by thirty-five feet in size, has been handsomely fitted up in the new town hall building, for the use of the library. It contains at present 2,742 volumes, nearly one-half of which have been donated. The average circulation for the past three years has been 5,915 volumes. The library contains several publications of local interest, especially relating to the centennial of the town; a small medical library which was given by Dr. Carpenter, and a small Agricultural Library which was given to the town by the Upton Farmers' Club. The last general catalogue was printed in 1885, but supplements are issued each year. The library is open on Saturday, from 4 to 5 and from 6 to 8 P.M. Mrs. Laura Sadler is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$100. The care of the library is committed to nine trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The present members are Daniel W. Knowlton, Mrs. George H. Stoddard, John Fay, Mrs. Eli W. Batchelor, Miss Mira Messenger, Albert Davis, Charles H. Ball and James Swan.

UXBRIDGE.

* The Uxbridge Free Public Library was established by vote of the town, April 6, 1874, the books of the Uxbridge Library Association and of the Uxbridge Agricultural Library Association having been offered to the town as a nucleus for a public library, if the town would establish one. The town voted to appropriate the dog fund, amounting to \$275; and the Uxbridge Free Public Library was opened for the delivery of books, Jan. 20, 1875. It then had on its shelves 689 volumes, of which 515 were received from the Uxbridge Library Association and the Agricultural Library Association, 97 were received as presents from individuals, and 77 were purchased by the trustees. In 1877 a former resident of the town gave the library \$500 for the purchase of books. The annual appropriation of the town is \$250. Rooms are provided for the library in the town hall building, and it contains 5,636 volumes, exclusive of a collection of law books. Among the leading donors to the library have been Henry Capron, Mrs. J. M. Macomber and Royal C. Taft of Providence, R. I. The annual circulation is about 8,000 volumes. The trustees make it a special point to procure books of reference adapted to the wants of the scholars in the public schools. A printed catalogue was issued in 1881, and supplements are printed every two years. The library is open Monday and Wednesday, from 2 to 8 P.M., and Saturday until 9 P.M. Lawson A. Seagrave is librarian, and the annual salary is \$200. There is a board of six trustees chosen by the town, the present members being Hon. C. A. Wheelock, Dr. W. L. Johnson, A. C. Slater, Henry Capron, C. A. Taft and A. A. Sprague.

WAKEFIELD.

The history of libraries in this town extends considerably back into the last century. "The Social Library" was in existence at the time the town was incorporated as South Reading, in 1812. It was a private institution, and eventually became a part of subsequent libraries. The present free library was established in 1856, with the name of "South Reading Town Library;" but in 1868 the title was changed to "The Beebe Town Library," in honor of Lucius Beebe, a generous contributor to its funds. The establishment of this library was the result of the concurrent efforts of individuals and social organizations, aided by the town in its corporate capacity.

Some of the circumstances connected with its initiation may be interesting and suggestive to other towns in the State. About this time, Col. Fay of Chelsea had given to his native town—Southborough—\$500, on condition that the town would contribute a like

sum for a public library. The town of Wayland had already established a public library, to which President Wayland of Brown University had given the sum above named. A knowledge of these facts suggested to some persons in South Reading that they might get some public-spirited townsman to do the same for that town. Accordingly they proposed it to a few citizens of ample means, but failed to secure the purpose. They did not, however, give up the idea of a public library, but interested as many of the citizens as possible in the project. At length, on the 31st of January, 1856, by invitation of Mr. B. F. Tweed, some twenty or more gentlemen met at his residence, when he proposed that a series of entertainments be held in behalf of a library. These entertainments, it was suggested, might consist of an "old folks' concert," exercises in declamation and reading, and a fair. The suggestion was favorably received, and an organization formed, the Hon. Lilly Eaton being called to the chair. On motion of Mr. Cyrus Wakefield, a committee was appointed to take charge of the proposed entertainments, consisting of Messrs. James Eustis, B. F. Tweed, Wm. L. Brown, C. Wakefield, Geo. O. Carpenter, J. M. Evans, P. H. Sweetser, Lucius M. Beebe, J. F. Emerson, F. A. Sawyer and Everett Hart. For about a month the committee were pretty busy in making preparation. The singers of the several choirs in town gave their *voices*; the young men, members and graduates of the high school, *spoke* for it; and the ladies, under the efficient management of Mr. Carpenter, did their full share in providing an entertainment at the fair. During the month of February the entertainments were given, and netted about \$630. In addition to this, the Richardson Light Guards had a ball for the benefit of the library, which added about \$130 to the sum already raised. This sum, nearly \$800, was offered to the town, at the ensuing town meeting, by Hon. Lilly Eaton, on condition that the town would add \$500, and furnish a suitable place for the library. It being accepted on these conditions, the public library became a permanent institution.

The Franklin Lyceum Library, which included the old Social Library and the Prescott Library, a more recent society, presented their books, amounting to several hundreds of valuable works, to the new organization. The inhabitants generally also responded to an invitation to present to the new library donations of books, new or second-hand; so that the town library was able to start at once upon its career of usefulness with strength, and with an attractive array of volumes upon its shelves.

Mrs. Harriet N. Flint, a generous Wakefield lady, in 1872 gave \$1,000 to the town, the income of which was to be perpetually devoted to the support of the library, and is now held as the "Flint Fund."

In 1874, Dr. Francis P. Hurd donated \$500 to the library, and by his will, probated in 1884, bequeathed \$2,000 more to it. These gifts have been consolidated, and are now held by the town as the "Hurd Fund."

A public reading room was established by the town in 1883, as the complement of the public library, located in contiguity thereto, and placed in charge of the trustees of the library. The reading room has been fully supplied with the best of periodic literature, and has been largely appreciated and patronized by young and old.

The annual appropriation of the town is \$400, and the amount of the dog tax. The library occupies rooms in the town hall building, and now contains about 10,000 volumes. The annual circulation is 19,623 volumes. Some effort is made to increase the usefulness of the library to the schools, and it is open Friday afternoons for that special purpose. The regular hours of the library are Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M., and Monday from 7 to 9 P.M. Harriet A. Shepard is librarian, and there are two assistants. The annual cost of administration is about \$450. There is a board of nine trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner. The members of the present board are Hon. Thomas Winship, S. K. Hamilton, S. O. Richardson, O. V. Waterman, Junius Beebe, Thomas Kernan, William E. Rogers, R. H. Mitchell and George E. Dunbar. A catalogue was issued in 1879, and another in 1887.

WALES.

There is no free public library in Wales.

WALPOLE.

At an adjourned town meeting held March 13, 1876, it was voted, on petition of George A. Kendall and others, "to establish and maintain a free public library." At the same meeting a board of six trustees was chosen, and the sum of \$485, including the dog tax of \$235, was appropriated for the support of the library for the ensuing year. At a meeting held March 12, 1877, the town accepted the by-laws and rules and regulations submitted by the trustees. In April, 1876, an agreement was made between the trustees of the public library and the East Walpole Library Association, whereby the books belonging to the latter, about 700 in number, were given to the public library, upon the condition that books should be sent to East Walpole once a week for ten years. That agreement took effect August 1 of the same year. At the expiration of the time, the citizens of East Walpole paid for having the books brought to them, and

continued doing so until June 1, 1889, when the trustees again agreed to send them. The library also received at about the same time the Young People's Library, of about 125 volumes; and the Agricultural Library, of about 75 volumes. The library was opened for public use, July 15, 1876, in a drug store, where it remained until April, 1878, when it was removed to a room in the building owned by Nathaniel Bird. It was removed from there to its present rooms in the town house Sept. 26, 1881. The library has been supported by annual grants from the town, the average amount for the past five years being \$530. It has also received gifts amounting to \$250 from three of its citizens, and the proceeds of four entertainments, — \$172.89. One hundred dollars of these gifts was reserved for a permanent fund. The number of books in the library when it was opened was 1,242, and it now has on its shelves about 5,200 volumes, and the average circulation for the past five years has been 19,116. The first catalogue was issued when the library was opened, and the second in January, 1882. The entire edition of the last catalogue being exhausted, the trustees decided, before printing another, to reclassify the library. The library was closed, except for the delivery of magazines, the first of April, 1890, when the work upon the present catalogue was begun, and reopened July 12. During the first year the library was open every secular day and evening. Since then it has been necessary to lessen the number of hours from time to time. The present hours, adopted in April, 1888, are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and from 6 to 8 P.M. Each school building is supplied with a catalogue, and each teacher has the use of twelve cards for the pupils, and access to the shelves for school work. The government of the library is by a board of six trustees, chosen in the usual manner by the town, the present members being Mrs. M. E. Pickering, N. W. Fisher, Robert S. Gray, Mrs. M. M. Allen, Amos Binney and Miss M. R. Bird. Miss Nettie S. Gough is librarian, and the average annual cost of administration for the past five years has been \$177.43.

WALTHAM.

Early in 1865 an article was inserted in the warrant for a town meeting, relative to the establishing of a public library in the town of Waltham. A committee was appointed; in May their report was accepted; and, with the gifts of the "Rumford" and "Social" libraries, the Waltham Public Library was started. The "Rumford Institute for Mutual Instruction" was founded in 1826, and probably gave rise to the founding of a public library; for in 1830 the Boston Manufacturing Company gave to the institute the use of the

Manufacturers' Library, and deposited the books in Rumford Hall, the volumes having been purchased, a few years before, by the company for their employers. Harriet Martineau, in her travels in America, speaks very highly concerning the interest in the library of the corporation.

Under the law providing for the maintaining of social libraries in any town, one was organized in Waltham and carried on for many years by the shareholders; later it was found inadvisable to retain it under the same authority, and Rev. Samuel Ripley purchased the shares. Through his liberality it was always accessible to the people. Upon the removal of Mr. Ripley to Concord, the books were given to the Unitarian Society, and afterward presented to the Public Library. The Agricultural Library, property of the Waltham Farmers' Club, was, in 1873, also donated to this library. Beginning with about 5,000 volumes, it gradually increased until the rooms in the bank building were found inadequate, and in 1880, upon the completion of the Chas. A. Welch Block, the books were removed to that building.

Under the change of government from town to city, the board of directors, six in number, are appointed, two each year, by the aldermen. E. L. Hull, chairman; Jos. F. Gibbs, clerk; T. Leary, Mrs. S. J. Luce, B. B. Johnson and B. A. Buckley have the management for the present year. The librarian and three assistants are in charge of the library, at an annual expense of \$1,140. The rooms are open to the public from one to nine P.M., on week days, with the exception of two weeks in August for the annual inspection and legal holidays. A printed catalogue, published in 1886, and a card catalogue, are in use, supplemented with monthly lists of accessions. The income of the library consists of an annual appropriation by the city of about \$3,300, which includes the dog tax. The income of a fund known as the "Jacob C. Whitney Fund" is expended for reference books each year. A medical library has been started by the physicians, and it is hoped to eventually prove of valuable aid to members of the profession. For the benefit of the teachers an arrangement was made permitting them to take for reference in their schools four volumes at one time, retaining the same four weeks if desired. The library contains about 17,000 volumes; the circulation for 1889 was 45,544. Miss Sumner Johnson is librarian.

WARE.

The first library in Ware was the "Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Library," which was organized in 1824, and made a very good collection of books. It served a good purpose for many years, but was moved from place to place, and twenty years later the interest in it had waned. It was revived in 1850 and 1853, but in 1861 the books

were placed in the care of the "Ware Natural History Society;" and, when the "Young Men's Library Association" was formed in 1872, the collection, then numbering about 400 volumes, passed into their hands as the nucleus of the present library. The sum of \$300 was raised among the business men for the purchase of books, and the library was opened Feb. 28, 1872, with 700 volumes upon its shelves. A corporation was formed under the general laws in 1872. At first it was a subscription library, but now it is free to all the inhabitants of the town; and the town appropriates the dog tax and \$1,000 additional annually for its support. In 1879 Mr. Calvin Hitchcock proposed to give the association a site for the erection of a library building, provided the sum of \$10,000 could be raised for that purpose; and the next year the Hon. William Hyde offered to provide the \$10,000 as needed for the purpose. A fine building (see illustration), forty-five by fifty feet in size, was erected and dedicated July 19, 1881. It is constructed of brick with trimmings of Portland brown stone, Long-meadow freestone and Philadelphia moulded brick. The interior finish is of brown ash, and it has a capacity for about 20,000 volumes. The cost of the building was about \$13,000, and a fund of \$2,000 is provided, the income of which is to be used for needed repairs. Mr. J. H. G. Gilbert was a liberal donor toward the work. The building is the property of the association, and the library is managed by a board of directors chosen by them, in which the town has no representation. The members of the present board are William S. Hyde, W. H. Hall, F. M. Sibley, C. C. Hitchcock, C. W. Duffield, J. H. G. Gilbert and F. D. Gilmore. F. D. Gilmore is superintendent, and H. B. Hayden librarian. The present number of volumes in the library is about 8,500, and the annual circulation is about 24,000 volumes. It has a collection of local publications. The reference room is freely used by the pupils of the public schools, and the scholars in the high school are allowed special privileges. A catalogue was printed in 1887, and lists of accessions are issued from time to time. There is also a card catalogue. The library is open every week day from 2 to 8 P.M., and the cost of administration is about \$600 per annum.

WAREHAM.

There is no public library in Wareham.

WARREN.

The Warren Public Library was founded by an association which was incorporated Jan. 17, 1876, and its use is free to "any responsible person residing in Warren." The town annually appropriates to it the amount of the dog tax and about \$700 additional. Among the



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WARE.

Gift of Hon. William Hyde.



WARREN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Built by Subscriptions.



gifts to the library have been a bequest of \$5,000 from the late Lucius J. Knowles of Worcester, a former resident of the town, the income of which is used for the benefit of the library; a gift of \$500 for books from Nathan Richardson; an annual gift of \$100 for several years past from the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company; and 500 volumes from Mrs. George D. Hastings of New York. Previous to July, 1890, the town provided rooms for the library in the town hall building, but the past year a handsome granite library building (see illustration) has been erected, at a cost of \$20,000, which is owned by the corporation of the Warren Public Library, the funds having been secured by private subscription, Mr. Nathan Richardson giving \$5,000. The building is forty-five by fifty feet in size, and is surmounted by a tower. Over the entrance is the inscription, "Open to all." The finish of the interior is of quartered oak; on the first floor there are a spacious reading room and stack room, besides the office and other convenient arrangements. Up stairs there is a village hall and an art gallery and museum. The hall is to be used for reading clubs, meetings of the Library Association, and other purposes that will not interfere with the reading room or library. The property is held by a corporation known as the "Warren Public Library." A small fee is required for admission to the association. The free reading room is supported by private subscriptions, at a cost of about \$200 per annum, and the number of visits to it the past year was about 16,000. The estimated capacity of the new building is about 12,000 volumes. The present number of volumes in the library is about 6,800, and the annual circulation is 18,000. The children in the public schools have the privilege of consulting the books on the shelves, and can obtain a school card upon which they can draw an increased number of books. A new catalogue was issued July 1, 1890, and lists of accessions are published. The library is open every week-day, from 2 to 9 P.M. J. W. Hastings is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$325. The library is managed by a board of directors, chosen by the association, of which the chairman of the selectmen and the chairman of the school committee of the town are, *ex officio*, members. The present directors are Nathan Richardson, J. W. Hastings, W. H. Fairbanks, M. K. Whipple, J. W. Chadsey, Edward Fairbanks, E. F. Strickland, W. A. Jencks and W. H. Kelley; and O. I. Darling and W. E. Patrick, *ex officio*.

WARWICK.

In the summer of 1815 a circulating library was organized in Warwick, a small sum being charged for the privilege of taking books. This library was kept up as a private enterprise until 1871, when it

was given to the town, the latter having, the preceding fall, appropriated the sum of \$100 towards establishing a public library. Its use now became free to all the inhabitants of the town, each family being allowed four books at a time.

In November, 1876, Hon. Jefferson Bancroft of Lowell gave to the town a fund of \$500, the interest to be expended annually for the purchase of books. In accepting this gift, the town agreed to pay six per cent. interest on the fund, and to annually raise and expend for the benefit of the library an additional sum of not less than \$100. This sum of \$130 forms the annual income of the library. In 1884, Mr. Alexander Blake of Orange, Mass., gave to the library \$100, to be expended for books. Other small gifts of money have occasionally been received, and used in purchasing books.

The library now contains 2,462 volumes. This includes the original social library and two school-district libraries. About one-half the volumes contained were given. Besides the libraries above mentioned, the leading donors were Hon. Jefferson Bancroft of Lowell, Wm. B. Trask, Mrs. Mary B. Clap of Dorchester, and Nahum Jones of Warwick. It contains no special collections of books, but has a museum, the gift of Wm. A. Howard of Salem. The library is kept in two leased rooms in a dwelling-house. The circulation in 1889 was 2,817. The average circulation for the last five years was 2,542. A list of accessions is printed in the county newspaper. There is no printed catalogue, but a brief card catalogue has been prepared by the librarian. The library is open Wednesdays, from 2 to 6 P.M., and Saturdays, from 2 to 8 P.M. The expenses of last year were: for books and binding, \$97.43; rent, \$20; salary of librarian, \$30; fuel, lights, express and sundries, \$14.88; total, \$162.31. The library is managed by a board of six trustees, two being elected by the town each year. The term of office is three years. The present trustees are E. F. Mayo, president; Nahum Jones, secretary and treasurer; Wm. K. Taylor, Jos. A. Williams, John A. Hoxie, Geo. A. Cushing. The librarian is Miss Clara A. Jones.

WASHINGTON.

There is no free public library in the town of Washington, but the citizens have the free use of the library at Becket.

WATERTOWN.

The first library formed in Watertown was a social library, organized in 1799, at the east part of the town, near where the first settlement of the town was located in 1630. It was called at first the

“Union Library,” and afterwards the “Union Social Library of Watertown.” The heading to the original subscription stated that “The subscribers, being desirous of promoting learning, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a society for that purpose, and, as it will be needful to have a sum of money for to purchase the books for a library, we hereby do agree to pay per share a sum not exceeding three dollars, said money to be paid at the time the society hold their first meeting, and appoint some person or persons to receive it, or a collector that shall be appointed for the purpose of collecting it; said money to be laid out to purchase such books for our use as the majority of the society shall agree upon. We also agree that, when twenty shares shall be subscribed for, some five of them (the subscribers) shall apply to a justice of the peace for a warrant to warn the first meeting for to choose all officers, and making such by-laws for the governing said library as shall then be thought needful.” A minute record is preserved of the meetings of the association, and of the purchase of the standard books of the day to the number of 235 volumes. The annual meetings, which partook somewhat of a social character, were held for many years at Bird’s Tavern. In 1836 the meetings began to be called at the east school-house, and in 1842 a union was formed with the North District School Library, under the name of the “North District Union Social Library.” The remnants of this library, including a dozen volumes or so which belonged to the old district school libraries, after thirty-six years more of partial usefulness and natural neglect, came, in 1875, by the hand of Joseph Bird, as a gift to the town, to the care of the Free Public Library, the natural successor of this institution, and of the various circulating and other libraries and book clubs that had from time to time existed in the town.

To Mr. Joseph Bird is due much credit for his efforts in the foundation of the public library. He was a hearty supporter of the system of district school libraries that had been inaugurated by Horace Mann; he was the custodian of the Union Social Library, an omnivorous reader, and he obtained the first contributions for a “Teacher’s Library.” The generous response made to the first two appeals for funds for the latter purpose led the school committee to take the initiatory steps toward the formation of a public library; and the discussion at a public meeting, called for the purpose by the school committee, led to the desired result. To Dr. Alfred Hosmer, upon whose office table was penned the first call for a public meeting to consider the matter, to his rare executive ability, as well as to Rev. John Weiss, upon whose earnest efforts as the chairman of the school committee at that time, whose intimate acquaintance with books and their influence over the highest springs

of human activity among his fellow men had long been recognized, were due the foundation of the library.

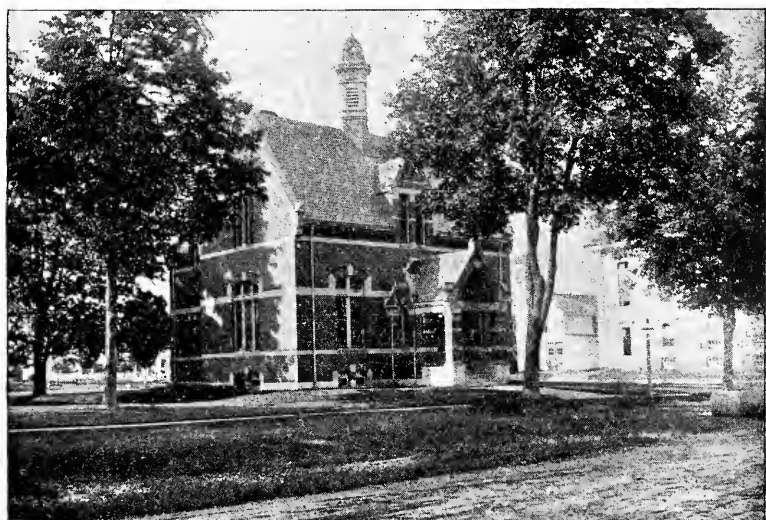
The Free Public Library of Watertown was first opened to the public March 31, 1869, with 2,250 volumes upon the shelves, and \$3,000 in cash and subscriptions, to be expended for books. By the conditions of the original gift of \$6,000 in money to the town, given by a large number of citizens and former residents, in the year 1868, the town agreed "to accept a gift to establish a free public library, provide a convenient place to receive it, and make it useful to the citizens. The said library shall belong to the town, be cared for, and enlarged as circumstances will permit by annual votes of the town, in meeting assembled." Among the contributors to this gift were Seth and George Bemis of Newton; the heirs of Abijah White, living in Cambridge; Horatio Hollis Hunnewell of Wellesley; Judge George Tyler Bigelow and Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis of Boston; Edward Whitney of Belmont; the son and daughter of the Rev. Convers Francis; Mrs. G. W. Lyman of Waltham; Mrs. Theodore Chase of Boston; Edward G. Rowse of St. Louis; and William Cole of Baltimore, — all former residents of the town, or their descendants, — who thus showed their interest in the home of their youth, and honored their ancestry. Among the citizens of the town who have been generous friends of the library were Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams Express Company, whose fine residence and collection of works of art was one of the noted attractions of the town; Jesse A. Locke, who gave his compensation as a member of the Legislature; Josiah Stickney, a noted horticulturist; Adolphe Lewando, the proprietor of extensive dye-works in the town; David B. Flint, for some time president of the Cambridge National Bank; Miles Pratt, the proprietor of a large stove foundry; and a large number of others, who gave amounts varying with their ability. This common agreement of all the most appreciative citizens not only furnished the necessary means to procure the books, but gave evidence to the young and others less familiar with books of the estimate placed upon their value and importance by people capable of judging. It will be seen that the foundation of the library was highly creditable to the public spirit, the energy and zealous self-denial of a large number of its citizens. A similar spirit would secure the foundation and perpetuity of a library in any town in the State.

The Rev. John Weiss was the chairman, Dr. Alfred Hosmer the secretary and one of the most zealous promoters of the work of the first board of trustees, and Mr. Solon F. Whitney was chosen librarian before a volume was purchased. Mr. Weiss gave largely from his own library, and his wide knowledge of literature was an



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WATERTOWN.

Built by the Town and by Subscriptions.



WEST BROOKFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Gift of Charles Merriam.

invaluable aid in the excellent choice of books which were purchased as the foundation of the library.

David T. Huckins, Abiel Abbott, Joshua Coolidge, James M. Bell, Charles J. Barry and Joseph Bird were among the early trustees, who gave stability and character to the enterprise. The enthusiasm of Mr. Whitney has never flagged, and the library has gained in usefulness by the unity of plan which he has been enabled to maintain from the beginning to the present time.

Accommodations were at first provided for the library in an unoccupied school-room, and later in the town hall building. In 1882 the friends of the library determined to raise \$20,000 by subscription toward the erection of a library building. H. H. Hunnewell gave \$10,000, one-half the amount; Samuel Walker gave \$4,200; Edward Whitney, Seth Bemis and Mrs. Lucy W. Titcombe, \$1,000 each; and more than the amount called for was quickly pledged. The town then appropriated \$20,000, and the building was begun and rapidly carried forward to completion. The books were moved into it in February, 1883. It is a handsome edifice, in the French renaissance style of architecture, constructed of brick with New Brunswick red free-stone trimmings, and will shelve at present about 25,000 volumes. The capacity can be largely increased by galleries. The building, including the improvements and the lot on which it stands, cost about \$45,000. In 1888 the heirs of the late Asa Pratt of Watertown gave the town \$5,000 for the purpose of maintaining a reading room in connection with the public library, on condition that the town would finish the basement of the building for the purpose, a condition which the town gladly accepted, and carried out at an expense of \$3,000. Mr. Charles Pratt, one of the heirs, has also made valuable donations to the library in honor of his father. Donations to the library from the beginning, about twenty-two years, now reach more than \$30,000 in money, and 5,000 bound volumes and 30,000 papers and pamphlets. Some of the latter have been bound into volumes. The library now contains about 20,000 volumes, and over 25,000 pamphlets and papers. The annual circulation is about 40,000 volumes. As the population of the town is about 7,000, this gives nearly three volumes on the shelves for every man, woman and child in the town, and a circulation of double that number. The Watertown Library was one of the earliest in the State to begin a card catalogue, one having been commenced in 1868, and kept up to the present time. A new one is now in preparation for the use of the public.

The purpose of making the library useful to the public, and especially to the schools, and of stimulating readers to select the best literature, has been kept constantly in view, and has produced excellent results. It has helped readers and improved the quality of their

reading by the aid of reading clubs, travel clubs, and through the co-operation of the teachers of the public schools. It has purchased many books upon the British Isles and the Continent of Europe for the use of a travel club that has already for four years held its fortnightly meetings. It is doing a good work in the collection of materials for local history, the study of which is being fostered by the new Historical Society of Watertown. Some of the most efficient work of the library has been done in co-operation with the teachers of the public schools, although the ideal activity and usefulness in this direction has not yet been reached, partly from the frequent change of teachers and partly from individual apathy among those who should take the lead. A card is issued to each teacher, on which six books may be taken at once; and also a pupil's card, on which the teacher may take ten books for the use of his pupils. The library otherwise invites co-operation by offering the use in the library of separate rooms and sets of books, with the aid of the whole library force. The present trustees of the library, chosen in the usual manner by the town, are Rev. Robert P. Stack, Edward E. Allen, Charles Brigham, chairman, George E. Priest, Herbert Coolidge and William H. Bustin, Jr. The annual appropriation of the town is \$2,500 to \$3,000, and the dog tax, which amounts to between \$600 and \$700. The expense of administration for salaries is \$1,300, or \$1,400 per annum.

WAYLAND.

In the Free Public Library of Wayland there are three folio volumes with the imprint "London, 1673," which were given by the Hon. Samuel Holden of London, and bound at the charge of Mr. Samuel Sewell, a Boston merchant, for the use of the church and congregation in East Sudbury in the year 1731. These books were kept in the meeting house, and appear to be the first books that were owned by the town and kept for public use. The East Sudbury Social Library was organized April 6, 1796, and in 1832 it had collected 227 volumes, 82 of which found their way into the public library. The East Sudbury Charitable Library was organized by the Rev. John B. Wright, about 1815, and was supported by contributions, for the free use of any citizen of the town who might apply for them. It was sustained for many years, and at one time contained about 300 volumes, 71 of which were deposited in the public library at its formation. Six school district libraries were formed in the town under the law of 1845; but in November, 1851, they were consolidated with the public library by vote of the town. The Wayland Free Public Library, the pioneer of the free town libraries of Massachusetts, had its origin in the following manner:—

In the year 1847, on commencement day at Brown University in Providence, R.I., Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., then president of

the University, in conversation with Edward Mellen, a former graduate, one of the trustees of the institution, and a citizen of Wayland, expressed a desire to confer some permanent benefit upon the inhabitants of said town; and proposed a gift of \$500 to aid in establishing a public library for their use. Mr. Mellen suggested that the gift be made provisional, on condition that said inhabitants raise in some way an equal sum for the same purpose; to this President Wayland assented.

At an informal meeting of the inhabitants of Wayland, the proposal was announced by Mr. Mellen without disclosing the name of Dr. Wayland. Immediate action was taken to raise by private subscriptions the requisite sum to secure the donation. The sum of \$553.90 was thus secured Feb. 10, 1848. On March 6, 1848, occurred the annual meeting of the town of Wayland. Under a special article in the warrant calling the meeting, the proffer of Dr. Francis Wayland was formally made and unanimously accepted by the town; as was also the sum raised by subscription. Under another special article of said meeting, a committee of ten persons was chosen to consider the matter of providing a suitable room or building for the library, also library by-laws and regulations, and report thereon at the next meeting. At a town meeting held May 8, 1848, rules and regulations for the library were adopted. A committee of seven was chosen to purchase books for the library. A committee of three was also chosen to superintend the erection of a library building; but this committee, having ascertained that towns then had no authority to raise money for such a purpose, declined to act in the case. Subsequently a room in the town hall building was prepared for the library, and a librarian was chosen, to be paid a regular salary from the treasury of the town. The library was opened for the delivery of books Aug. 7, 1850.

In December, 1878, the books were removed to the good rooms provided for them in the new town hall building, and which they now occupy. The discussion of the legal power of the town to appropriate money toward the founding of the library led to the passage of a law by the Legislature of 1851, through the agency of the Rev. J. B. Wight, then representative of Wayland, of the law which definitely permitted towns to raise money for that purpose. In 1863, Deacon James Draper gave \$500 as a permanent fund to the library, and in 1880 Mrs. Lydia Maria Child by her will left \$100. The annual income of both these funds is applied to the purchase of books. The annual appropriation of the town is \$300, and one-half the dog tax, nearly \$200 per annum being received from the latter source. The present number of volumes in the library is about 11,000, of which 3,223 were received by gift. The following persons have donated 100

or more volumes each : Mr. Elbridge Smith of Dorchester, a native of the town ; Hon. George S. Boutwell of Groton ; Mrs. M. Dorr of Boston ; Rev. John B. Wight of Wayland ; Prof. E. J. Young of Cambridge ; Mrs. Harriet S. Wyman and Mr. James S. Draper of Wayland ; and Dr. George Hayward of Boston. The circulation the past year was 6,081 volumes. Several portraits of the benefactors of the library adorn the walls of the library, and there are also several historic engravings.

Another feature of the library which may be mentioned, is the nucleus of a collection intended to interest students of natural history, as well as inquirers in many other directions. Into this nucleus the citizens and their friends have passed their contributions, until the number of specimens amounts to over 1,300.

School cards are furnished the teachers for the benefit of the pupils in the schools. A catalogue was issued in 1875, and four supplements have been issued. The library is open on Saturdays of each week, from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 P.M. in winter, and from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M. in summer.

It is proper to note here the fact that the town of Wayland comprises in its territory two villages, containing a population nearly equal in each. These villages — Wayland Centre and Cochituate — are three miles apart, and have different financial interests. The library is located in the central village. For obvious reasons, the people of Cochituate, up to date of 1874, patronized the library very scantily, and, in fact, sometimes stood in the way of liberal appropriations for its support. In that year the librarian inaugurated, at his own expense, a system of exchanges for that village, and of transmitting the books, that has proved highly useful and satisfactory. Since then a resident book agent for Cochituate has been annually appointed by the trustees, and books are regularly transmitted by express at the town's expense. The trustees, in their report for that year, regard it as "An era in the history of our library." . . . "It added more than 4,000 volumes to the circulation, in a section of the town where, heretofore, less than an average of 25 had found their way." In 1881, the members of the Cochituate Library Association voted to dissolve their organization, and present their books to the Wayland library. The accession from this source was 141 volumes. The library is managed by a board of five trustees, chosen by the town. The present members are Mrs. Ellen M. Braman, Miss Emily A. Heard, Mrs. Sarah E. Heard, Henry D. Parmenter and Theodore H. Bennett. Mrs. Sarah E. Heard is the present librarian.

WEBSTER.

In April, 1889, a Library Association was formed in Webster, which secured the gift of some 200 volumes and some money from the citizens, and applied to the town for an appropriation for a free public library. The town appropriated \$1,500, and the library was opened with about 2,000 volumes, in a room hired for the purpose. The circulation has been over 1,200 per month. Special cards are given the school teachers, which allow them the privilege of taking four books at one time. The library has a card catalogue, and publishes lists of accessions. The library is open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 p.m. Miss Maud Joslin is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$375. Six trustees are chosen by the town for the care of the library, and the present members are L. E. Pattison, J. J. Love, Rev. E. W. Preble, C. A. Strout, Dr. J. J. Thompson and Rev. H. A. Blake.

WELLESLEY.

The Wellesley Free Library was mainly a gift to the town by Mr. H. H. Hunnewell. A few hundred volumes were received from the Wellesley Library Association at the time it was disbanded, and a small number from other sources. It was established in 1881, and is wholly free to all the inhabitants of the town; though all the running expenses have been paid by Mr. Hunnewell until the past year, when the dog tax was appropriated for the purchase of books. The building which the library occupies, and which is connected with the town hall, was erected by Mr. Hunnewell and presented to the town in 1880. It is constructed of stone with freestone trimmings, and cost about \$60,000. The present number of volumes upon the shelves is about 6,000, and the annual circulation is not far from 14,000 volumes. The teachers of the public schools are permitted to draw any number of volumes needed for use in the schools and to retain them while the schools are in session, unless there is other demand for their use. A catalogue was issued in 1884, and a bulletin was published in 1888. The library has also a card catalogue. The library is open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 to 6 p.m., and on Saturday also from 7 to 9 p.m. Julia F. Jennings is librarian. There is a board of five trustees, selected by Mr. Hunnewell, consisting of Gamaliel Bradford, Charles B. Dana, Francis W. Hunnewell, Walter Hunnewell and Robert G. Shaw.

WELLFLEET.

There is no free public library in the town of Wellfleet.

WENDELL.

There is no public library in Wendell.

WENHAM.

The Wenham Public Library owes its origin to a small social library which was organized in 1857, and afterwards reorganized as the Wenham Library Association. The library was supported by fees, lectures and entertainments for many years, and an effort was several times made to transfer the library to the town; but it was not until the 16th of December, 1884, that the association unanimously voted "to give and transfer to the town of Wenham the library belonging to this association, upon the conditions that the town shall keep the same as a free public library, and annually make a sufficient appropriation for maintaining and increasing said library." The library at that time contained about 700 volumes. The town accepted the gift, voted \$100 for its support, and provided accommodations for it in the town house. A small number of volumes was added by gift from different individuals. The annual appropriations of the town have varied from \$100 to \$150. The library has remained in a room in the town house, and now contains 1,260 volumes. The average annual circulation is nearly 3,000 volumes. A catalogue was issued in 1885, and two supplements have been printed since. The library is open every other Saturday evening, for about two hours. Frank H. Tarr is librarian. For several years the librarian had ten dollars for his services, but last year the library committee concluded to divide the librarian's duties between them, that they might use all the money for the purchase of books. The present library committee chosen by the town is Elbridge Porter, Henry A. Moulton, Frank H. Tarr and Benjamin H. Conant.

WESTBOROUGH.

Among the books in the Westborough Public Library is a volume of the records of the Union Library Society, from which it appears that, on March 25, 1807, fifteen of the leading citizens of the town met in the old tavern, and, "wishing for further means of learning the observations, actions and discoveries of the past and present ages," agreed to form themselves into a society "for the purpose of establishing a social library." This appears to have been the first library, although in 1806, among the goods sold at auction after the death of one of the wealthy farmers, there is "A right in the Westborough library, \$2.50."

Mr. Charles Parkman, a grandson of the first and well-known minister of the town, started the library with a gift of 12 volumes. A right in the library was valued at first at \$5, which gradually increased to \$15. A person not owning a share was permitted, if approved by the society, to read the books, by paying from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a year for the privilege. There were six meetings a year, at which each member paid twenty-five cents. A fine of the same amount was imposed for keeping a book beyond the time it was due, and ten cents additional for each day. Sometimes a member paid a premium of \$1 for the right to read several volumes of a work in succession. By these fees and fines the library was sustained. In 1811 they purchased "an elegant bookcase," for which the cabinet maker presented a bill of \$13.43. As this was "a higher price than was contemplated," he threw off the forty-three cents. For eighteen years the minister of the town, Elisha Rockwood, was "the reverend moderator." In 1839 they had in their "elegant bookcase" 90 volumes, 41 of them being a set of Rees Encyclopædia. In this year the Mechanics Association was formed, and the Union Library Society passed their property over to it. Ten years later they had 475 volumes, 200 of them having been presented to them by Hon. George Denny. In 1857 the library was transferred to the town, and has since been known as the town library. It has never been incorporated. It is free to all inhabitants of the town. It is supported wholly by taxation, the dog tax is applied to its use, and usually an additional appropriation averaging about \$500. Besides this, the salaries of the librarians, the expenses of light, heat, etc., are paid out of the contingent fund. These expenses are from \$800 to \$1,000. Dr. William Curtis, who died in 1887, gave by will about \$12,000 to trustees. The income of this fund is to be expended for the purchase of books, papers and periodicals.

There is no library building. It occupies two rooms in the town hall, one of them being used as a reading room. The library contains between 8,000 and 9,000 volumes. The largest number of books given to it by any person was presented by Mr. Wm. R. Warner, who in 1879 gave 117 volumes. In 1889, the number of books taken out was 23,981. It has no special collection of publications relating to the town. A file of the local paper is kept. The library is managed by a board of nine trustees, chosen for three years, three each year, by vote of the town. Two persons are employed to care for the library,—the librarian, Miss Clara S. Blake, and the assistant, Miss Mattie J. Eastman. There is no recent printed catalogue. The one in use was printed in 1880. Several supplements have since appeared. For a time bulletins were issued; now lists of new books appear every month in the local paper. A card catalogue has been commenced. The library is open every day, from 1 to 8.30 P.M. The present board

of trustees is Mrs. O. W. Judd, J. E. Beeman, E. A. Coil, W. T. Forbes, L. E. Denfeld, C. S. Henry, E. B. Harvey, Emma S. Nourse and Mary McCarty.

WEST BOYLSTON.

At several different times in the early history of the town of West Boylston, public-spirited individuals established social or society libraries, and purchased one or two hundred volumes; but new books were not added to keep alive the interest, and the efforts were one by one abandoned, and the books distributed. Among these early failures were the school district libraries, which were established in each of the districts in the town. Over 100 volumes from these were found and placed upon the shelves of the West Boylston Public Library, when it was started. The initial step toward the formation of the present library was a letter in May, 1875, from Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, as executrix of the will of her husband, David Lee Child, informing the town "that he had bequeathed \$100 to the public library of his native town." At the annual meeting in November, 1875, a board of three trustees was chosen, and empowered to receive this legacy and all other contributions for the establishment and support of a public library. In March, 1876, the town authorized its treasurer to pay over to the library trustees \$250, whenever the amount contributed from other sources should amount to \$350. This was accomplished early in 1878, and the library established. The dog fund is devoted to the support of the library, and the running expenses are paid from the town treasury the same as other town expenses. It has no other source of income, save voluntary contributions. In addition to the bequest of her husband, Mrs. Lydia Maria Child donated about 170 volumes. The library occupies the second floor of a wooden building, the lower floor of which is used for a school-room.

The present number of volumes is 2,750, and the circulation the past year was about 6,500 volumes. It has been the aim of the trustees to obtain such books of history and reference as are specially adapted to the use of the scholars, and are not in general use in the schools, as an aid to school work. The latest catalogue of the library was printed in 1887, and bulletins of additions are occasionally issued. The library is open Saturday afternoon and evening. Miss Amanda M. Fletcher is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$75 per annum. The town chooses six trustees for the management of the library. The present members of the board are H. E. Morton, George F. Howe, H. O. Sawyer, Louis Cutting, George L. Hyde and J. C. Worcester.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The West Bridgewater Public Library owes its establishment to the generous offer of Mr. Francis E. Howard, a prominent citizen of the town, who proposed at the annual town meeting in the spring of 1879 to make the town a gift of \$500 to found a free public library, provided that an equal or greater sum was raised by the citizens of the town, within a stipulated time, for that purpose. The offer was received with great favor, and considerably more than the required sum was raised in a short time by subscription. A committee was chosen to purchase books and make all the needful arrangements, and the library was opened to the public Oct. 4, 1879. The town appropriates the dog tax to the support of the library, which amounted to \$342 in 1889. Through the courtesy of the trustees of the Howard Collegiate Institute, a large room was placed at the disposal of the library committee in 1882, which furnishes ample accommodation for the library, free of rent. The library contains at present 3,520 volumes, about twenty per cent. of which were received by gift, the largest donor being Mr. John S. Martin of Roxbury, who has given at different times over 200 volumes. The circulation in 1889 was 6,063 volumes. The teachers of Howard Institute are allowed the privilege of taking any number of books at one time, for the use of their classes. A catalogue was printed in 1883, one supplement has since been issued and another is in preparation. When the library was started, the fragments of several school district libraries were turned over to it, and now form part of the collection. The library is open Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 6 P.M. Miss Mary L. Perkins is librarian, and the cost of administration in 1889 was \$114.98. The library is controlled by a board of six trustees, chosen by the town in the usual manner, three of whom must be men, and three women. The present board is composed as follows: Charles R. Packard, Miss Edith F. Howard, Joseph A. Shores, Miss Elizabeth Kingman, Rev. William Brown and Mrs. Emily B. Copeland.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

After an effort at several annual meetings of the town, a vote was secured in 1872 and another in 1873 to appropriate the dog tax to a public library, the amount for the two years being \$344.50. The library was established by the purchase of nearly 300 volumes with this money, and it was opened to the public Jan. 5, 1874. Mr. Charles Merriam, of the firm of G. & C. Merriam of Springfield, widely known as the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, has been from the first the most generous friend of the library. The first year he

gave 500 volumes and \$500 in cash, and his subsequent donations of books have aggregated 1,000 volumes. In 1876 Mr. Merriam presented to the town fifty shares of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Stock, as an endowment fund for the library; the annual income, which now amounts to about \$225, is to be used for the benefit of the library and reading room, which are to be kept always free to all citizens of the town of a suitable age. The library is now open free to all citizens over fourteen years of age; and the town annually appropriates the dog tax, and from \$300 to \$500 additional for its benefit.

In 1880 Mr. Merriam erected and gave to the town a handsome building (see illustration), constructed of pressed brick and freestone, to be used perpetually for a free public library and reading room. It has at present shelf capacity for about 12,000 volumes, but this is capable of great increase; and the cost of its erection was \$16,130, making Mr. Merriam's total cash donations to the library \$21,330. One of the conditions of the gift is stated as follows: "For moral and religious considerations, and, as I now judge for the best interest of the community, I would not open the library and reading room for general use on the Sabbath." The library at present contains about 6,000 volumes, about a third of which were acquired by gift, among the donations being 675 volumes from the Ladies' Reading Circle. The number of volumes circulated the past year was 9,873. T. S. Knowlton is librarian, and the expense of administration is \$325 per annum. The present board of trustees, chosen by the town, are George H. Fales, H. B. Lynde, C. H. Clark, J. H. Savage, T. S. Knowlton and J. G. Shackley.

WESTFIELD.

The establishment of the Westfield Athenæum was mainly due to the public spirit of Samuel Mather and Hiram Harrison, both natives, and for a long time residents of the town. Shortly previous to 1864, Mr. Mather, then a resident of Hartford, Conn., indicated his intention to donate \$10,000 as a fund for the support of a library and reading room; and, by chapter 88 of the Acts of 1864, Samuel Mather, Hiram Harrison and Cutler Laffin, and their associates and successors, were incorporated under the name of the Westfield Athenæum, with authority to hold real estate to the value of \$30,000, and personal estate to the value of \$100,000, for the purpose of maintaining a library and reading room, and promoting public instruction by lectures and otherwise. The first meeting for organization was held Dec. 15, 1866; and Mr. Mather thereupon delivered to the treasurer \$10,000 in United States bonds. In the same year Mr. Harrison

erected the present brick library building, at a cost of about \$10,000, and presented it, with the land it occupies, to the Athenæum. Shortly after this, \$10,000 for the purchase of books was raised by private subscription from citizens of Westfield and former residents of the town. Henry T. Morgan of New York City was the largest subscriber to this fund. In 1872 Mrs. John B. Eldridge of Hartford, Conn., donated \$1,000 to the Mather fund, and more recently a bequest of \$1,000 for the purchase of books was received from the estate of Miss Fanny B. Bates, late of Westfield. The Mather fund now amounts to \$11,000, the income of which, amounting to about \$650 per annum, is applied to the payment of the salary of the librarian, and the cost of heating and lighting and other necessary incidental expenses. The town appropriates the dog fund, averaging about \$640 per annum, to the Athenæum, though the use of the books is not free except in the reading room, and to teachers in the manner hereafter noted. The only other source of income is from the fees paid by subscribers for the use of the library. The library building as now arranged will accommodate about 15,000 volumes, but by the construction of additional alcoves its shelf capacity can be materially increased. The present number of volumes is about 13,800, about one-eighth of the number having been donated. In addition to the donors already enumerated, the collection is indebted to the estates of Dr. Simeon Shurtleff and Dr. Jehiel Abbott, both former residents of the town. The circulation ranges between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes per year. The Athenæum contains a fair collection of the newspapers that have been published in the town, and the selection of its general collection of books has been made with great care. Every public school teacher in the town is given permission to draw two books at any one time relating to any subject which is being taught in the public schools, and the principal of the high school is entitled to draw ten volumes at one time, to be kept two weeks for use in the high school. The board of directors of the corporation consists of fifteen elected members, three chosen each year for the term of five years. The library is in the immediate care of a committee of five, chosen by the directors, the members at present being Hon. E. B. Gillett, Hon. M. B. Whitney, Prof. J. C. Greenough, Rev. J. H. Lockwood and Rev. L. H. Blake. In consideration of the appropriation of the dog fund by the town, the chairman of the school committee and the chairman of the selectmen are made *ex officio* directors of the Athenæum. A catalogue of the library was printed in 1873, and lists of new books as purchased are published in the local newspaper. A card catalogue is in course of preparation. The library is open each business day, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 9 P.M. Miss Esther B. Fowler is librarian, and the salary of librarian and janitor

is \$550. The cost of heating and lighting averages about \$150 per annum.

WESTFORD.

Early in the year 1797, prominent citizens of Westford established and organized the so-called "Social Library." In this year 49 shares were sold, at two dollars each, and the first books were purchased with the proceeds. Provision was made for subsequent additions to the library by levying an annual assessment of twenty cents on each share. In 1816 the number of volumes was 179. The use of the books seems to have been restricted to the shareholders and their families.

On the 7th day of March, 1859, the shareholders offered to transfer the Social Library to the town for the free use of the people, if the town would provide a suitable room for the books, employ a librarian, and appropriate annually a sum of money not less than \$30 for the purchase of books. The town voted the same day to accept the offer. The first catalogue of the Westford Public Library shows that the Social Library contained 969 volumes at the time of the transfer. About the year 1873, a collection of 100 volumes, on various subjects pertaining to farming and stock-raising, and called the "Agricultural Library," was transferred by its owners to the Public Library. Volumes have occasionally been presented to the library by individuals, and by various religious denominations. About 850 volumes of public documents have been supplied by the State and Federal governments. The whole number of books in the library, as reported in March, 1890, was 6,097, and the circulation for the year was 7,039. The town appropriates \$150 annually for the purchase of books. This sum is increased by the income of permanent funds, amounting to \$2,000, and by about \$100 yearly from the dog tax. The sum available for the purchase of books is about \$325 a year. The funds above mentioned are two in number, of \$1,000 each: one was bequeathed to the library by Stephen S. Stone of Revere, Mass.; the other by Augustus K. Fletcher of Chippewa Falls, Wis. These funds were received in 1886 and 1887 respectively. Both of the donors were natives of Westford.

The town has no library building. The books are kept in a room in the town hall, which is rather too small for the purpose. The matter of providing better accommodations for the library has for some time engaged the attention of the people, but no decisive action has been taken.

The library is open from 1.30 to 5, and from 6.30 to 9 P.M., Wednesdays and Saturdays; and from 12.30 to 1.30 P.M., Sundays. The first classified catalogue of the books was printed in 1881. Lists of books purchased during each year are posted in the library, and

printed in the annual town reports. The last complete catalogue was printed in 1889. The card system of cataloguing has not as yet been adopted. The library is in charge of a board of three trustees, one being chosen by the town each year for the term of three years. The present members of the board are William E. Frost, Miss Kate S. Hamlin and Miss Nettie M. Stevens. The librarian, whose salary is \$75, is Miss Carrie E. Read. All residents of the town are permitted, under reasonable regulations, to use the books without fee or charge of any kind.

WESTHAMPTON.

At a reunion of the natives and former residents of Westhampton, in 1866, contributions of books and money were gathered for the foundation of the "Reunion Library of Westhampton." It was established in 1868, and given to the Congregational Society, to be maintained for the benefit of the entire town. It has a fund of \$500, and the salary of the librarian and necessary running expenses are borne by the town, the annual appropriation being from \$25 to \$30, and one-half the dog tax. It occupies a room in the Congregational Church building, and contains about 1,400 volumes. The annual circulation is about 1,100 books. The library is open Thursday, from 7 to 8.30 P.M. George E. Knight is librarian, and the cost of administration is from \$25 to \$30 per year. The management is vested in three trustees appointed annually by the parish. The present trustees are A. D. Montague, A. E. Todd and Miss Carrie Burt.

WESTMINSTER.

A Social Library was established in Westminster near the close of the last century, which had a wide patronage, and exerted a healthy intellectual and moral influence upon the community for more than a generation. After it was abandoned and the books were sold, other similar means of culture were instituted, with more or less successful results. At length a collection of books purchased by the Farmer's Club, and two or three hundred volumes belonging to the Young People's Library Society, were united to form the nucleus and foundation of the Westminster Town Library, which was established by vote of the town in 1868. The town annually appropriates to it the dog tax and \$50 additional, besides providing a room and fuel free in the town hall building. The library now contains about 2,500 volumes, and the annual circulation is about double that number. The purchase of books relating to history, natural history, science, art, travel, etc., is made with a special view to aid the pupils in the schools. A printed catalogue was issued in 1885, and a printed supplement sheet is added

each year. The library is open Saturday, from 2 to 4 and from 6 to 8 P.M. Mrs. S. C. Warner is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$65. A library committee of five members, chosen by the town, have the care of the library. The present members of this committee are Mrs. S. C. Warner, Mrs. A. R. Hayes, Miss A. S. Brown, Hobart Raymond and E. S. Kendall.

WEST NEWBURY.

There is no public library in the town of West Newbury. There are three small association libraries, containing in the aggregate about 2,000 volumes.

WESTON.

At a town meeting held Nov. 3, 1857, it was voted that the town establish a library in Weston, to be called the "Weston Town Library," for the use of the inhabitants, and chose Isaac Fiske, Dr. Otis E. Hunt and the Rev. C. H. Topliff, a committee to prepare rules and regulations for the organization and government of the library. The committee reported Dec. 21, 1857, that the people of Weston, impressed with the necessity and importance of a public library, had commenced a subscription in the several school districts for this purpose. The movement was initiated by a committee of twelve gentlemen and seven ladies, with the result of the subscription of about \$500 in money, and donation of books valued at about \$70. It was voted to choose a committee of six members by ballot; and the Rev. C. H. Topliff, Otis E. Hunt, Charles Dunn, Nahum Smith, J. Q. Loring and Isaac Coburn were chosen, with Marshall Jones as treasurer of the library. In 1859 Mr. Charles Merriam donated \$1,000 to be appropriated for the purchase of books for the town library, and it was voted that this sum be securely invested, and no part of the principal be expended for the above purpose for a period of ten years. This money is still invested, and only the interest devoted to the purchase of books.

The town annually appropriates the dog tax and about \$300 additional, making, with the income of the invested fund of \$1,400, an annual income of about \$684. The library occupies rooms in the town house, but the town has under consideration a proposition to erect a library building in the near future. The library contains about 8,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is from 8,000 to 9,000 volumes. The custodians of the library endeavor to make the library as useful as possible to the schools. A printed catalogue was issued in 1881, and lists of accessions are occasionally printed. The

library is open Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P.M. John Coburn is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is about \$300. The management of the library is vested in a board of three trustees, chosen by the town, the present members being Oliver R. Robbins, Elizabeth S. Gowing and Horace S. Sears. A few volumes remaining from the school district libraries are contained in the library.

WESTPORT.

There is no free public library in the town of Westport.

WEST SPRINGFIELD.

The West Springfield Public Library was established in March, 1864, and is maintained wholly by the town, for the free use of all its citizens. The annual appropriation by the town is \$300, and one-half the dog tax. A room is provided for it in the town hall building, and it contains about 4,000 volumes, the annual circulation being about double that number. A catalogue was published in 1888, which includes about 600 volumes of an association library that was given to the town, on condition that it would appropriate \$50 annually for the support of the library. By vote of the town, the town clerk is librarian, and Elisha P. Bartholomew now holds that office. The annual cost of administration is \$125. The management of the library is vested in a board of four trustees, chosen by the town. The present members are Daniel G. White, Aaron Bagg, B. W. Colton and Rev. John R. Hewitt.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE.

There is no free public library in the town of West Stockbridge.

WEYMOUTH.

The Tufts Library, in Weymouth, was established in 1879, and is free to all of the inhabitants of the town over twelve years of age. A fund of about \$20,000 was left for this purpose by Quincy Tufts and his sister, Miss Susan Tufts, grandchildren of Dr. Cotton Tufts. As a portion of the gift consisted of two buildings in Washington Square, the lower story of one was fitted for the library and reading room, and is still used, although the library has grown so rapidly that soon a new building will be a necessity, and plans have been drawn for a stone building with terra-cotta trimmings that will hold 20,000 volumes. The income from the fund is applied for three educational objects: instructive lectures, the reading room, and the general expenses of the library. This is supplemented by an appropriation by the town, which, with one-half of the dog tax, amounts to about \$1,700.

The library is managed by a board of trustees, consisting of the board of selectmen, *ex officio*, and nine elective trustees, one-third to be chosen annually. The board of trustees held its first meeting March 12, 1879, and organized by choosing Z. L. Bicknell president, and John J. Loud clerk and treasurer. Early in October of the same year, \$2,000 having been raised by subscription, in addition to the \$1,000 appropriated by the town, the book committee, Hon. James Humphrey, F. W. Lewis, and Rev. Jacob Baker, commenced the difficult task of selecting and purchasing books. These were catalogued and arranged for circulation during the months of November and December, and on the first day of January, 1880, the library was opened to the public, with 2,300 volumes on the shelves. The decision of the book committee to start the library on a good basis by purchasing mainly standard books and those of real worth, has proved of untold value to the library. At the present time, although, to satisfy a large class of borrowers, considerable fiction is bought, still, the same policy is pursued, and one can find in the library important books upon all subjects. That the town needed a public library, was at once proved by the number of borrowers' cards that were issued and the books loaned, more than 5,000 volumes being loaned the first month. In the annual report of Jan. 1, 1881, one year after the library was opened for the delivery of books, the number of borrowers' cards issued was stated as 2,078, and the whole number of volumes in the library as 3,910. During that year it was often difficult to find enough books, especially in the departments of fiction and travel, to go around, and many of the shelves were bookless after a busy day. Since then books have been regularly purchased, until at the present time the library contains 12,650 volumes.

During the first seven years the new accessions were made known to the public by means of bulletins, issued every four months; but in 1887 it was decided to print a list of the new books, in the "Weymouth Gazette," once in two weeks, issuing a bulletin annually. This method, proving more satisfactory, is still practised. These bulletins, with the classified list issued at the opening of the library, are the only catalogues as yet printed; but the card catalogue, arranged on the dictionary plan, which is brought down to date, is the best aid in the selection of books to those who can come to the library.

In 1881 the trustees, wishing that the library might be of greater help in the schools, issued teachers' special cards, on which three books at one time may be borrowed. This arrangement has been partially successful, some of the teachers making good use of the privilege. Agencies for the delivery of books in the different villages were early established, and now nearly one-half of the circula-

tion of books (the circulation during each of the last two years was more than 57,100 volumes) are distributed by this means. The library is open every secular day, from 2 to 5 and from 6.30 to 9 P.M., excepting Wednesday evenings and legal holidays. The present board of trustees is composed as follows: Zachariah L. Bicknell, president; Amos S. White, clerk and treasurer; James Humphrey, Augustus J. Richards, Dexter Pratt, Francis Ambler, John W. Hart, Charles P. Hunt, Josiah Reed. Members of the board, *ex officio*: board of selectmen, Henry A. Nash, J. Clarence Howe, E. Atherton Hunt, J. F. Dizer, Leonard V. Tirrell. The librarian is Caroline A. Blanchard.

WHATELY.

The Whately Circulating Library was started about 1870, by the Whately Farmer's Club, as an agricultural library. Its use is free to all the inhabitants; and the annual appropriation, which includes the dog tax, is \$100. A room is provided for its accommodation in the town hall. The present number of volumes is 1,500, and the number of books circulated annually is about 1,400. A catalogue was printed in 1886. The library is open four hours each Saturday. Ella Elder is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$25. It is managed by a committee of three, chosen by the town, the present members of which are the Hon. Justus Dartt, Charles A. Covill and William C. Curtis.

WHITMAN.

The Whitman Public Library was established in 1879 by the town, under the general laws, and has since been maintained wholly by taxation for the free use of all its citizens. The annual appropriation for the last two years has been \$1,250. It occupies two rooms leased in a business block, and contains about 7,600 volumes. The circulation the past year was 25,054 volumes. The library contains a collection of town publications and local newspapers. It has a printed and a card catalogue, and publishes accession lists. It is open five and a half hours every week-day but Tuesday. David B. Bates is the librarian and chairman of the board of trustees, chosen by the town, of which the other members are Edward J. Gaffney, George A. Dorr, Miss D. A. Partridge, Mrs. Samuel Foster and Mrs. William E. H. Vaughn. The annual cost of administration is about \$365.

WILBRAHAM.

There is no public library in the town of Wilbraham.

WILLIAMSBURG.

There is no free public library in the town of Williamsburg. There is an association library of about 2,000 volumes.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

The Williamstown Public Library was established in 1874, in great measure through the efforts of the Hon. Joseph White. An agricultural library of about 100 volumes was a part of the foundation. It is entirely free to all the inhabitants of the town, and is supported wholly by taxation. The annual appropriation is \$200 and one-third of the dog tax. It occupies two leased rooms in Cole's Block, and contains about 3,000 volumes. The annual circulation is between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes. A catalogue was printed in 1883, and two supplements have since been issued. The library is open Tuesday, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P.M. Miss Lucy F. Curtis is librarian, and Eleanor R. Duncan assistant. The cost of administration is about \$50 per annum. The library is managed by a board of three trustees, chosen by the town. The present members of the board are Dr. A. M. Smith, D. J. Neyland and C. A. Mills.

The South Williamstown branch of the public library was formed in 1880, by subscription. The town appropriates to it \$100 and one-third of the dog tax annually. It is cared for in a private house, and contains about 600 volumes. The circulation the past year was about 800 volumes. The library is open Saturday, from 2 to 5 P.M. Catherine L. Torrey is librarian, and the cost of administration is about \$25 per year.

The Blackington Free Library was established in 1869, by the Blackington Woolen Company, for the benefit of their operatives and the people of the village. At first there was a small charge for the use of the books, but it was made free to all about eighteen years ago. The South Blackington Woolen Company give the use of a hall for the library, and pay all the expense save \$100 per annum, one-half of which is appropriated by the town of Williamstown and one-half by the town of North Adams, a portion of the village being situated in each town. The library contains about 2,000 volumes, and circulates about 1,500 per annum. It is managed by the South Blackington Woolen Company, and it is under the immediate care of O. A. Archer, who is the librarian.

WILMINGTON.

The Wilmington Public Library was established in September, 1872, when it absorbed the remainder of the district school libraries that had existed in the town. It is almost entirely supported by taxation,

the only fund it has being about \$600, the income of which is devoted to the purchase of books. The annual appropriation of the town is \$100. The library is kept in an unused school-house, and contains about 1,600 volumes, some ten per cent. of which were donations. Among the leading donors were Rev. D. P. Noyes, Mrs. H. McG. Noyes and Mrs. A. B. Nickles. The library is open Wednesday, from 4.30 to 7.30 p.m., and the annual circulation is about 2,000 volumes. The annual cost of administration is about \$50. A catalogue was printed in 1886, and lists of accessions have since been published. Miss Francena A. Buck is the librarian, and the trustees chosen by the town in the usual manner are Arthur O. Buck, Otis Gowing, Elijah Harmon, Charles J. Sargent and D. T. Buzzell.

WINCHENDON.

A library, the traces of whose history are now nearly obliterated, existed in Winchendon early in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. It disappeared, and another came into existence, about the year 1800. This was sold in 1825; and the next effort, which resulted in the foundation of the Winchendon Public Library, was largely inspired by the efforts of the Rev. A. P. Marvin. In a lecture given by him, Dec. 6, 1850, he recommended the establishment of a library, and at the close of the address Dr. Ira Russell proposed that immediate measures be taken to carry out the suggestion. With the hearty co-operation and aid of the citizens generally, a corporation was formed under the General Statutes, styled, "a literary association for general improvement." The sum of \$300 was raised by subscription for the purchase of books. Elisha Murdock was chosen the first president, and D. L. Morrill the first librarian. The books were kept in Mr. Morrill's law office at first, and were removed to other offices and to private houses as the librarian was changed. On the whole, the library had a somewhat precarious existence until the association presented it to the town, Jan. 16, 1867, on condition that the "town will provide for its maintenance and enlargement, and proper keeping for the accommodation of the readers of the town." Since that date the library has been supported by the town. The appropriation, including the dog tax, for the purchase of books, is now \$300 per annum, and the total expense is over \$900 per year. The library and free reading room connected with it occupy a room in the town hall block. The present number of volumes is 4,660, a small proportion of which were gifts, I. M. Murdock, Rev. A. P. Marvin, Charles A. Loud and Hon. Wilder P. Clark being among the donors. The number of volumes circulated in 1889 was 15,392. In the purchase of books of reference the needs of the public schools are con-

sidered. A catalogue was printed in 1867, and printed additions to it are made annually. The library is open Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for three hours, and two hours each week-day evening. Mrs. M. L. Manzer is librarian, and Miss Hattie Hoar assistant. The cost of administration is \$110 per annum. The trustees are six in number, chosen in the usual manner by the town. The present members of the Board are Mrs. A. B. Smith, Mrs. George F. Woods, Frank P. Fairbanks, F. R. Hathaway and Theodore K. Parker.

WINCHESTER.

The South Woburn Library Association was formed on the 20th of March, 1848; and on the incorporation of the town of Winchester in 1850, the name was changed to the Winchester Library Association. It was a stock company, the shares being three dollars. The first sale of shares netted about \$100, which was invested wholly in books, and the library went into successful operation in May, 1848. The library was well patronized, and additions were made from time to time, until in 1859 it contained about 1,100 well-selected volumes. It was at first kept in Dr. Youngman's drug store, but it was moved into the lyceum building in 1852, where it remained, with a short interruption, until it was presented to the town, March 29, 1859, on condition that the town should establish and maintain a public town library, and make an appropriation of \$200 at once, and an annual appropriation of not less than \$100. The Winchester Agricultural Library, which was formed about 1856, and collected about 150 volumes, was also merged in the town library. It was several times removed, until it was placed in its present home in the library wing of the town hall, in July, 1888. It has received many gifts of books, magazines, etc. Dr. William Everett made a cash donation of \$50 in 1869, and Mr. D. N. Skillings in 1881 bequeathed to it \$500, the income of which is devoted to the purchase of standard books. Since the library became the property of the town, it has been maintained by annual appropriations. In 1889 the appropriation was \$1,000, and in 1890 \$1,500. The dog tax is also devoted to the library, the amount in 1889 being \$565.44. Rent, light, heat and janitor service are also provided free by the town. The library annex to the town hall will contain about 25,000 volumes. The present number of volumes in the library is about 9,000, and the annual circulation is about 27,000 volumes. In 1885 the trustees granted the use of a portion of the library to the Winchester Historical and Genealogical Society, and its collection of material relating to the history of the town will become a portion of the library. A catalogue was printed in 1879, and a new one is now in preparation.

Monthly bulletins and yearly accession lists are also printed. The library is open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 to 8.30 P.M., and Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 7 to 8.30 P.M. Miss Cora A. Quimby is librarian, and there is one assistant. The salaries of the librarians amount to \$400 per annum. The trustees purchase books that are recommended by the school committee, and the younger patrons of the library take much interest in its work. The school children, in addition to consulting the reference books, largely read many books in connection with their special school studies. The management of the library is vested in a board of three trustees, chosen by the town, of which the present members are Arthur E. Whitney, Frederick H. Page and Horace D. Bradbury.

WINDSOR.

There is no free public library in the town of Windsor.

WINTHROP.

Winthrop was incorporated in 1852. Three years later George B. Emerson, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and others, gave to the town about 600 volumes of valuable books. The library thus formed was under the management of the Winthrop Lyceum Association, an organization which, by lectures and discussions on various subjects, furnished entertainment and instruction to the people, who filled the old school-house on the evenings appointed for the meetings. A copy of the printed catalogue is dated 1856, and, as the town hall was built that year, it is supposed that the books were first circulated then. The secretary of the Lyceum in 1856 was William F. Bartlett, then sixteen years of age, and it is an interesting fact that among the first books purchased for the present library was the Memoir of the same William Francis Bartlett, one of the most brilliant soldiers Massachusetts contributed to the Civil War.

While Mr. Bartlett was secretary, Mr. Warren Belcher acted as librarian, and the books were generally circulated. Not all of them were returned, however, and after a time the circulation ceased. Again, in the year 1872, meetings of the Lyceum were held in the Town Hall, and the books again circulated for a few months, Miss Judith C. Gardner, then teacher of the grammar school, acting as librarian. Another lyceum association was organized in 1880 and continued in existence till 1884. On the sixteenth of October, 1882, the following were chosen a committee to consider the matter of the establishment of a reading room and library, viz.: Dr. Samuel Ingalls, David Floyd, 2d, Warren E. Belcher, Rev. E. F. Merriam and L. L. Crane. Early in the year 1883 the selectmen had a large

book-case constructed on one side of the room formerly occupied by the grammar school. Mr. John Belcher, as president of the old lyceum, made over the 500 volumes still left of the original library, which were then placed on the shelves. In November of the same year the selectmen granted the use of the school-room (then called Lyceum Hall) for a free reading-room. Sufficient funds were raised, largely through the efforts of the late Dr. Ingalls, to furnish the room and provide reading matter. The reading room was open to the public on the evening of Dec. 3, 1883, and up to the present has continued to be opened certain evenings of each week. For several months Messrs. Warren E. Belcher and Charles E. Ingalls took charge of the room without compensation. In June, 1884, Miss Minnie K. Tewksbury was employed as custodian. The Union Circle, having disbanded, gave twenty-five volumes, and books were also received from the following: Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Governor Robinson, D. F. Kimball and Simeon Butterfield of Chelsea, E. P. Fiske, C. V. Whitten, Mrs. J. A. Lewis and Miss Abigail Tewksbury, all of Boston. Mrs. Sarah Tewksbury Proctor of Westford, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living person claiming Winthrop as a place of nativity, forwarded a donation of fifty dollars, to be expended in the purchase of books.

On May 27, 1884, the various houses in town were visited by a committee appointed for the purpose, and over 100 books and 200 magazines were thus obtained. At different meetings held in the early part of 1885, the town voted to establish a public library, adopted regulations for its government, and made an appropriation of two hundred dollars towards its support.

A board of six trustees were elected on May 4, 1885, and the lyceum committee made over to said board, for the use of the inhabitants of the town, all the books, periodicals and papers held by them. Miss Minnie K. Tewksbury was elected librarian, and the library was opened to the public on Jan. 30, 1886. The regulations adopted by the town provide that the library shall be managed by six trustees, two of whom are elected annually, and hold office for three years. The first board of trustees were John Ritchie, P. S. Macgowan, Walter F. Wells, L. L. Crane, Dr. H. S. Soule, and David Floyd, 2d.

A room on the first floor of the town hall building, formerly occupied by the grammar school, has been divided by a wooden partition, thus making two rooms, one of which contains the books and the other is used for a reading room. The latter is supplied with works of reference, leading magazines and weeklies, and is well patronized, but would be of far greater service if it could be open at other times, in addition to Wednesday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoons, as at present.

The library and reading room are free to all residents of Winthrop over fourteen years of age. This is not construed to exclude summer sojourners, an increasing number of whom make use of the library each year. A catalogue was printed in 1888. The titles and numbers of new books are published in the "Winthrop Visitor," the local weekly paper, and a complete catalogue is kept for borrowers in the library. Work has been begun on a card catalogue. The system of classification is Dewey's decimal system. The library is supported by taxation, the annual appropriation for the last two years being five hundred dollars. The dog tax in Suffolk County goes to the schools, so the town appropriation and what is received from fines and sales of catalogues is the only source of income.

The library contains 1,786 volumes, of which 552 were donated to the library, and 1,234 purchased. The number using the library in 1890 was 554, and the circulation was 7,250.

Among the leading donors, in addition to those already named, are the following, John Ritchie, Edward H. Hames, Hon. John Lowell, Abby J. Tewksbury, all of Boston, Hon. H. C. Lodge of Nahant, and Warren Fenno of Revere. The cost of maintaining the library in 1889 was \$498.03, of which amount \$303.03 was for books, \$81.75 for librarian, and \$113.25 for binding, lighting, new shelves, etc.

Something has already been done towards a collection of publications relating to the town and its inhabitants. A complete file of the weekly newspaper has been obtained, and the library will soon have a complete set of town reports. The library has a number of the publications of the city of Boston, and as the town was a part of the town of Boston until 1739 much of its early history is found in them. The trustees have recently voted to buy several books which contain facts relating to the town's history and to its early inhabitants, and have also started a movement looking towards the preparation of a history of the town.

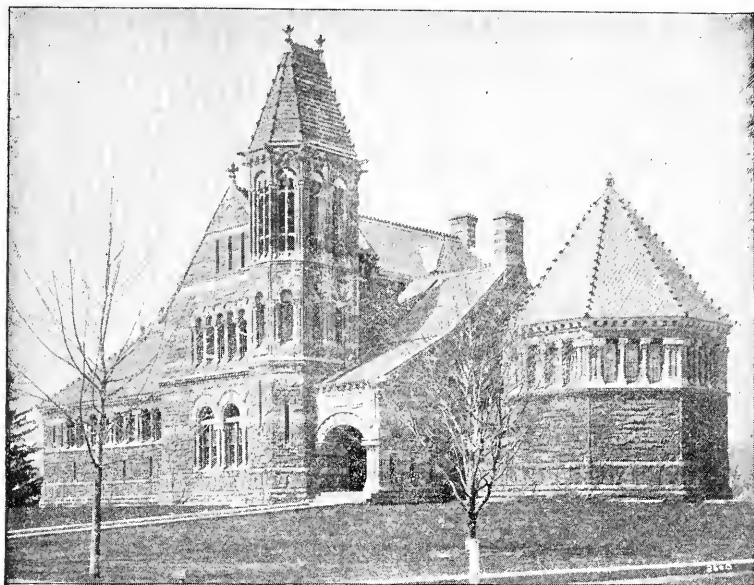
The library is each year becoming of more use to the public schools. The teachers are allowed to take out ten books at one time for use in the schools, and the scholars are encouraged to consult the books of reference which the library contains. The teachers are consulted in regard to the purchase of books which will be of service to them in their school work. One librarian and one assistant, both ladies, are employed in the library. For the year 1890 \$100 was paid for their services. The present trustees are Dr. H. S. Soule, David Floyd, 2d, Frank W. Tucker, I. A. Wharf, Chas. A. Grant and Channing Howard. The librarian is Miss Minnie K. Tewksbury, and her assistant is Miss Flora J. Pomroy.*

* The above sketch was prepared by DAVID FLOYD, 2d.

WOBURN.

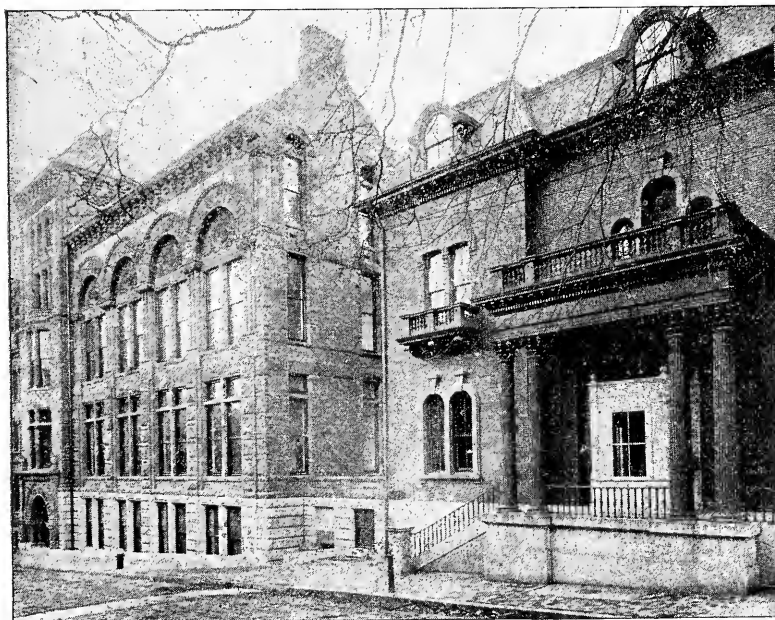
A Social Library, which existed for many years, was founded in Woburn as early as 1789. A charitable religious library which was founded in 1807 still exists; and a Young Men's Library, founded in 1835, served a useful purpose for many years, and was merged in the public library. The present admirable public library originated in 1854, when the Hon. Jonathan Bowers Winn, who was a member of the constitutional convention of 1853 from his native town, offered to give his salary as a member for the purpose, if the town would appropriate a like amount. In March, 1855, the offer was accepted by the town, and the sum of \$300 from the treasury added to Mr. Winn's donation for the purchase of books. The library was opened for public use June 20, 1856. In 1875 Mr. Winn and his brother Timothy devised \$5,500 for the use of the library.

But the munificent endowment was made by Charles Bowers Winn, son of the Hon. J. B. Winn, who bequeathed about \$227,000. About \$85,000 of this amount was expended in the erection of a building designed by H. H. Richardson, which has been described as "one of the most exquisitely designed and harmoniously arranged buildings modern architecture has produced." (See illustration.) An inscription over the porch reads thus: "This building was erected in memory of Jonathan Bowers Winn, from funds bequeathed by his son, for the use, benefit and improvement of the people of Woburn." The building has a front of one hundred and sixty-three and one-half feet, is set seventy-five feet back from the street, and is entirely surrounded by a handsome lawn. It is constructed of McGregor stone from the Longmeadow quarries, relieved by Ohio cream-colored sand stone trimmings. The main entrance is through a cloistered porch, which is crowned by a tower seventy-eight feet in height. The building contains an art gallery twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, the floor and wainscoting of which are of black walnut; a museum of polygonal form, some thirty feet in diameter; a reading room, thirty-six by twenty-four feet, finished in butternut and ash; and the library room proper, which is sixty-seven by thirty feet, and contains fourteen alcoves, in which are now shelved about 27,000 volumes, while the capacity of the building is estimated at 150,000 or more volumes. The library room is very richly and harmoniously designed and furnished. The building was opened for use May 1, 1879. About \$15,000 of the bequest was expended for books, and other expenses of quite a large amount were incurred for the purchase of paintings, real estate and other purposes. The present permanent fund of the library is about \$60,000, the income of which is about \$6,000 per annum. The annual city appropriation is \$3,100. The annual cir-



WOBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bequest of Charles Bowers Winn.



FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WORCESTER.

Built by the City.

culatation of the library is about 67,800 volumes. It contains about fifty paintings, which were embraced in the bequest; a collection of fossils and minerals, principally the gift of the Hon. John Cummings; and a fine collection of antique furniture. Liberal privileges are allowed the teachers and pupils of the public schools in the use of the library. It has a card and a printed catalogue, and lists of accessions are printed annually. The library is open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., except Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Mr. W. R. Cutter is librarian, and the annual cost of administration is \$3,540. The library was incorporated by chapter 273 of the Acts of 1885, which vests its management in a board of nine trustees, six of whom were designated as corporators by the act, and three of whom were chosen by the city council. The present board consists of the Hon. John Cummings, Hon. Edward D. Hayden, John G. Maguire, Leonard Thompson, Edward W. Hudson, O. F. Bryant, M. F. McDonnell and A. Thompson. Any vacancies occurring in the corporation or board of trustees are to be filled by the city.

WORCESTER.

Towards the close of the year 1859, the late Dr. John Green and the Lyceum and Library Association offered to give, upon certain conditions, to the city of Worcester, libraries containing respectively 7,000 and 4,500 volumes, to form the nucleus of a public library. The offer was accepted by the city government, and an ordinance establishing the free public library was passed December 23 of the same year. The library was opened to the public in Worcester Bank Block, Foster Street, April 30, 1860. In accordance with a stipulation made in the deed by which Dr. Green transferred his books to the city, the latter bought from Hon. Emory Washburn a lot of land on Elm Street, at an expense of \$5,042, and began the erection of a library building. The corner-stone of that building, which is the one now occupied by the library, was laid July 4, 1860; it was completed in 1861, at a cost, including the lot, of about \$30,000, and thrown open to the public September 4 of that year. This building having become filled with books, and having ceased to afford room enough to the readers and students who wish to use it, the city bought in 1888 an estate adjoining the library lot on the east for \$35,000, and in the summer of 1889 began to put up a new building, which is to be used in connection with the existing structure, and finished according to the contract, Jan. 1, 1891. The estimated cost of the new building and furniture is \$100,000, exclusive of the amount paid for the land. At the start the library consisted of 11,500 volumes; Dec. 1, 1889, the date of the last annual report, it had 77,208 volumes, divided among

the different departments as follows : Green or reference library, 22,-428 ; intermediate department, 19,437 ; circulating department, 35,344. The books have been selected with especial reference to the needs of the residents in Worcester, and the library, therefore, while well supplied with works in the different branches of knowledge, is particularly rich in the departments of chemistry, physics, mechanics and the fine and industrial arts. According to the first annual report of the library, 31,454 volumes were used by frequenters in the eight months covered by the report. During the year which ended Nov. 30, 1888, 206,290 volumes were either taken to the homes of residents or used within the library building. The aim in the library is to establish pleasant personal relations between the frequenters of the library and its officers ; and all persons having questions to ask, answers to which may be found in books, are cordially welcomed, encouraged to ask questions, and sympathetically aided in getting answers to them. There were used 61,424 volumes during the last year by persons seeking information on secular days within the library building. The library has become distinguished for the value and efficiency of the aid which it has rendered to the teachers and scholars of the public and private schools of Worcester. A reading room was founded in connection with the library in 1876. It contains nearly 300 reviews, magazines and papers.

Dr. Green died in 1865, and left by will \$30,000 to the library, mainly to endow his department of it. One provision of the bequest is that one-quarter of the income shall be added to the principal every year. The Green library fund amounted, Nov. 30, 1889, to \$43,682.34. Hon. George F. Hoar raised by subscription \$10,000 or \$11,000 which constitutes a reading room fund, the income of which is used in paying annual dues for reviews, magazines and papers. The expenditures of the last library year were \$23,095.31. The income was as follows : City appropriation, \$17,000 ; dog license money, \$4,182.87 ; income from Green library fund, \$1,715.02 ; income from reading room fund, \$475.81 ; receipts from fines, etc., \$525.12. Dec. 8, 1872, the reading rooms, and library for purposes of reference, were thrown open to the public on Sunday. The Free Public Library was the first public library in New England to open its doors on Sunday. During the last ten years 13,867 persons on an average have used the library annually on that day of the week. The librarians have been Zephaniah Baker, Feb. 17, 1860, to Jan. 14, 1871 ; and Samuel Swett Green, from Jan. 15, 1871, to date. Mr. Green belongs to the progressive school of librarians, and is a prominent member of the American Library Association. He has originated and introduced new methods in library management, and is the author of several treatises on subjects pertaining to his

occupation. The office hours of the librarian are 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., 3 to 6 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 5 P.M. The circulating department is open for the delivery and return of books from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. The upper reading room, which is the room of the Green library, is open from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; the lower reading room from 8 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. Sunday, both reading rooms are open from 2 to 9 P.M. The books of the circulating department can be taken to their homes freely by residents who have reached the age of fifteen years. Books belonging to the intermediate department can be taken out under certain conditions. Books in the reference department which were given to the library by Dr. Green, or which have been bought with the income of the Green library fund, can only be used in the library building. Every facility is afforded there, however, for their use. The books of the Worcester District Medical Society are kept in the Free Public Library building, and may be consulted on the same easy conditions which prevail in regard to the use of the Green library. The library building is No. 18 Elm Street. The former presidents of the board of directors have been Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Hon. William W. Rice, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Hon. George F. Hoar, Hon. Thomas L. Nelson, Hon. Peter C. Bacon, J. Evarts Green, Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Hon. Francis H. Dewey and Hon. Francis A. Gaskill. Following are the names of the present board of directors: Thomas Griffin, E. Harlow Russell, John O. Marble, A. George Bullock, Edward B. Glasgow, Moses H. Harris, Philip L. Moen, Burton W. Potter, Edward I. Comins, Waldo Lincoln, Samuel Winslow, Everett J. Bardwell. E. Harlow Russell is president of the board, and Edward I. Comins secretary.

WORTHINGTON.

The Worthington Free Library was established in December, 1884, by voluntary contributions, and has been since maintained in the same manner, with the exception of one year when the town voted the dog tax, amounting to about \$100, to it. A room over a store, which is furnished free of rent, has been carpeted and furnished for its occupancy by the ladies of the town. The library contains 755 volumes, almost one-half of which have been donated by a large number of different people. The annual circulation is estimated at 1,300 volumes. A catalogue was printed soon after the library was formed. The library is open Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock. Katherine McD. Rice is librarian, and the cost of administration is very slight. The library is managed by three trustees, in which the town has no representation. The present trustees are C. K. Brewster, W. A. Rice, and Dwight Stone.

WRENTHAM.

There is no public library in the town of Wrentham.

YARMOUTH.

A Union Library was established in Yarmouth in 1808, by Dr. Calvin Tilden and others. Other efforts in the same direction followed, and in 1866 the Yarmouth Library Association was incorporated under the general laws, with the Hon. Charles F. Swift as president. In 1871 the property of the association was deeded to nine trustees, who shall fill all vacancies in their number. The town makes no appropriation for its support, and has no voice in its management. Mr. Isaac Thacher, a prominent merchant of Boston, contributed \$1,500 during his lifetime, and in 1880 left by his will \$5,000 more, which places the library on a safe and permanent basis. The late Amos Otis bequeathed a valuable collection of historical works, together with a safe, and \$300 in money to provide for their preservation. In December, 1870, Mr. Nathan Matthews of Boston, a native of the town, erected a handsome brick library building, at an expense of about \$7,000, and gave it to the association, upon condition that the library should be free to all the inhabitants of the town. He also gives annually the income of \$5,000, amounting to \$250, toward the maintenance of the library. The land upon which the library is built was given by Mr. Henry C. Thacher. Mrs. Ellen B. Eldridge has also given the library \$1,000. The present number of volumes in the library is about 4,000, and about 8,000 books are annually circulated. The library contains a file of about thirty volumes of the local paper, the "Yarmouth Register," bound at the expense of Henry C. Thacher. A printed catalogue was issued in 1889. Mrs. Lydia C. Matthews is librarian, and the library is open on Wednesday from 3 to 5, and on Saturday from 2 to 8 P.M. The present trustees of the library are the Rev. John W. Dodge, Dr. Thomas R. Pulsifer, Henry C. Thacher, Hon. Charles F. Swift, Fred C. Swift, Hon. John Simpkins, Thomas Matthews and William P. Davis.

GENERAL LIBRARY LEGISLATION

OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

In order to show the evolution of libraries in Massachusetts as it can be traced in the laws from time to time enacted, a collection of such general legislation as relates to the formation and management of social, law, school district and free public libraries has been arranged in chronological order.

1798.

An Act to enable the Proprietors of Social Libraries to manage the same.

[Chapter 45, Laws of 1798; repealed by the Act of March 8, 1806.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That any seven or more persons capable of contracting, in any towns or districts in this Commonwealth, who have or shall become Proprietors in common of any Library, may form themselves into a Society or Body Politic for the express purposes of holding, increasing, preserving, and using such Library and to that end any five or more of them, may apply in writing by them signed, to any Justice of the Peace, within the county wherein the same town or district may be, stating the purposes of their meeting, and requesting him to issue his warrant for calling a meeting of the said proprietors, which Justice may grant his warrant to some one of them, directing him to call a meeting of the said proprietors, at the time and place, and for the purposes in such warrant expressed; which proprietors shall notify such meeting by posting up the substance of said warrant in some public place in the said town or district where the said Library shall be kept, seven days at least before the time of said meeting.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any seven or more of the proprietors of such Library, met in pursuance of such notice, shall have power to choose a Moderator, Clerk, Librarian, Collector, Treasurer and other necessary officers and committees; which clerk shall be sworn to the faithful and impartial performance of his duties; and the said proprietors when so incorporated, shall have power to raise such monies by assessments on the several shares in such Library as they may judge necessary for preserving and increasing the same, and for the management [of] the affairs of the corporation; to make by-laws for the due regulation of its concerns, not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth, and to annex and recover penalties for any breach of such by-laws, not exceeding three dollars for any one breach thereof.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the proprietors of any such Library, so incorporated, shall be called and known by the name of the Proprietors of the Social Library, in the town of ———, and by that name shall sue and be sued, prosecute and defend, plead and be impleaded in all actions and processes in law; and when there shall be more than one, such Library, in any town or district, the proprietors thereof shall be known and called by the name of "The Proprietors of the second, third, fourth, etc. (as the case may be) Social Library in the town of ———".

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any such meeting shall be dissolved, the proprietors may again incorporate themselves and proceed in all respects as afore-said; and in any meetings of such proprietors, there shall be allowed one vote for each share. And the proprietors of any such Library, shall have power to hold to them, their successors and assigns, real or personal estate, to the amount of five hundred dollars over and above the value of their books, and shall have power at any regular meeting, to fix the mode and manner of calling future meetings. [*Passed March 3, 1798.*]

1806.

An Act to enable the proprietors of social libraries to manage the same.

[Passed March 8, 1806; repealed by chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That any seven or more persons, capable of contracting, in any town or district in this Commonwealth, who shall become proprietors in common of any library, may form themselves into a society or body politic, for the express purposes of holding, increasing, preserving and using such library; and to that end, any five or more of them, may by an application in writing, by them signed, to any Justice of the Peace, within the same county wherein the said town or district may be, stating the purposes of their meeting, and requesting him to issue his warrant for calling a meeting of the said proprietors; and the said Justice may grant his warrant to one of them, directing him to call a meeting of the said proprietors, at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in such warrant; and said meeting shall be called by posting up the purport of said warrant in some public place in the said town or district, where the said library shall be kept, seven days, at least, before the time of said meeting: And the proprietors being thus met and organized, they may then agree and determine upon a method of calling future meetings: And in all cases, votes shall be determined by counting and allowing one vote to each share: And the proprietors of any such library, shall have power to possess and hold, to them, their successors and assigns, real or personal estate, to any amount, not exceeding five thousand dollars, over and above the value of their books.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any seven or more of the proprietors of such library, met in pursuance of such notice, shall have power to choose a moderator, clerk, librarian, collector, treasurer, and such other officers as they may find necessary: And the clerk shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties; and the treasurer shall give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, faithfully to account for all monies he may receive by virtue of this act: And the said proprietors, when so incorporated and organized, shall have power to raise monies by assessments on the several shares in such library, as they may judge necessary for preserving and increasing the same; to make bye-laws for the due regulation of the concerns of the said corporation, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and to annex and recover penalties for any breach of such bye-laws, not exceeding three dollars for any one breach thereof.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the proprietors of any such library, so incorporated, shall be called and known by the name of the proprietors of the Social Library in the town of ———, and by that name shall sue and be sued, prosecute and defend, plead and be impleaded, in all actions and processes in law; and when there shall be more than one such library in any town or district, the proprietors thereof shall be known and called by the name of the proprietors of the second, third, fourth, etc., (as the case may be), Social Library, in the town of ———.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That an act passed the third day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, "an act to enable the proprietors of social libraries to manage the same," be, and hereby is repealed: *Provided*, nevertheless, that with regard to all suits and causes of suits, and all rights existing under, and by force of said act, it shall be considered as in full force.

1815.

An Act authorizing the establishment of Law Libraries.

[Chapter 177, Laws of 1815.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That in every county within this Commonwealth, wherein there shall reside five or more attorneys at law regularly admitted and sworn to practice before the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, it shall be lawful for any five or more of them to make application in writing to any Justice of the Peace within and for said county, requesting him to issue his warrant for calling a meeting of the practitioners at law within the same county to meet at some certain time and place for the purpose of organizing the establishment of a Law Library; and such Justice shall thereupon issue a warrant under his hand and seal, directed to some practitioner at law residing within the shire town of said county, requiring him to notify the other members of the bar residing therein, either personally or by written notification posted up at some conspicuous place in the Court-House in said county, at least seven days before the time of meeting as mentioned in said warrant, which meeting shall be holden, at the next succeeding term of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in said county on some day subsequent to the second day from the commencement of its session; and the person to whom such warrant is directed shall serve the same in manner as aforesaid, and make return thereof under his hand to the Justice who issued the same, or to some other Justice of the Peace within and for said county, whose duty it shall be to preside at said meeting in the choice of a clerk, a treasurer and librarian, each of whom shall thereupon be sworn by the presiding officer, to the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and to hold their offices during the pleasure of the association; and the said members of the bar so notified and met, to the number of five or more, shall at their first meeting prescribe the mode of calling future meetings of said association, and establish such rules and regulations as may be found necessary from time to time, to carry the purposes of this act into effect, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; and at all future meetings the oldest member of the bar residing within said county, who is present, shall preside.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty dollars, which by law is now paid into the county treasury, on the admission of all practitioners at the bar of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, shall hereafter be paid to the treasurer of every law library association in any county in this Commonwealth that shall be formed in pursuance of this act, which treasurer shall give his receipt therefor to the person paying the same, which sum so paid, as duty or excise as aforesaid, together with all bequests and donations made thereto, shall be applied, under the direction of said association, to form a law library, for the use of said county, under such reasonable regulations as the said association may appoint. And the clerk of said association shall keep an exact record of all the proceedings thereof, and the said treasurer shall keep an exact account of all monies, donations, and bequests belonging to said association, which account he shall be holden annually to settle under oath with the association, in such manner as they shall prescribe; and the librarian, as well as the treasurer and clerk, shall be answerable in an action of the case for all malfeasance or misfeasance in their respective offices to the association aforesaid, by the name of "The Law Library Association," for the county within which it is formed: *Provided, however*, that the Law Library aforesaid shall be kept in a shire town within the county.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, so far

as it relates to the payment of twenty dollars into the county treasury by persons admitted to practice law before the Circuit Courts of Common Pleas, as it relates to the counties in this Commonwealth, in which law library associations are, or shall be formed, in pursuance of this act, and as to the receipt to be given by the county treasurer therefor, be, and the same is hereby repealed. [Approved by the Governor, March 2, 1815.]

1823.

An Act respecting Law Libraries.

[Chapter 51, Laws of 1823.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the excise paid by Attorneys, on their admission to the Supreme Judicial Court, shall hereafter be paid and appropriated in the same way and manner as the excise now paid by Attorneys on their admission to the Court of Common Pleas is paid and appropriated, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. [Approved by the Governor, Jan. 30, 1823.]

1825.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled, "An Act in addition to an Act entitled, an Act to enable the proprietors of Social Libraries to manage the same."

[Chapter 65, Laws of 1825: repealed by chapter 146 of the Revised Statutes.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That any seven settled and ordained Ministers of the Gospel, within this Commonwealth, who shall become proprietors in common of any Theological Library, may form themselves into a society or body politic, by the name of the Theological Society in the town of ———, for the express purpose of holding, increasing, preserving and using such Library: and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and requirements contained in an Act passed the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six, entitled "an Act to enable the proprietors of Social Libraries to manage the same;" and to this end, any five of them may make application to any Justice of the Peace within the county in which the library is to be kept, stating the purposes of their meeting, and requesting him to call a meeting of said proprietors; and the said Justice may thereupon grant his warrant to any one of them, directing him to call such meeting accordingly. And said meeting shall be called by posting up the purport of said warrant in such public places in said county as said Justice shall order, and the proprietors, thus met and organized, may then agree upon the method of calling future meetings. [Approved by Lieut.-Governor, Feb. 12, 1825.]

1829.

An Act in further addition to an Act entitled, "an Act to enable Proprietors of Social Libraries to manage the same."

[Chapter 138, Laws of 1829.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That any twenty or more persons in any town or county within this Commonwealth, who shall, by writing, associate themselves for the purpose of mutual improvement and for raising the standard of common education, may become a body politic, by the name of the Lyceum of the town of ———, or the county of ———, (as the case may be), by observing and pursuing the provisions of the Act to which this is in addition, in regard to forming Proprietors of Libraries into bodies politic, and being so formed shall be entitled to all the powers and capabilities to which the Proprietors of said Libraries are entitled by that Act; and such Lyceum shall have the further power to possess and hold to them, their successors, and assigns, real and personal estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act may be altered or repealed, at the pleasure of the Legislature. [Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1829.]

1836.

Social Libraries.

[Revised Statutes, 1836, chapter 41.]

SECTION 1. Any seven or more proprietors of a library may form themselves into a corporation, under such corporate name as they shall adopt, for the purpose of preserving, enlarging, and using such library; and for that purpose, any justice of the peace may, on the application of five or more of such proprietors, issue his warrant to one of them, directing him to call a meeting of the proprietors, at the time and place and for the purposes expressed in the warrant; and said meeting shall be called, by posting up the substance of the warrant in some public place, in the town where the said library is kept, seven days at least before the time of the meeting.

SECT. 2. Any seven or more of the proprietors of such library, met in pursuance of such notice, may choose a president, a clerk, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty, a librarian, collector, treasurer, and such other officers as they may find necessary; and they may also determine upon the mode of calling future meetings.

SECT. 3. When such proprietors shall be organized as a corporation, in the manner before provided, they shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, of a corporation organized according to the provisions of the forty-fourth chapter, so far as the said provisions shall be applicable in such case, and not inconsistent with this chapter.

SECT. 4. The treasurer shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the proprietors, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SECT. 5. The said proprietors may raise such money, by assessments on the several shares, as they shall judge necessary for the purposes of preserving, enlarging and using the library; and the shares may be transferred according to the provisions of the forty-fourth chapter.

SECT. 6. The said proprietors may hold real and personal estate, to any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, in addition to the value of their books.

1837.

An Act authorizing School Districts to establish Libraries for the use of Common Schools.

[Chapter 147, Acts of 1837; repealed by chapter 81, Acts of 1849.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Each legally constituted school district in this Commonwealth, is hereby authorized to raise money for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a common school library and apparatus for the use of the children therein, under such rules and regulations as said district may adopt: *provided*, that no greater sum than thirty dollars the first year, or ten dollars in any subsequent year, shall be expended for the purpose aforesaid.

SECT. 2. Any sum of money, raised by virtue of this act at a meeting called for the purpose, shall be assessed, collected and paid over as other school district taxes are. *[Approved by the Governor, April 12, 1837.]*

1842.

An Act in relation to Law Library Associations.

[Chapter 94, Acts of 1842.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. The councillors and attorneys at law, duly admitted to practice in the courts of this Commonwealth, resident in the several counties thereof, except Suffolk, are hereby constituted corporations within their respective counties, for the purpose of

holding and managing the law libraries belonging to said counties, by the name of the Law Library Association for the county in which it is formed, and may adopt by-laws for that purpose: *provided*, the same shall be approved by the justices of the court of common pleas; and the officers of such associations shall be a clerk, treasurer and librarian, whose duties shall be defined by the by-laws, which shall be adopted and approved as aforesaid.

SECT. 2. The clerks of the several courts shall, within sixty days after this law shall take effect, call and notify the first meeting of the corporations in their respective counties, by posting up notifications thereof in some conspicuous place in the court-house of such county, to be held during the term of the court of common pleas, which shall be held next after ten days from the time of posting up such notification, at which meetings said clerks shall preside until a clerk of such association shall be chosen: *provided*, that any inhabitant of the county shall have the right to use the books in said library, subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by the associations, with the approval of the court of common pleas.

SECT. 3. This act may be altered, amended or repealed by any future legislature of this Commonwealth. [*Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1842.*]

Resolve concerning school district libraries.

[Resolves of 1842, chapter 74; amended by chapter 63, resolves of 1844; repealed by chapter 99, resolves of 1850.]

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen dollars, to be taken from the school funds, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to every school district in the Commonwealth, to be expended in books for a school district library; and that the treasurer pay said sum for said purpose to the order of the mayor of every city and the selectmen of every town, for each and every school district within the same which shall have produced evidence of having raised and appropriated fifteen dollars or more for the same object. [*Approved by the Governor, March 3, 1842.*]

1843.

Resolves in addition to a Resolve concerning School District Libraries.

[Resolves of 1843, chapter 6; amended by chapter 63 of the resolves of 1844.]

Resolved, That the provisions of the Resolve of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, concerning school district libraries, be, and the same are hereby extended to every city and town in the Commonwealth, not heretofore divided into school districts, in such manner as to give as many times fifteen dollars to every such city or town as the number sixty is contained, exclusive of fractions, in the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen years in said city or town; *provided*, evidence be produced to the treasurer, in behalf of said city or town, of its having raised and appropriated, for the establishment of libraries, a sum equal to that which, by the provision of this Resolve, it is entitled to receive from the school fund.

Resolved, That the treasurer be instructed, under the advice and direction of the Governor and Council, to make sales, from time to time, of notes of hand, bank stock, and other securities belonging to the school fund, to such amount as shall enable him to comply with the provisions of the above Resolve, and with those of the Resolve of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-two, concerning school district libraries. [*Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1843.*]

1844.

An Act in addition to "An Act in relation to Law Library Associations."

[Chapter 157, Acts of 1844.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same:

SECTION 1. The counsellors and attorneys-at-law, duly admitted to practice in the courts of this Commonwealth, resident in either of the counties, who have omitted to organize a Law Library Association in their respective counties, within the time, and par-

suant to the provisions, of the act to which this is in addition, are hereby authorized to organize themselves in their counties respectively, into an association by the name of the Law Library Association, for such county, under the like provisions, and with the same rights, powers and duties, as if the said association had been organized within the time prescribed by the act to which this is in addition, passed the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two: and said association, when so organized, shall be deemed and taken to be a corporation, and entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the provisions applicable to Law Library Associations, created under and pursuant to the act aforesaid: *provided, however*, this act shall have no effect upon any association which shall not become organized within ninety days from the passing hereof.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [*Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1844.*]

Resolve concerning School Libraries.

[Chapter 63, Resolves of 1844.]

Resolved, That the provisions of the resolve of March the third, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the resolve of March the seventh, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, be, and the same are hereby extended to every school district of every town in the Commonwealth. [*Approved by the Governor, March 11, 1844.*]

1845.

Resolves in addition to the Resolves concerning School District Libraries.

[Chapter 113, Resolves of 1845.]

Resolved, That the provisions of the resolve of March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, be extended to the Latin School, English High School, and Grammar and Writing Schools of the city of Boston, in such manner as to give as many times fifteen dollars towards a purchase of a library, or libraries for said schools, as the number sixty is contained, exclusive of fractions, in the number of children belonging to said schools between the ages of seven and sixteen years, said number to be estimated by the mayor of said city: *provided*, the said mayor shall certify, to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, that an equal sum of money has been raised and appropriated, subsequent to the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, for the same purpose.

Resolved, That the provisions of the preceding resolve, and of the resolves to which it is in addition, be extended to the primary and intermediate schools of the city of Boston, in such manner as to give as many times fifteen dollars for the purchase of a library, or libraries, for said schools, as the number sixty is contained, exclusive of fractions, in the number of children belonging to said schools between the ages of four and seven years, said number to be estimated as in the preceding resolve is provided, when it shall be made to appear to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, by a certificate of the mayor of said city, that an equal sum has been raised and appropriated, subsequent to the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, for the same purpose.

Resolved, That the apportionment, or distribution of the books, purchased as above provided for, shall be determined by the school committee of the city of Boston.

Resolved, That these resolves shall take effect from and after their passage. [*Approved by the Governor, March 25, 1845.*]

1849.

An Act relating to School Libraries and School Apparatus.

[Chapter 81, Acts of 1849.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. The inhabitants of any school district, in any city or town, and of any city or town not divided into school districts, in this Commonwealth, may, at any meet-

ing called for that purpose, raise money for the purchase of libraries, and necessary school apparatus, in the same manner as school districts may now raise money for erecting and repairing school houses in their respective districts.

SECT. 2. The one hundred and forty-seventh chapter of the statutes passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, is hereby repealed. [*Approved by the Governor, April 5, 1849.*]

1850.

Repeal of state appropriation for school district libraries.

[Chapter 99, Resolves of 1850.]

Resolved, So much of the resolve of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as appropriated to every school district in the Commonwealth fifteen dollars, "to be expended for books for a school district library," is hereby repealed. This resolve was to take effect Aug. 1, 1850. [*Approved by the Governor, May 2, 1850.*]

1851.

An Act to authorize Cities and Towns to establish and maintain Public Libraries.

[Chapter 305, Acts of 1851; amended by chapter 25, Acts of 1859.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Any city or town of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a public library within the same, with or without branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and to provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations for the government of such library as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the city council of such city, or the inhabitants of such town.

SECT. 2. Any city or town may appropriate for the foundation and commencement of such library, as aforesaid, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made; and may also appropriate, annually, for the maintenance and increase of such library, a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents for each of its ratable polls, in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made.

SECT. 3. Any city or town may receive, in its corporate capacity, and hold and manage, any devise, bequest or donation, for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a public library within the same. [*Approved by the Governor, May 24, 1851.*]

1856.

An Act in further addition to an Act in relation to Law Library Associations.

[Acts of 1856, chapter 71.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. The county commissioners of the several counties are hereby authorized to pay and disburse, from the treasuries of their respective counties, to the treasurers of the law library associations now existing, or that may hereafter be duly organized therein, such a sum or sums as they may deem necessary and proper, for maintaining and enlarging the public law libraries for the use of the courts and citizens of the several counties; such sum not to exceed the amount paid into the treasury of any county by the clerks of the courts.

SECT. 2. The treasurer of any such law library association, before receiving said moneys, shall give a bond, with sureties, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, for the faithful application of the same, and that he will make a return annually to them, under oath, of the manner in which all such applications are made. [*Approved by the Governor, March 28, 1856.*]

An Act in addition to an Act in relation to Law Library Associations.

[Acts of 1856, chapter 184.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

The counsellors and attorneys at law, duly admitted to practice in the courts of this Commonwealth, resident in either of the counties, who have omitted to organize a law library association in their respective counties, are hereby authorized to organize themselves in their counties respectively, into an association, by the name of the law library association for such county, under the like provisions, and with the same rights, powers and duties, as if the said association had been organized within the time prescribed by the ninety-fourth chapter of the statutes of the year eighteen hundred and forty-two; and said association, when so organized, shall be deemed and taken to be a corporation, and entitled to all the privileges, and subject to all the provisions applicable to law library associations, created under, and pursuant to the act aforesaid. [Approved by the Governor, May 24, 1856.]

1858.

Resolve in favor of law library associations.

[Resolves of 1858, chapter 1.]

Resolved, That the secretary of the Commonwealth be, and he is hereby authorized to furnish upon application, one copy of the acts and resolves passed by the general court, and also one copy of such volumes of the special laws of the Commonwealth, as he may have in his possession, not otherwise appropriated or required for the use of the Commonwealth, to the Social Law Library located in the county of Suffolk; and also, to each law library association, which shall have been duly organized in conformity with the ninety-fourth chapter of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, or the one hundred and eighty-fourth chapter of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six. [Approved February 23, 1858.]

1859.

An Act to amend An Act to authorize cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries.

[Acts of 1859, chapter 25.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The three hundred and fifth chapter of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, is so far amended as to allow any city or town to appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase of a public library within the same, a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation shall be made.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved February 14, 1859.]

An Act in addition to the acts in relation to law library associations.

[Acts of 1859, chapter 172.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The several county treasurers shall, on the first day of January in every year, pay to the treasurers of the county law library associations now existing, or that may hereafter be duly organized in their respective counties, one-quarter part of all the sums which said treasurers may have respectively received from the clerks of the courts during the preceding year; provided such quarter part in any year does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars: and if said quarter should exceed one thousand dollars, then said treasurers shall pay one thousand dollars; and all sums so paid to the treasurers of law library associations, shall be applied to maintain and enlarge the public law libraries for the use of the courts and citizens in the several counties.

SECT. 2. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent county commissioners from authorizing other payments from the county treasuries, under the seventy-first chapter of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six. [Approved April 5, 1859.]

1860.

General Statutes, 1860, Chapter 33.

Law Libraries.

[See 1871, 387.]

SECTION 1. Law library associations heretofore organized in any county except Suffolk shall remain corporations in the same manner as if organized under this chapter.

SECT. 2. The attorneys-at-law admitted to practice in the courts of the commonwealth and resident in a county for which there is no law library association, may organize themselves by the name of the Law Library Association for such county; and when so organized shall be a corporation for the purpose of holding and managing the law library belonging to the county, and may adopt by-laws for that purpose, subject to the approval of the justices of the superior court.

SECT. 3. The clerk of the courts in any county in which no association has been organized, upon the application of seven attorneys at law resident therein, may call a meeting for the purpose of such organization by posting up notifications thereof in some convenient place in any court-house of the county; which meeting shall be holden during the term of the superior court commencing next after ten days from the time of posting up such notification. The clerk shall preside at such meeting until a clerk of the association is chosen.

SECT. 4. The officers of such association shall be a clerk, treasurer, and librarian, whose duties shall be defined by the by-laws.

SECT. 5. Every inhabitant of a county in which such association is organized may use the books in the library, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the association with the approval of the superior court.

[Section 6, amended by chapter 215, Acts of 1863, and chapter 156, Acts of 1874.]

SECT. 6. County treasurers shall annually, on the first day of January, pay to the county law library associations in their respective counties one-quarter part, not exceeding one thousand dollars, of all sums which said treasurers have received from the clerks of the courts during the preceding year; and they may also pay such further sums, not exceeding the amount paid into the respective county treasuries by the clerks of the courts, as the county commissioners deem necessary and proper. All sums so paid shall be applied to maintain and enlarge such libraries for the use of the courts and citizens.

SECT. 7. The treasurer of a law library association, before receiving said money, shall give a bond with sureties to the satisfaction of the commissioners for the faithful application thereof, and that he will make a return annually to them, under oath, of the manner in which all such applications are made.

Town and City Libraries.

[See 1866, 222; 1871, 26.]

SECT. 8. Each town and city may establish and maintain a public library therein, with or without branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations for its government as may from time to time be prescribed by the inhabitants of the town, or the city council.

[Section 9, repealed by chapter 222, Acts of 1866.]

SECT. 9. Any town or city may appropriate money for suitable buildings or rooms, and for the foundation of such library a sum not exceeding one dollar for each of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made; may also appropriate annually, for the maintenance and increase thereof, a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made, and may receive, hold, and manage, any devise, bequest or donation, for the establishment, increase or maintenance of a public library within the same.

Social Libraries.

[Public library corporations. See 1872, 217.]

SECT. 10. Seven or more proprietors of a library may form themselves into a corporation, under such corporate name as they may adopt, for the purpose of preserving, enlarging, and using, such library; with the powers, privileges, duties, and liabilities, of corporations organized according to the provisions of chapter sixty-eight, so far as the same may be applicable, and may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars in addition to the value of their books.

SECT. 11. Upon application of five or more of such proprietors, a justice of the peace may issue his warrant to one of them, directing him to call a meeting of the proprietors, at the time and place and for the purposes expressed in the warrant. The meeting shall be called by posting up the substance of the warrant in some public place in the town where the library is kept, seven days at least before the time of the meeting; at which, if not less than seven of the proprietors meet, they may choose a president, a clerk who shall be sworn, a librarian, collector, treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary; and may determine upon the mode of calling future meetings.

SECT. 12. The treasurer shall give bond with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the proprietors, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SECT. 13. Such proprietors may, by assessments on the several shares, raise such money as they judge necessary for the purposes of preserving, enlarging, and using, the library.

1863.**An Act relating to the county law library associations.**

[Chapter 215, Acts of 1863; repealed by chapter 156, Acts of 1874.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixth section of the thirty-third chapter of the General Statutes is so far amended, that the several county treasurers shall pay to the county law library associations the whole amount received from the clerks of the courts during the preceding year, provided the same does not exceed four hundred dollars. And, in case the same exceeds four hundred dollars, they shall pay over in addition thereto, one-quarter part of the surplus; *provided, however*, that the whole amount paid to said association in any county in any one year, shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. This act shall not be deemed to prevent the county commissioners from allowing any further payment as provided in the said sixth section of the said thirty-third chapter of the General Statutes.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 29, 1863.]

1866.**An Act in relation to town libraries.**

[Acts of 1866, chap. 222; incorporated in section 40, chapter 40, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any town may, at a legal meeting, grant and vote money for the establishment, maintenance or increase of a public library therein, and for erecting or providing suitable buildings or rooms therefor; and may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest or donation for the establishment, increase or maintenance of any such library.

SECT. 2. Section nine of chapter thirty-three of the General Statutes is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 9, 1866.]

1867.**An Act for the preservation of books and other property belonging to public libraries.**

[Acts of 1867, chapter 69; repealed by chapter 42, Acts of 1872.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Whoever wilfully and maliciously writes upon, injures, defaces, tears or destroys any

book, plate, picture, engraving or statute belonging to any law, town, city or other public library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for every such offence. [*Approved March 16, 1867.*]

Resolve for the distribution of the annual reports to public libraries.

[Resolves of 1867, chapter 36.]

Resolved, That after the current year it shall be the duty of the secretary of the Commonwealth to furnish each public library, organized under the laws of this Commonwealth, on the application of the librarian thereof, with the annual reports described in the General Statutes as the "Public Series." [*Approved April 22, 1867.*]

1869.

An Act in addition to an act concerning dogs.

[Chapter 250, Acts of 1869; incorporated in section 107, chapter 102, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Moneys received by the treasurer of any county under the provisions of chapter one hundred and thirty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and not expended in the payment of damages done by dogs, in accordance with the provisions of said act, shall be paid back to the treasurers of the several cities and towns of said county, in the month of January of each year, in proportion to the amount paid by said city or town to said county treasurer; and the money so refunded shall be expended for the support of public libraries or schools, in addition to the amount annually appropriated by said city or town for those purposes. In the county of Suffolk, moneys received by any treasurer of any city or town under the provisions of said act, and not expended in accordance with the provisions of the same, shall be appropriated by the school committee of said city or town for the support of the public schools therein established.

SECT. 2. The last clause of section twelve of chapter one hundred and thirty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 10, 1869.*]

1870.

An Act to authorize the establishment of districts, for maintaining street lamps, and for other purposes.

[Acts of 1870, chapter 332; incorporated in sections 37-40, chapter 27, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Any town, at a legal meeting, having an article in the warrant for the purpose, may authorize a village or district in such town, containing not less than one thousand inhabitants, the limits of which shall be accurately defined, to organize under such name as may be authorized by such town, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining street lamps, establishing and maintaining libraries, building and maintaining sidewalks, and employing and paying watchmen and police officers, or any of such purposes.

SECT. 2. The provisions of sections thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-nine, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, and forty-seven of chapter twenty-four of the General Statutes, and chapter two hundred and fifty-seven, of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall, so far as applicable, apply to such districts.

SECT. 3. The officers of such districts, in addition to a clerk and prudential committee, may be a treasurer, and such other officers as the district may decide to elect; and all of such officers shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.

SECT. 4. Such districts may adopt such by-laws as they may deem proper, to define the duties of their officers, and the manner of calling meetings of the districts.

SECT. 5. Such districts may sue and be sued in the name of the inhabitants of such districts. [*Approved June 10, 1870*]

1871.

An Act in relation to depositing books in public libraries.

[Acts of 1871, chapter 26; incorporated in section 11, chapter 40, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The city government of the several cities, and the selectmen of the several towns in this Commonwealth, in which may now or hereafter be public libraries, owned and maintained by said cities and towns, are hereby authorized to place in the public libraries, for the use of the inhabitants, such books, reports and laws, as have been or may be received from the Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 17, 1871.*]

An Act to provide for furnishing certain documents to the law library societies in each county.

[Acts of 1871, chapter 387; incorporated in section 8, chapter 40, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. In addition to the volumes now required by law to be furnished to the law library societies in each county, the sergeant-at-arms shall, immediately after their publication, distribute as far as is practicable to said societies one volume each of the following documents, viz.: legislative documents (senate and house), journal of the senate, journal of the house, and the manual of the general court.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 26, 1871.*]

1872.

An Act for the preservation of books and other property belonging to public libraries.

[Acts of 1872, chapter 42; incorporated in section 79; chapter 203, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause writes upon, injures, defaces, tears or destroys any book, plate, picture, engraving or statue, belonging to any law, town, city or other public library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months for every such offence.

SECT. 2. Chapter sixty-nine of the acts of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven is hereby repealed. [*Approved February 26, 1872.*]

An Act to provide for the formation of library corporations.

[Acts of 1872, chapter 217; incorporated in sections 16-19, chapter 40, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Three or more persons within this state who shall have associated themselves together by an agreement in writing, such as is described in section seven of chapter two hundred and twenty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, with the intention to constitute a corporation under any name by them assumed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library, with or without reading rooms connected therewith, shall become a corporation, upon complying with the provisions of sections eight, nine, ten and eleven of said act, and shall remain a corporation with all the powers, rights and privileges belonging to any corporations organized under the provisions of said act, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws which now are or hereafter may be in force applicable to such corporations.

SECT. 2. Any name may be assumed by such corporation not previously in use by any existing corporation or association, and shall contain therein the word library. Upon filing the certificate named in section eleven of said act with the endorsement of the commissioner of corporations thereon, and the payment of the fees named in section

fifty-nine of said act, the secretary of the Commonwealth shall sign and issue to such corporation a certificate in the form prescribed and having the same force and effect named in said eleventh section of said act.

SECT. 3. Any existing library association under general law, may by complying with the provisions of section twelve of said act and payment of the fees aforesaid, obtain of the secretary of the Commonwealth the certificate therein prescribed.

SECT. 4. Corporations formed under the provisions of this act may hold real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of their organization, to the amount named in their agreements of association, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of books, papers, collections in natural history, and works of art; may receive and hold for the purposes aforesaid any grants, donations or bequests, under such conditions and rules as may be prescribed in such grants, donations and bequests: *provided*, the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of law. And so long as any corporation formed under this act shall allow the inhabitants of the city or town wherein the same is located free access to and use of its library, such city or town may annually appropriate and pay to the said corporation established therein money to aid in supporting its library.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 17, 1872.*]

An Act to amend an act to provide for the formation of library corporations.

[Acts of 1872, chapter 326, incorporated in section 20, chapter 40, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Nothing contained in the provisions of chapter two hundred and seventeen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two shall be construed to require library corporations, formed under the same, to have a capital stock, when it is otherwise provided in the agreement of association.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 4, 1872.*]

1873.

An Act to authorize towns and cities to appropriate money toward defraying the expenses of maintaining libraries.

[Acts of 1873, chapter 306; incorporated in section 10, chapter 27, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted etc., as follows:

Any city or town may appropriate and pay such sum annually as it may see fit toward defraying the expenses of maintaining any library within such city or town to which the inhabitants are allowed free access for the purpose of using the same on the premises. [*Approved May 23, 1873.*]

1874.

An Act relating to the county law library associations.

[Acts of 1874, chapter 156; repealed by chapter 89, acts of 1881.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixth section of the thirty-third chapter of the General Statutes is so far amended that the several county treasurers shall pay to the county law library associations, the whole amount received from the clerks of courts during the preceding year: *provided*, the same does not exceed one thousand dollars: and in case the same exceeds one thousand dollars, they shall pay in addition thereto one-quarter part of the surplus; *provided, however*, that the whole amount paid to said association in any county in any one year shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. This act shall not be deemed to prevent the county commissioners from allowing any further payment as provided in the said sixth section of the said thirty-third chapter of the General Statutes.

SECT. 3. Chapter two hundred and fifteen of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-three is repealed.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 9, 1874.*]

1880.

An Act to authorize towns to establish and maintain public reading rooms.

[Acts of 1880; chapter 111.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Any town which now maintains in whole or in part a public library therein, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, or which may hereafter do so, may, at a legal meeting, grant and vote money for the establishment and maintenance of a public reading room, in connection with said library, and for the use of the inhabitants of said town, to be under the control and management of the board of trustees of said library or of such other persons as have control and management of said library; and such town may receive, hold and manage any devise, bequest or donation for the establishment or maintenance of any such reading room.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 17, 1880.*]

1881.

An Act relative to law library associations.

[Acts of 1881, chapter 89; incorporated in section 6, chapter 40, Public Statutes.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section six of chapter thirty-three of the General Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—County treasurers shall annually pay to the county law library associations in their respective counties, all sums paid into the county treasuries by the clerks of the courts during the year, but not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in any one year; and they may also pay such further sums from the county treasury as the county commissioners deem necessary and proper. All sums so paid shall be applied to maintain and enlarge such libraries for the use of the courts and citizens. This act shall apply to all sums paid into the county treasuries by the clerks of the courts from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

SECT. 2. Chapter one hundred and fifty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved March 16, 1881.*]

1882.

The Public Statutes, Chapter 40.

Law libraries.

SECTION 1. Law library associations heretofore organized in any county except Suffolk shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter relating to such corporations.

SECT. 2. The attorneys at law admitted to practice in the courts of the commonwealth, and resident in a county for which there is no law library association, may organize themselves by the name of the Law Library Association for such county; and, when so organized, shall be a corporation for the purpose of holding and managing the law library belonging to the county, and may adopt by-laws for that purpose, subject to the approval of the justices of the superior court.

SECT. 3. The clerk of the courts in any county in which no such association has been organized may, upon the application of seven attorneys at law resident therein, call a meeting for the purpose of such organization by posting up notifications thereof in some convenient place in any court-house of the county; which meeting shall be held during the term of the superior court commencing next after ten days from the time of posting up such notification. The clerk shall preside at such meeting until a clerk of the association is chosen.

SECT. 4. The officers of such an association shall be a clerk, treasurer, and librarian, and their duties shall be defined by the by-laws.

SECT. 5. Every inhabitant of a county in which such association is organized may use the books in the library, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the association with the approval of the superior court.

[Section 6 amended by chapter 246, Acts of 1882.]

SECT. 6. County treasurers shall annually pay to the law library associations in their respective counties all sums paid into the county treasuries during the year by the clerks of the courts, to an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in any one year; and said treasurers may also pay such further sums as the county commissioners may deem necessary and proper. All sums so paid shall be applied to maintain and enlarge such libraries for the use of the courts and of citizens.

SECT. 7. The treasurer of a law library association, before receiving any money from the county treasurer, shall give a bond, with sureties to the satisfaction of the commissioners, for the faithful application of such money, and that he will make a return annually to them, under oath, of the manner in which such application has been made.

SECT. 8. Each law library association shall be entitled to receive from the sergeant-at-arms one copy of each of the following volumes immediately after their publication: namely, legislative documents, (senate and house), journal of the senate, and journal of the house.

Town and city libraries.

SECT. 9. Any town or city may establish and maintain a public library therein, with or without branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and may provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations for its government as may from time to time be prescribed by the inhabitants of the town or by the city council.

SECT. 10. Any town may at a legal meeting grant and vote money for the establishment, maintenance, or increase of a public library therein, and for erecting or providing suitable buildings or rooms therefor; and may receive, hold, and manage any devise, bequest, or donation for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of any such library.

SECT. 11. The city government of a city or the selectmen of a town, in which there is a public library owned and maintained by such city or town, may place in such library, for the use of the inhabitants, such books, reports, and laws as have been or may be received from the commonwealth.

Social library corporations.

SECT. 12. Seven or more proprietors of a library may form themselves into a corporation, under such corporate name as they may adopt, for the purpose of preserving, enlarging, and using such library, and with the powers, privileges, duties, and liabilities of corporations organized according to the provisions of chapter one hundred and five, so far as the same may be applicable, and such corporation may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars in addition to the value of its books.

SECT. 13. Upon application of five or more of such proprietors, a justice of the peace may issue his warrant to one of them, directing him to call a meeting of the proprietors at the time and place and for the purposes expressed in the warrant. The meeting shall be called by posting up the substance of the warrant in some public place in the town where the library is kept, seven days at least before the time of the meeting; at which time, if not less than seven of the proprietors meet, they may choose a president, a clerk, who shall be sworn, a librarian, a collector, a treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem necessary; and may determine upon the mode of calling future meetings.

SECT. 14. The treasurer shall give bond with sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the proprietors, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

SECT. 15. Such proprietors may, by assessments on the several shares, raise such money as they judge necessary for the purposes of preserving, enlarging, and using the library.

Public library corporations.

SECT. 16. Three or more persons within this commonwealth who associate themselves together by an agreement in writing, such as is described in section sixteen of chapter one hundred and six, with the intention of forming a corporation, under any name by them assumed, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a public library with or without reading-rooms connected therewith, shall become a corporation upon complying

with the provisions of section seventeen, eighteen, twenty, and twenty-one of said chapter, and shall remain a corporation with all the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities, applicable to such corporations.

SECT. 17. Any name may be assumed by such corporation which is not in use by an existing corporation or association, and which contains the word "library." Upon filing the certificate named in section twenty-one of chapter one hundred and six with the indorsement of the commissioner of corporations thereon, and the payment of the fees named in section eighty-four of said chapter, the secretary of the commonwealth shall sign and issue to such corporation a certificate in the form prescribed and having the force and effect named in said section twenty-one of said chapter.

SECT. 18. Any existing library association organized under general laws may, by complying with the provisions of section twenty-two of chapter one hundred and six and payment of the fees aforesaid, obtain of the secretary of the commonwealth the certificate therein prescribed.

SECT. 19. A corporation formed under section sixteen may hold real and personal estate necessary for the purposes of its organization, to the amount named in its agreement of association, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of books, papers, collections in natural history, and works of art; and may receive and hold for the purposes aforesaid any grants, donations, or bequests under such lawful conditions and rules as may be prescribed therein.

SECT. 20. Nothing contained in the four preceding sections shall be construed to require a corporation formed in accordance with the provisions thereof to have a capital stock, when a different provision is made in the agreement of association.

Appropriation of money for libraries.

Section 10 of chapter 227 of the Public Statutes provides that the towns may at legal meetings grant and vote such sums as they judge necessary for maintaining any library therein to which the inhabitants are allowed free access for the purpose of using the books on the premises, and for establishing and maintaining a public reading room, in connection with and under the control of the manager of such library.

The dog tax.

Section 107 of chapter 102 of the Public Statutes provides that the money received for dog licenses and refunded to the towns shall be expended for the support of public libraries or schools.

Defacing books, papers, etc.

Section 79 of chapter 253 of the Public Statutes provides that whoever wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause writes upon, injures, defaces, tears or destroys a book, plate, picture, engraving or statue belonging to a law, town, city or other public library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months.

Library corporations.

Seven or more persons may form a corporation for the establishment and maintenance of places for reading rooms, libraries or social meetings, under the provisions of the general law for the incorporation of associations for charitable, educational and other purposes, contained in chapter 115 of the Public Statutes.

An Act in relation to law library associations.

[Acts of 1882, chapter 246.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section six of chapter forty of the Public Statutes, providing for annual payments to the law library associations of the several counties, is amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words, "fifteen hundred dollars," and inserting in place thereof the words, "two thousand dollars." This act shall apply to all sums paid into the county treasuries by the clerks of the courts on and after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 19, 1882.]

1883.

An Act to prevent the wilful detention of books, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets or manuscripts of certain libraries.

[Chapter 77, Acts of 1883.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Whoever wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause detains any book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or manuscript belonging to a law, town, city or other public or incorporated library, for thirty days after notice in writing, from the librarian of such library, given after the expiration of the time which by the regulations of such library, such book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, or manuscript may be kept, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months.

SECT. 2. The notice required by the foregoing section shall bear upon its face a copy of this act.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 24, 1883.]

An Act for the better protection of property of certain libraries.

[Chapter 81, Acts of 1883.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section seventy-nine of chapter two hundred and three of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows : — Whoever wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause writes upon, injures, defaces, tears or destroys a book, plate, picture, engraving, map, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, manuscript, or statue belonging to a law, town, city or other public or incorporated library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved March 24, 1883.]

1885.

An Act to protect persons using public libraries from disturbance.

[Acts of 1885, Chapter 225.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

Whoever wilfully disturbs persons assembled in a public library or reading room connected therewith, by making a noise or in any other manner, during the time in which such library or reading room is open to the public, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars. [Approved May 12, 1885.]

1888.

An Act concerning the election and the powers and duties of trustees of free public libraries or of free public libraries and reading-rooms, in towns.

[Acts of 1888, chapter 304.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Every town which raises or appropriates money for the support of a free public library, or free public library and reading-room that is owned by the town, shall at its annual meeting, or at a legal town meeting appointed and notified for that purpose by the selectmen, elect a board of trustees, except in cases where such library has been or may be acquired by the town, in whole or in part, by some donation or bequest containing other conditions or provisions for the elections of its trustees or for its care and management, which conditions have been accepted and agreed to by vote of the town.

[Section 2 amended by chapter 112, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 2. Said board of trustees shall consist of any number of persons divisible by three not exceeding nine in all which the town may decide to elect, one-third thereof to be elected annually and to continue in office for three years, except that the town shall first elect one-third of the trustees for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for

three years, and thereafter one-third the number annually for the term of three years. No person shall be ineligible to serve upon said board of trustees by reason of sex. Such board of trustees shall be elected by ballot, and shall organize annually by the choice of a chairman and secretary from their own number.

SECT. 3. If any person elected a member of the board of trustees, after being duly notified of his election in the manner in which town officers are required to be notified, refuses or neglects to accept said office, or if any member declines further service, or from change of residence or otherwise, becomes unable to attend to the duties of the board, the remaining members shall in writing give notice of the fact to the selectmen of the town, and the two boards may thereupon, after giving public notice of at least one week, proceed to fill such vacancy until the next annual town meeting; and a majority of the ballots of persons entitled to vote shall be necessary to an election.

SECT. 4. The trustees so elected by the town shall have the entire custody and management of the library and reading-room and all property owned by the town relating thereto; and all money raised or appropriated by the town for its support and maintenance, and all money or property that the town may receive by donation from any source, or by bequest, in behalf of said free public library and reading-room, shall be placed in the care and custody of the board of trustees, to be expended or retained by them for and in behalf of the town for the support and maintenance of its free public library and reading-room, in accordance with the conditions of each or any donation or bequest accepted by the town.

SECT. 5. In every town which shall, by a majority of the votes cast at its annual town meeting or at a legal town meeting appointed and notified for that purpose by the selectmen, so direct, the board of trustees shall, in addition to the officers named in section two of this act, elect from among their own number a treasurer, who shall give a bond to the town similar to the bond given by the town treasurer, for such an amount and with such sureties as may be satisfactory to the selectmen; and until a town directs otherwise the town treasurer shall act as treasurer of the board of trustees.

SECT. 6. The trustees shall make an explicit report to the town at each annual town meeting of all their receipts and expenditures, and of all the property of the town in their care and custody, including a statement of any unexpended balance of money they may have, and of any bequests or donations they may have received and are holding in behalf of the town, with such recommendations in reference to the same as they may deem necessary for the town to consider.

SECT. 7. Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with library associations, nor with any library that is or may be organized and managed under special act of the legislature.

SECT. 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 4, 1888.*]

1889.

An Act relating to the election, powers and duties of trustees of free public libraries and reading rooms in towns.

[Acts of 1889, chapter 112.]

Be it enacted etc., as follows:

Section two of chapter three hundred and four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight is hereby amended by striking out in lines two and three the words "not exceeding nine in all," so as to read as follows: *Section 2.* Said board of trustees shall consist of any number of persons divisible by three which the town may decide to elect, one-third thereof to be elected annually and to continue in office for three years, except that the town shall first elect one-third of the trustees for one year, one-third for two years and one-third for three years, and thereafter one-third the number annually for the term of three years. No person shall be ineligible to serve upon said board of trustees by reason of sex. Such board of trustees shall be elected by ballot, and shall organize annually by the choice of a chairman and secretary from their own number: *provided*, any town having a free public library which has heretofore elected a board of trustees to manage the same consisting of a number divisible by three, and has hereto-

fore elected annually one-third of said board for three years, may continue to elect annually one-third of said board, and the trustees in office shall hold their offices until the term for which they were elected shall expire, unless the town shall vote otherwise. [*Approved March 14, 1889.*]

1890.

An Act to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries.

[Acts of 1890, chapter 347.]

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor with the advice and consent of the council shall appoint five persons, residents of the Commonwealth, who shall constitute a board of library commissioners. The governor shall designate the chairman thereof. One member of said board shall be appointed for the term of five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year; and thereafter the term of office of the commissioners shall be five years. All vacancies on said board, whether occurring by expiration of term or otherwise, shall be filled by the governor with the advice and consent of the council.

SECT. 2. The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board for advice in regard to the selection of books, the cataloguing of books and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice in regard to said matters as it shall find practicable. The board shall make a report of its doings to the general court in January of each year, and fifteen hundred copies of said report shall be printed as one of the public document series.

SECT. 3. Said board is hereby authorized and directed to expend, upon the application of the board of library trustees of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for books for any such town entitled to the benefits of this act; such books to be used by said trustees for the purpose of establishing a free public library, and said commissioners shall select and purchase all books to be provided as aforesaid.

SECT. 4. No town shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until such town has accepted the provisions hereof at a regularly called town meeting, and has elected a board of library trustees as provided in chapter three hundred and four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and until said trustees shall have provided, in a manner satisfactory to the board of commissioners, for the care, custody and distribution of the books furnished in accordance with this act.

SECT. 5. Any town accepting the provisions of this act shall annually appropriate from the dog tax, or shall otherwise annually provide for the use and maintenance of its free public library, a sum not less than fifty dollars if its last assessed valuation was one million dollars or upward, or a sum not less than twenty-five dollars if said valuation was less than one million and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or a sum not less than fifteen dollars if said valuation was less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SECT. 6. No member of the board of commissioners shall receive any compensation, but the board may expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and sent to the auditor of the Commonwealth, who shall certify to the governor and council the amount due as in case of all other bills and accounts approved by him under the provisions of law.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 28, 1890.*]



AN ABSTRACT

OF THE SCHOOL RETURNS MADE BY THE SCHOOL COM-
MITTEES OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS AND CITIES
IN THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THE
SCHOOL-YEAR 1889-1890.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation—1880.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 16 and 18 years of age.	No. of different pupils in the schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 18 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The percent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Barnstable,	4,050	\$3,156,540	25	506	391	743	—	96	508	623	570	.91	25
Bourne, .	1,363	1,135,050	11	269	161	311	—	42	161	248	230	.92	12
Brewster, .	934	533,206	7	164	102	171	5	14	102	141	124	.88	7
Chatham, .	2,028	802,839	12	326	219	336	4	54	201	237	204	.86	12
Dennis, .	2,923	1,195,544	13	485	258	571	1	77	268	470	422	.90	13
Eastham, .	638	226,764	3	86	57	91	—	5	57	59	47	.79	3
Falmouth, .	2,520	4,198,684	16	340	190	444	2	59	219	347	308	.89	17
Harwich, .	2,783	1,011,575	15	423	297	493	—	82	297	397	354	.89	15
Mashpee, .	311	159,920	2	62	40	63	1	4	40	38	30	.79	2
Orleans, .	1,176	470,451	5	136	80	158	—	31	98	143	120	.84	5
Provincetown, .	4,480	2,265,208	17	825	530	925	—	82	515	805	726	.90	21
Sandwich, .	2,124	898,350	12	339	220	351	1	48	201	302	268	.89	13
Truro, .	972	327,925	6	159	81	176	1	23	81	146	130	.89	6
Wellfleet, .	1,687	616,016	7	216	156	279	—	31	166	263	224	.85	8
Yarmouth, .	1,856	1,607,098	9	239	127	265	—	37	127	225	194	.86	9
Totals, .	29,845	\$18,605,170	160	4,575	2,909	5,377	15	685	3,041	4,444	3,951	.89	168

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams, .	8,283	\$3,432,168	38	1,890	1,210	1,947	2	111	1,201	1,538	1,429	.93	42
Alford, .	341	220,586	3	65	45	60	—	3	45	47	35	.74	3

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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Becket,	938	402,344	8	273	99	210	3	26	118	146	128	.88	8
Cheshire,	1,448	721,858	10	162	236	321	2	19	235	218	189	.87	10
Clarksburg,	708	223,843	3	217	111	223	7	5	113	160	133	.83	4
Dalton,	2,113	1,981,614	13	487	341	556	-	31	341	445	398	.89	15
Egremont,	826	415,474	3	120	69	126	1	12	70	110	91	.83	4
Florida,	487	176,465	6	85	64	102	4	2	74	87	73	.84	6
Great Barrington,	4,471	3,170,593	24	839	554	910	2	77	539	778	632	.81	26
Hancock,	613	361,109	5	108	72	108	1	4	74	87	69	.79	5
Hinsdale,	1,656	719,297	11	346	244	408	4	17	245	309	267	.86	11
Lanesborough,	1,212	547,548	8	289	180	268	16	16	159	187	150	.80	8
Lee,	4,274	1,978,138	16	670	514	600	-	93	414	553	491	.89	18
Lenox,	2,154	2,729,318	13	451	276	500	4	17	248	358	311	.87	13
Monterey,	571	221,638	5	98	54	96	-	8	52	78	68	.87	5
Mount Washington,	160	78,512	2	21	14	29	3	5	16	19	15	.79	2
New Ashford,	163	81,150	2	31	19	34	1	5	19	25	19	.76	5
New Marlborough,	1,661	618,183	11	257	166	321	6	30	166	224	190	.85	11
North Adams,	12,540	5,883,637	48	3,091	1,864	2,631	-	123	1,308	2,037	1,946	.96	63
Otis,	703	217,375	8	111	72	139	3	17	65	104	94	.90	8
Peru,	368	121,066	5	42	23	47	2	4	23	37	31	.84	5
Pittsfield,	14,466	9,920,249	63	3,112	2,850	3,366	56	460	2,850	2,551	2,310	.91	83
Richmond,	854	482,828	7	210	124	201	2	18	113	155	127	.82	7
Sandisfield,	1,019	386,581	11	178	115	201	3	20	115	130	92	.71	11
Savoy,	691	176,104	8	90	54	107	2	12	54	89	74	.83	8
Sheffield,	2,033	900,060	14	358	216	419	12	49	240	302	259	.86	14
Stockbridge,	2,114	2,695,832	9	326	235	344	1	17	215	288	259	.90	10
Tyringham,	457	228,111	5	86	54	74	1	7	53	66	58	.88	5
Washington,	470	203,030	7	81	44	88	9	2	44	68	57	.84	7
West Stockbridge,	1,648	652,047	11	357	264	385	-	23	273	362	296	.82	12
Williamstown,	3,729	2,076,264	17	641	376	867	6	52	531	645	591	.92	18
Windsor,	657	207,047	8	130	92	138	3	4	95	229	199	.87	8
Totals,	73,828	\$42,220,579	402	15,222	10,651	15,826	153	1,289	10,108	12,432	11,081	.89	455

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.				
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Length. Months. Days.
Barnstable, .	10	24	8	8	\$72 00	\$40 00	213	8-10	-	1	1	39	Taxation,	9
Bourne, .	4	13	3	3	54 00	37 00	89-10	8-9	-	1	2	48	Taxation,	9
Brewster, .	-	8	6	6	-	36 65	56	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chatham, .	2	12	4	4	70 00	24 55	108	9	-	1	1	43	Taxation,	9
Dennis, .	10	12	1	1	60 00	34 50	111	8-10	-	1	1	48	Taxation,	9
Eastham, .	-	4	2	2	-	34 28	26	8-13	-	1	-	-	-	-
Falmouth, .	2	24	9	9	72 00	40 00	143-10	8-10	-	1	2	53	Part tax,	9
Harwich, .	7	11	3	1	50 20	34 00	107	8-2	-	1	1	47	Taxation,	9
Mashpee, .	1	2	2	1	45 00	26 00	11-17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orleans, .	1	6	3	3	80 00	35 00	48-10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincetown, .	2	21	3	2	112 42	31 15	161-10	9-10	-	1	3	80	Taxation,	9-10
Sandwich, .	3	14	5	4	81 67	33 36	97-15	8-16	-	1	2	49	Taxation,	9-15
Truro, .	1	11	5	4	50 00	33 00	54	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellfleet, .	1	7	2	2	100 00	32 00	61	8-3	-	1	2	53	Taxation,	10
Yarmouth, .	4	5	3	-	89 11	37 00	81	9	-	1	1	26	Taxation,	9
Totals, .	48	174	59	42	\$68 18	\$34 88	1,369-12	8-4	-	10	16	486	-	92-5
														\$9,254 00

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Adams, .	5	44	9	9	\$125 64	\$37 87	344-5	9-1	-	1	3	90	Taxation,	9-15	\$1,200 00
Alford, .	2	3	2	1	25 25	24 50	22-15	7-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Becket, .	2	13	2	1	23 00	23 00	59-5	7-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	Taxation,	9	360 00
Cheshire, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Taxation,	9	360 00
Clarksburg, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Dalton, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Egremont, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Florida, . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
Great Barrington, .	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Taxation,	9-14	{ 1,389 90 1,000 00 }
Hancock, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Hinsdale, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Taxation,	9-5	600 00
Lanesborough, . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Lee, . . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Taxation,	9-15	1,500 00
Lenox, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Taxation,	10	1,000 00
Monterey, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Mt. Washington, .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
New Ashford, . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
New Marlboro', .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
North Adams, . .	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Taxation,	{ 9-15 9-5 }	{ 1,700 00 666 00 }
Otis, . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
Peru, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Pittsfield, . . .	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Taxation,	10	1,800 00
Richmond, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Sandisfield, . . .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-
Savoy, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Sheffield, . . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Part tax,	9	450 00
Stockbridge, . . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Taxation,	9-7	1,200 00
Tyringham, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Washington, . . .	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-	-	-
West Stockbridge, .	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	-
Williamstown, . .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Taxation,	10	900 00
Windsor, . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	64	498	64	31	\$58 22	\$30 79	3,419	7-2	7	13	26	831	-	104-16	\$13,765 90								

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for schools, including board, fuel, and school-rooms, for the school-year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries, books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pupils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by taxation.
Barnstable,	\$9,500 00	\$489 80	—	\$15 00	\$549 69	\$116 80	—	\$1,689 63	—	\$12,345 92
Bourne, .	5,000 00	—	\$250 00	—	414 44	—	—	—	\$200 00	5,879 44
Brewster,	2,300 00	140 00	—	12 00	188 52	—	—	—	105 69	2,746 21
Chatham, .	3,847 11	240 50	—	77 50	409 30	—	—	—	265 07	4,839 48
Dennis, .	5,000 00	125 00	75 00	23 00	270 66	—	—	203 71	80 22	5,777 59
Eastham, .	900 00	—	65 00	10 00	91 98	—	—	—	114 58	1,181 56
Falmouth,	6,000 00	112 00	1,000 00	27 00	665 00	500 00	—	—	381 00	8,685 00
Harwich, .	5,000 00	183 46	—	18 00	330 88	—	—	—	75 07	5,607 41
Mashpee, .	450 00	30 00	—	5 25	53 04	—	—	15 62	5 25	559 16
Orleans, .	2,200 00	13 00	100 00	10 43	172 46	58 00	\$2,233 63	—	159 86	4,947 38
Provincetown,	8,600 00	—	350 00	10 00	—	—	1,000 00	—	700 00	10,660 00
Sandwich,	5,600 00	44 17	215 70	20 90	299 39	3 64	—	—	141 28	6,325 08
Truro, .	1,800 00	96 00	—	17 00	279 00	—	—	—	233 00	2,425 00
Wellfleet,	3,800 00	150 00	—	5 00	321 29	—	—	—	178 81	7,255 10
Yarmouth,	3,700 00	70 00	—	14 80	416 32	—	—	2,800 00	242 52	4,512 04
Totals,	\$63,697 11	\$1,693 93	\$2,055 70	\$265 88	\$4,461 97	\$678 44	\$3,233 63	\$4,777 36	\$2,882 35	\$83,746 37

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Adams, .	\$18,482 94	\$150 00	\$1,700 00	\$27 25	\$2,744 79	—	—	—	\$861 07	\$23,966 05
Alford, .	330 67	10 75	—	5 00	52 85	—	—	\$3 00	2 00	404 27

SCHOOL RETURNS.

vii

Becket,	1,572 97	52 76	-	5 00	131 84	-	-	-	-	298 17	-	1,762 57
Cheshire,	3,000 00	65 00	225 00	5 00	200 00	-	-	-	101 83	19 40	-	3,895 00
Clarksburg,	1,000 00	15 25	-	1 50	249 56	-	\$1,407 20	-	-	238 95	-	2,692 91
Dalton,	5,300 00	205 00	345 00	-	719 29	-	-	-	1,192 00	10 00	-	8,000 24
Egremont,	1,000 00	41 00	-	-	65 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116 00
Florida,	843 66	28 82	-	8 00	83 76	-	-	-	264 52	-	-	1,228 76
Gt. Barrington,	12,500 00	151 00	-	12 00	770 00	-	5,863 79	-	3,057 72	100 00	-	22,454 51
Hancock,	700 00	40 00	-	7 00	90 58	-	-	-	-	6 66	-	844 24
Hinsdale,	3,200 00	110 00	-	-	282 00	-	-	-	210 00	175 00	-	3,977 00
Lanesborough,	1,800 00	54 00	180 00	-	157 25	-	-	-	-	52 59	-	2,243 84
Lee,	8,000 00	290 00	-	-	550 00	-	-	-	987 00	50 00	-	9,877 00
Lenox,	4,900 00	156 50	-	15 00	500 00	-	-	-	540 00	385 93	-	6,497 43
Monterey,	600 00	35 00	-	5 00	75 40	\$21 50	-	-	27 77	40 60	-	805 27
Mt. Washington,	100 00	13 75	-	1 00	4 02	-	-	-	-	6 25	-	125 02
New Ashford,	93 00	26 00	-	12 00	18 88	-	-	-	50 00	3 00	-	202 88
New Marlboro,	2,000 00	105 35	-	5 00	200 17	231 20	-	-	-	72 20	-	2,613 92
North Adams,	27,969 59	250 00	1,900 00	110 62	3,493 74	-	15,508 69	-	9,940 00	1,480 48	-	60,653 12
Otis,	900 00	82 52	-	4 00	51 70	-	-	-	90 00	3 10	-	1,131 32
Peru,	450 00	20 00	-	6 00	26 00	-	-	-	-	40 42	-	542 42
Pittsfield,	37,046 50	100 00	1,500 00	-	2,096 37	-	-	-	-	2,773 23	-	43,516 10
Richmond,	1,200 00	55 50	-	15 00	85 04	-	1,679 86	-	-	114 00	-	3,149 40
Sandisfield,	1,500 00	-	-	7 50	61 49	18 00	-	-	-	21 57	-	1,608 56
Savoy,	600 00	33 50	-	5 00	23 96	-	-	-	-	-	-	662 46
Sheffield,	2,775 00	157 10	-	7 00	224 12	-	-	-	72 04	42 25	-	3,277 51
Stockbridge,	5,578 73	247 00	-	10 00	837 19	277 50	1,554 61	-	898 29	717 10	-	10,120 42
Tyringham,	800 00	25 00	-	6 00	60 00	-	-	-	-	20 40	-	911 40
Washington,	700 00	37 61	-	-	163 58	-	-	-	-	28 00	-	929 19
W. Stockbridge,	4,167 04	110 00	-	10 00	394 38	-	-	-	250 60	58 25	-	4,990 27
Williamstown,	6,527 48	115 00	-	32 50	608 17	112 00	-	-	7,876 30	171 51	-	15,442 96
Windsor,	800 00	35 00	-	5 00	71 58	45 00	-	-	128 99	5 37	-	1,090 94
Totals,	\$156,437 58	\$2,818 41	\$5,850 00	\$327 37	\$15,092 71	\$705 20	\$26,014 15	\$25,690 06	\$7,797 50			\$240,732 98

SCHOOL RETURNS.

ix

Becket, .	-	-	87 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307 14	-
Cheshire, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 85	-
Clarksburg, .	-	-	45 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 96	-
Dalton, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169 57	\$54 69
Egremont, .	-	-	52 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 65	-
Florida, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 44	-
Gt. Barrington, .	\$966 67	\$57 64	157 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	26,000 00	35 10	-
Hancock, .	200 00	12 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 56	15 00
Hinsdale, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	240 00	215 74	-
Lanesborough, .	1,000 00	60 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 81	-
Lee, .	1,600 00	96 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	176 95	-
Lenox, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	167 75	-
Monterey, .	612 01	36 72	75 48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 88	25 00
Mt. Washington, .	100 00	6 00	10 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301 09	-
New Ashford, .	-	-	23 85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301 33	-
New Marlboro', .	2,740 00	164 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 81	62 30
North Adams, .	-	-	276 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,000 00	117 73	-
Otis, .	-	-	36 95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 32	-
Peru, .	467 00	23 30	22 33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	24 00	301 78	-
Pittsfield, .	-	-	461 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5,000 00	128 99	-
Richmond, .	-	-	22 27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308 71	-
Sandisfield, .	-	-	46 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307 14	-
Savoy, .	1,290 00	77 40	45 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 95	-
Sheffield, .	1,297 00	77 82	318 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216 99	-
Stockbridge, .	1,401 22	73 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	300 00	163 76	40 94
Stockbridge, .	4,500 00	330 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163 76	-
Tyringham, .	-	-	25 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 63	-
Washington, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 87	30 00
W. Stockbridge, .	-	-	75 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214 56	64 47
Williamstown, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	225 00	173 52	-
Windsor, .	\$12 00	15 80	37 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 37	-
Totals, .	\$12 00	\$16,373 90	\$1,836 27	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	\$32,989 00	\$7,667 21	\$292 40

* Parochial.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation—1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Acushnet,	1,071	\$612,040	6	171	85	164	1	14	92	133	112	.84	6
Attleborough,	13,175	3,965,377	26	1,141	727	1,443	10	103	983	1,119	1,007	.90	35
Berkley,	941	405,830	7	173	138	166	7	8	112	139	117	.84	7
Dartmouth,	3,448	1,799,350	21	530	331	543	4	36	329	463	416	.90	21
Dighton,	1,782	756,448	11	328	208	359	3	25	208	258	229	.88	11
Easton,	3,948	3,778,861	20	790	414	868	6	76	450	805	734	.91	29
Fairhaven,	2,880	1,552,738	12	446	248	476	—	19	231	386	362	.94	—
Fall River,	56,870	49,841,691	166	13,473	7,945	11,339	—	576	6,860	8,173	7,351	.90	235
Freetown,	1,457	860,955	7	227	127	249	8	12	116	173	134	.77	7
Mansfield,	2,939	1,453,622	15	515	306	653	3	48	266	535	476	.89	16
New Bedford,	33,393	34,647,666	113	5,131	3,923	5,696	3	615	3,123	4,220	3,925	.93	127
North Attleborough,	—	3,702,359	28	1,346	773	1,420	6	85	895	1,162	1,083	.93	38
Norton,	1,718	785,775	8	300	210	297	5	15	185	216	183	.85	8
Raynham,	1,535	832,869	8	196	126	210	2	6	131	160	138	.86	8
Rehoboth,	1,788	733,810	14	288	165	310	18	21	159	236	199	.84	14
Seekonk,	1,295	811,900	8	246	165	255	3	6	165	186	159	.86	8
Somerset,	2,475	1,012,433	10	382	235	435	—	32	251	342	299	.87	10
Swansea,	1,403	732,950	10	203	140	238	—	11	147	180	154	.86	10
Taunton,	23,674	17,391,576	81	4,094	2,647	4,358	—	304	2,647	3,766	3,372	.90	98
Westport,	2,706	1,255,300	20	444	292	477	3	44	258	385	318	.82	20
Totals,	158,498	\$126,933,550	591	30,424	19,205	29,956	82	2,056	17,558	23,037	20,768	.90	708

DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark.	412	\$210,582	3	55	40	52	1	6	40	42	39	.93	3
Cottage City,	709	1,469,700	4	140	105	170	-	12	105	126	107	.85	4
Edgartown,	1,165	712,050	6	166	82	157	-	28	81	139	125	.90	6
Gay Head,	186	20,983	1	28	25	32	2	3	25	28	20	.71	1
Gosnold,	122	206,565	1	9	6	18	1	3	3	11	9	.82	1
Tisbury,	1,541	810,460	8	157	96	208	-	14	119	162	141	.87	8
Totals,	4,135	\$3,430,340	23	555	354	637	4	66	373	508	441	.87	23

BRISTOL COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	A'v'ge wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	A'v'ge wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	A'v'rage No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.					Salary of Principal.
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Length. Months.	
Acushnet, .	2	6	6	3	\$40 00	\$36 60	54	9	—	—	—	—	—	10	\$1,100 00
Attleborough, .	3	42	12	8	108 00	39 50	229	8-18	—	—	3	77	Taxation,	10	—
Berkley, .	2	7	2	2	29 67	29 00	63	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dartmouth, .	3	23	1	1	48 66	28 46	178-10	8-5	—	1	1	30	Taxation,	9	600 00
Dighton, .	—	18	7	6	—	34 36	89-15	8-5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Easton, .	5	32	9	9	83 27	41 45	185-5	9-15	—	1	3	108	Taxation,	9-15	1,500 00
Fairhaven, .	1	13	5	5	100 00	34 38	117	9-2	—	1	2	56	Taxation,	10	1,000 00
Fall River, .	14	230	16	16	129 84	47 98	1,660	10	1	1	14	542	Taxation,	10	3,000 00
Freetown, .	1	9	2	—	40 00	32 57	63	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansfield, .	2	15	6	2	94 44	35 67	133	8-17	1	1	2	60	Taxation,	10	1,000 00
New Bedford, .	9	118	24	18	153 61	44 27	1,092	9-13	—	1	14	459	Taxation,	10	2,750 00
No. Attleborough, .	4	51	31	27	93 50	38 87	263-16	9-8	—	1	3	109	Taxation,	9-10	1,200 00
Norton, .	—	15	3	1	—	36 00	72	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raynham, .	—	13	6	4	—	35 00	68-15	8-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rehoboth, .	—	20	3	1	—	29 57	103-15	7-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seekonk, .	—	12	4	1	—	30 46	72	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset, .	1	12	3	—	90 00	36 00	80-5	8-12	1	1	1	46	Taxation,	10	900 00
Swansea, .	1	15	6	3	30 00	28 60	89-12	8-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taunton, .	11	87	15	15	120 63	46 88	756	9-10	—	1	6	234	Taxation,	10	2,000 00
Westport, .	4	26	3	3	38 75	26 00	151-10	7-14	—	1	1	19	Taxation,	9	540 00
Totals, .	63	764	164	125	\$103 71	\$41 58	5,522-3	8-17	3	11	50	1,740	—	107-5	\$15,590 00

DUKES COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Chilmark, .	1	4	1	1	\$35 00	\$26 00	19-10	6-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cottage City,	1	3	1	1	65 00	31 66	33	8-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgartown, .	1	8	-	-	60 00	30 60	48	8	-	1	1	40	Taxation,	9	-	-	-	-	-	\$540 00
Gay Head, .	1	1	-	-	45 00	18 00	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosnold, .	-	3	-	-	-	28 00	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury, .	2	7	-	-	48 75	30 50	66	8-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, .	6	26	2	2	\$50 41	\$29 20	182-10	7-3	-	1	1	40	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	\$540 00

BRISTOL COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board, fuel, care of rooms, for the school-year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries, books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pupils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by taxation.
Acushnet,	\$1,700 00	\$80 00	—	\$8 00	\$296 92	—	—	\$133 11	\$50 92	\$2,268 95
Attleborough,	15,000 00	25 00	\$1,000 00	25 00	1,000 00	\$625 00	\$6,000 00	700 00	1,300 00	25,675 00
Berkley,	1,480 00	65 00	—	20 00	120 94	—	—	—	25 00	1,710 94
Dartmouth,	5,000 00	150 00	—	32 50	876 79	—	—	—	220 90	6,280 19
Dighton,	3,200 00	—	150 00	19 00	189 71	54 00	—	—	92 70	3,705 41
Easton,	9,360 96	—	1,000 00	—	1,974 23	469 40	—	1,487 53	307 40	14,599 52
Fairhaven,	6,523 75	20 00	—	—	629 73	60 00	—	—	126 98	7,360 46
Fall River,	146,595 57	1,005 29	2,500 00	315 00	11,113 22	700 00	—	6,500 00	12,111 42	180,840 50
Freetown,	2,000 00	95 00	—	8 00	85 48	46 75	—	—	228 11	2,463 34
Mansfield,	5,692 50	37 09	—	19 00	1,423 01	—	1,879 18	—	318 75	9,369 53
New Bedford,	96,141 59	660 00	2,750 00	88 90	4,858 01	—	37,337 57	4,626 20	8,886 96	155,349 23
N. Attleborough,	15,600 00	150 00	1,500 00	—	1,620 18	—	—	—	2,143 04	21,013 22
Norton,	2,300 00	116 11	—	—	323 62	—	—	—	101 29	2,841 02
Raynham,	3,000 00	32 00	150 00	18 00	310 43	—	—	225 00	142 88	3,878 31
R. Hoboth,	3,200 00	—	—	—	—	—	1,000 00	400 00	—	4,600 00
Seekonk,	1,800 00	90 00	—	10 00	179 92	—	—	—	125 93	2,205 85
Somerset,	3,445 52	249 25	—	40 60	241 73	—	—	—	42 18	4,019 28
Swansea,	2,808 70	7 93	100 00	16 00	337 05	—	—	204 00	15 50	3,489 18
Taunton,	61,152 42	—	1,800 00	132 04	7,549 44	406 50	6,500 00	400 00	5,500 00	83,440 40
Westport,	4,500 00	250 00	—	14 00	491 69	—	—	—	762 52	6,018 21
Totals,	\$390,501 01	\$3,032 67	\$10,950 00	\$766 04	\$33,622 10	\$2,361 65	\$52,716 75	\$14,675 84	\$32,502 48	\$541,128 54

DUKES COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Chilmark, .	\$286 67	\$44 00	—	\$5 00	\$51 43	—	—	—	\$61 92	\$419 02
Cottage City, .	1,300 00	75 00	—	25 00	155 99	—	—	—	127 39	1,683 38
Edgartown, .	1,700 00	50 00	—	22 00	382 29	—	—	—	110 00	2,264 29
Gay Head, .	60 00	20 00	—	10 00	27 00	—	—	—	—	117 00
Gosnold, .	200 00	10 00	—	3 00	8 89	—	—	—	—	221 89
Tisbury, .	2,400 00	75 00	—	25 00	245 00	—	\$1,006 53	\$285 10	—	4,036 63
Totals, .	\$5,946 67	\$274 00	—	\$90 00	\$870 60	—	\$1,006 53	\$285 10	\$299 31	\$8,772 21

BRISTOL COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Amount of voluntary contributions for Public Schools.	Amount of local funds the income of which can be appropriated only for the support of Schools and Academies.	Income of local funds.	Income of surplus revenue and other funds, including the dog tax, used at the option of the town.	ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						Town's share of school fund payable Jan. 25, 1890.	How much of said fund was used for apparatus and books of reference.
					No. of Academics.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Amount of tuition paid.	No. of Private Schools.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Estimated amount of tuition.		
Acushnet,	—	—	—	\$154 76	—	—	—	2	12	\$225 00	\$207 22	\$12 75
Attleborough,	\$600 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	44 58	—
Berkley,	—	—	—	127 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	306 29	30 00
Dartmouth,	—	\$2,000 00	\$80 80	239 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 58	—
Dighton,	—	—	—	190 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	212 22	—
Easton,	—	100,000 00	7,500 00	552 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 63	—
Fairhaven,	—	—	—	358 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 62	—
Fall River,	—	50,000 00	2,500 00	—	—	—	—	12	3,164	9,000 00	—	—
Freetown,	—	—	—	163 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	208 76	—
Mansfield,	—	1,000 00	40 00	643 04	—	—	—	—	—	—	168 60	—
New Bedford,	—	50,000 00	3,000 00	1,043 24	1	59	\$5,000 00	11	2,097	5,000 00	—	—
N. Attleborough,	—	—	—	882 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 84	—
Norton,	—	—	—	311 56	1	190	5,360 47	—	—	—	212 67	—
Raynham,	—	—	—	270 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	209 04	—
Rehoboth,	—	—	—	297 35	—	—	—	1	—	—	210 89	—
Seekonk,	—	8,000 00	360 00	242 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	209 88	34 00
Somerset,	—	—	—	263 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	165 45	—
Swansea,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208 11	—
Taunton,	—	—	—	—	1	131	500 00	1	27	500 00	—	—
Westport,	59 00	—	—	308 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	168 28	—
Totals,	\$659 00	\$211,000 00	\$13,480 80	\$6,048 90	3	290	\$10,860 47	28	5,300	\$14,725 00	\$2,952 66	\$76 75

DUKES COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

Chilmark, .	\$26 25	-	-	\$34 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$302 34	-
Cottage City, .	-	-	-	64 33	-	-	-	-	-	-	156 05	\$29 17
Edgartown, .	-	-	-	45 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 86	50 00
Gay Head, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301 13	-
Gosnold, .	-	-	-	8 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 44	-
Tisbury, .	12 00	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	206 78	-
Totals, .	\$38 25	-	-	\$153 23	1	18	-	-	-	-	\$1,473 60	\$79 17

ESSEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation—1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Amesbury,	4,403	\$4,366,120	26	1,498	1,017	1,148	—	115	480	940	685	.73	28
Andover,	5,711	4,161,170	28	1,012	716	1,092	11	79	709	956	886	.93	28
Beverly,	9,186	13,607,975	37	1,769	1,070	1,750	—	138	944	1,706	1,410	.82	41
Boxford,	840	656,358	6	146	83	145	—	8	89	120	104	.86	6
Bradford,	3,106	1,819,318	12	597	357	705	—	72	348	578	516	.89	16
Danvers,	7,061	3,794,525	22	1,104	673	1,289	5	109	653	1,111	1,009	.90	28
Essex,	1,722	861,587	9	233	158	241	2	10	155	208	194	.93	9
Georgetown,	2,299	1,022,195	12	410	224	418	—	32	223	333	292	.88	13
Gloucester,	21,703	13,393,803	88	3,682	2,269	4,253	6	368	2,218	3,645	3,496	.96	104
Groveland,	2,272	900,657	10	380	234	410	—	16	232	336	302	.90	10
Hamilton,	851	800,815	4	124	79	127	5	6	69	99	87	.88	4
Haverhill,	21,795	17,166,392	78	4,101	3,411	3,469	4	276	1,870	2,739	2,541	.93	108
Ipswich,	4,207	2,328,898	16	715	490	746	—	96	440	623	568	.91	20
Lawrence,	38,862	29,640,947	105	8,293	4,968	6,285	14	317	3,949	5,206	4,985	.96	135
Lynn,	45,867	40,024,867	150	7,914	4,047	8,060	—	631	4,773	7,422	6,862	.92	170
Lynnfield,	766	558,219	3	111	76	114	2	6	72	97	83	.86	3
Manchester,	1,639	7,191,601	7	225	139	267	—	26	145	233	207	.89	7
Marblehead,	7,517	4,609,752	13	1,266	761	1,334	—	105	745	1,183	1,032	.87	27
Merrimac,	2,378	1,359,296	15	515	302	556	1	66	296	513	450	.88	17
Methuen,	4,507	3,054,920	20	935	520	942	5	83	432	736	659	.89	23
Middleton,	899	560,133	4	146	84	174	1	19	85	128	107	.84	4
Nahant,	637	4,588,149	4	121	80	133	—	21	78	115	105	.91	5
Newbury,	1,590	964,046	7	301	153	187	3	11	105	177	140	.80	7

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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Newburyport, . .	13,716	9,221,070	35	2,492	1,768	1,738	8	116	1,012	1,433	1,250	.87	38
North Andover, . .	3,425	2,460,896	19	706	432	778	-	33	447	636	561	.89	21
Peabody,	9,530	7,094,100	38	1,921	1,158	2,129	-	103	1,158	1,829	1,606	.88	42
Rockport,	3,888	2,073,253	14	672	392	721	-	60	394	632	577	.91	17
Rowley,	1,183	575,940	7	207	153	210	2	4	151	171	152	.89	7
Salem,	28,090	26,055,551	90	5,160	3,148	3,759	-	413	2,228	3,660	3,325	.91	100
Salisbury,	4,840	550,275	6	212	153	206	-	16	136	175	143	.82	6
Saugus,	2,855	2,390,861	14	628	428	767	-	33	425	554	492	.90	17
Swampscott, . . .	2,471	4,038,732	11	552	228	462	-	49	267	373	341	.91	13
Topsfield,	1,141	1,069,555	6	173	103	164	4	12	73	106	84	.79	6
Wenham,	871	549,225	5	135	85	128	4	7	73	99	89	.90	5
West Newbury, . .	1,899	925,023	10	208	197	303	1	34	191	250	222	.89	10
Totals,	263,727	\$214,431,224	931	48,464	30,156	45,210	78	3,490	25,665	39,122	35,562	.91	1,095

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ESSEX COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.					Salary of Principal.	
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Length.		
														Months.		Days.
Amesbury, .	1	33	8	—	\$160 00	\$31 00	234-10	9	—	1	3	115	Taxation,	9-10	\$1,600 00	
Andover, .	2	26	—	—	94 73	42 00	266	9-10	—	1	3	61	Not by tax,	9-5	1,700 00	
Beverly, .	2	39	13	13	100 00	36 87	360	9-15	—	1	5	253	Taxation,	10	1,500 00	
Boxford, .	—	10	3	2	—	32 00	49-5	8-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bradford, .	2	16	4	3	126 32	35 00	114	7-10	—	1	3	65	Taxation,	9-10	1,200 00	
Danvers, .	4	26	17	14	126 88	39 00	199	9	—	1	3	129	Taxation,	10	1,400 00	
Essex, .	4	9	7	5	63 33	25 00	76-10	8-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Georgetown, .	1	12	4	1	106 00	34 50	103	8-10	—	1	2	67	Taxation,	9	950 00	
Gloucester, .	7	105	43	38	144 00	39 42	784	9-11	—	1	8	244	Taxation,	9-11	2,000 00	
Groveland, .	1	11	6	6	75 00	34 67	91	9-1	—	1	1	35	Taxation,	10	750 00	
Hamilton, .	1	6	3	—	36 00	33 14	35	8-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haverhill, .	5	107	2	2	135 00	55 60	811	9-9	—	1	8	199	Taxation,	10	1,900 00	
Ipswich, .	2	18	11	8	250 00	32 52	155	9-12	—	1	2	66	Taxation,	10	1,500 00	
Lawrence, .	7	136	6	4	150 00	47 20	1,050	10	—	1	9	245	Taxation,	10	2,500 00	
Lynn, .	12	158	90	65	145 00	63 75	1,465	9-10	—	2	18	531	Taxation,	9-10	{ 2,200 00 1,500 00	
Lynnfield, .	—	5	3	—	—	35 12	29	9-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manchester, .	3	10	6	6	80 00	37 90	73-5	10	—	1	1	37	Taxation,	10	800 00	
Marblehead, .	3	28	10	4	118 53	40 55	143-10	10-5	1	1	3	121	Taxation,	10-5	1,200 00	
Merrimac, .	2	17	5	5	79 00	36 00	123-10	8-4	—	1	2	61	Taxation,	9-10	1,000 00	
Methuen, .	2	21	1	1	81 48	33 86	180	9	—	1	3	58	Taxation,	9	1,100 00	
Middleton, .	—	6	6	6	—	39 00	38	9-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nahant, .	1	5	3	3	145 45	73 02	37	8-15	—	1	2	29	Taxation,	8-15	1,200 00	

SCHOOL RETURNS.

[illegible]

ESSEX COUNTY—CONTINUED

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board, fuel, care of fires and school-rooms, for the school-year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries,—books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pupils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by taxation.
Amesbury,	\$14,500 00	\$500 00	—	\$50 00	\$1,280 00	—	—	\$1,367 00	\$800 00	\$18,497 00
Andover, .	11,992 32	600 00	—	—	893 77	—	\$14,000 00	—	452 78	27,938 87
Beverly, .	19,825 07	70 60	—	33 87	4,198 52	\$305 49	1,191 97	—	2,409 02	28,034 54
Boxford, .	1,400 00	21 00	\$100 00	15 00	210 13	—	—	109 78	—	1,855 91
Bradford, .	7,232 50	270 00	—	19 50	656 50	—	1,220 00	1,179 80	121 16	10,699 46
Danvers, .	14,292 00	757 00	—	100 00	1,132 00	—	—	—	1,033 00	17,314 00
Essex, .	3,217 56	180 00	—	30 00	319 73	—	—	—	302 74	4,050 03
Georgetown,	5,400 00	316 00	—	32 00	556 49	—	—	150 00	19 69	6,474 18
Gloucester,	54,015 80	312 00	2,100 00	194 70	4,871 58	300 00	36,240 78	—	1,580 97	99,615 83
Groveland,	3,650 00	175 00	—	39 25	354 04	—	—	—	552 32	4,770 61
Hamilton,	1,200 00	60 00	—	14 25	118 97	—	—	355 70	42 79	1,791 71
Haverhill,	60,095 14	—	2,000 00	180 00	3,238 48	282 00	—	—	1,357 11	67,152 73
Ipswich, .	6,900 00	344 26	—	22 00	560 14	—	1,444 38	—	430 95	9,701 73
Lawrence,	79,032 89	—	2,200 00	240 00	5,711 22	—	—	—	5,118 82	92,302 93
Lynn, .	118,925 77	1,000 00	2,250 00	283 54	10,994 10	—	—	3,630 25	5,821 64	142,905 30
Lynnfield,	900 00	70 00	—	25 00	303 25	—	—	—	81 37	1,379 62
Manchester,	3,690 85	75 00	600 00	27 00	562 44	175 00	1,243 96	—	245 38	6,619 63
Marblehead,	15,831 20	—	—	71 30	1,792 45	—	—	—	363 92	18,058 87
Merrimac,	6,916 78	155 00	—	60 00	500 00	—	2,066 99	20 00	30 00	9,748 77
Methuen, .	9,000 00	500 00	—	49 00	835 79	—	—	100 00	1,160 63	11,645 42
Middleton,	1,400 00	75 00	—	40 00	279 48	—	—	158 80	96 21	2,049 49
Nahant, .	4,520 92	275 00	—	82 00	340 09	—	—	—	472 51	5,690 52
Newbury,	2,100 00	60 00	—	20 00	108 00	—	—	500 00	50 00	2,838 00

Newburyport, .	19,889 58	—	1,000 00	40 50	1,145 67	—	—	500 00	1,000 00	23,575 75
North Andover, .	11,079 64	375 00	—	50 00	1,004 34	—	—	222 79	128 66	12,860 43
Peabody, .	23,229 82	650 25	—	50 76	1,694 58	—	—	—	1,200 00	26,825 41
Rockport, .	6,466 08	100 00	600 00	26 50	613 71	—	—	1,611 48	461 13	9,878 90
Rowley, .	1,882 99	75 00	—	—	147 36	—	1,224 76	—	93 25	3,423 36
Salem, .	78,273 23	1,200 00	—	132 87	8,559 99	—	—	9,977 79	2,729 56	100,873 44
Salisbury, .	1,500 58	65 92	—	15 00	179 42	—	—	100 00	20 00	1,880 92
Saugus, .	7,861 23	225 00	—	143 00	887 22	—	—	750 00	109 25	9,975 70
Swampscott, .	8,385 95	300 00	—	—	781 02	—	—	1,103 52	341 16	10,911 65
Topsfield, .	1,500 00	75 00	—	9 75	205 12	—	—	3,500 00	50 00	5,339 87
Wenham, .	1,400 00	103 00	—	32 00	119 08	—	—	39 02	9 79	1,702 89
West Newbury, .	3,326 85	138 50	—	5 00	—	—	—	—	273 43	3,743 78
Totals, .	\$610,834 75	\$9,123 53	\$10,850 00	\$2,133 79	\$55,154 68	\$1,062 49	\$58,632 84	\$25,375 93	\$28,959 24	\$802,127 25

ESSEX COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Amount of voluntary contributions for Public Schools.	Amount of local funds the income of which can be appropriated only for the support of Schools and Academies.	Income of local funds.	Income of surplus revenue and other funds, including the dog tax, used at the option of the town.	ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						Town's share of school fund payable Jan. 25, 1890.	How much of said fund was used for apparatus and books of reference.
					No. of Academies.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Amount of tuition paid.	No. of Private Schools.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Estimated amount of tuition.		
Amesbury,	—	—	—	\$548 63	1	455	—	4	442	—	\$59 79	—
Andover,	—	\$17,000 00	—	—	2	—	\$24,395 50	—	—	—	39 62	—
Beverly,	—	180 00	179 48	—	1	—	—	2	40	\$2,800 00	—	—
Boxford,	—	3,437 00	—	110 32	1	—	—	1	35	—	205 37	—
Bradford,	—	—	—	265 36	1	170	9,005 00	2	33	2,767 00	173 00	—
Danvers,	—	—	—	879 66	1	—	—	1	20	1,200 00	45 59	—
Essex,	—	—	—	159 89	—	—	—	—	—	—	207 95	—
Georgetown,	—	—	—	248 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	168 76	—
Gloucester,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	300	1,500 00	—	—
Groveland,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215 78	—
Hamilton,	—	—	—	130 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	205 08	—
Haverhill,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,000	—	—	—
Ipswich,	—	56,739 14	2,883 98	435 94	—	—	—	1	12	200 00	175 82	—
Lawrence,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,900	7,000 00	—	—
Lynn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	750	4,500 00	—	—
Lynnfield,	—	—	—	91 37	—	—	—	—	—	—	204 88	—
Manchester,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 60	—
Marblehead,	—	10,000 00	—	—	—	—	—	2	40	100 00	58 87	—
Merrimac,	—	—	—	198 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 62	—
Methuen,	—	—	—	462 50	—	—	—	* 1	40	—	183 65	—
Middleton,	—	—	—	169 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	206 17	—
Nahant,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 53	—
Newbury,	—	15,000 00	1,000 00	86 51	1	44	2,650 00	—	—	—	212 47	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

XXV

Newburyport, .	-	65,000 00	3,675 00	-	1	66	-	4	800	3,000 00	98 36	-
North Andover, .	-	4,000 00	171 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178 36	-
Peabody, .	-	10,000 00	640 00	833 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	87 47	-
Rockport, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179 78	-
Rowley, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 07	-
Salem, .	-	15,425 00	925 50	3,672 65	-	-	-	17	1,279	10,000 00	-	-
Salisbury, .	-	-	-	145 32	-	-	-	1	6	210 00	208 47	\$12 00
Saugus, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172 80	132 00
Swampscott, .	-	-	-	141 43	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 00	-
Topsfield, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156 42	-
Wenham, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205 85	-
West Newbury, .	-	-	-	134 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	211 54	-
Totals, .	\$58 00	\$533,201 14	\$26,655 76	\$8,715 61	5	735	\$36,050 50	55	6,697	\$33,277 00	\$4,269 67	\$144 00

* Parochial.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Cen- sus, 1885.	Valuation—1880.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 15 and 18 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Pub- lic Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 5 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attend- ance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Ashfield, .	1,097	\$476,663	10	144	87	192	2	38	95	178	161	.90	11
Barnardston, .	930	388,210	6	151	92	130	2	8	88	95	88	.92	6
Buckland, .	1,760	521,903	11	269	204	289	2	14	187	252	223	.88	11
Charlemont, .	958	347,798	10	194	142	212	2	20	142	160	146	.91	10
Colrain, .	1,605	563,518	17	358	232	415	8	33	232	315	263	.83	17
Conway, .	1,573	757,606	14	270	170	298	2	30	180	252	230	.91	15
Deerfield, .	3,042	1,293,018	20	594	356	590	4	46	339	438	410	.94	20
Erving, .	873	348,776	5	155	110	180	—	9	114	145	132	.93	5
Gill, .	860	438,356	7	121	84	146	3	10	88	115	105	.91	7
Greenfield, .	4,869	4,781,287	25	868	541	1,082	5	164	661	914	827	.91	30
Hawley, .	545	149,979	6	76	48	85	9	48	72	59	59	.82	7
Heath, .	568	170,139	8	112	83	134	3	16	83	117	112	.96	8
Leverett, .	779	279,275	6	127	70	126	4	7	68	106	99	.94	5
Leyden, .	447	175,966	6	69	51	96	—	22	51	118	101	.86	6
Monroe, .	176	77,349	3	58	30	62	—	4	28	41	38	.92	3
Montague, .	5,629	3,256,097	26	1,330	751	1,276	—	67	859	1,125	1,014	.90	8
New Salem, .	832	289,970	8	138	94	167	—	6	116	96	90	.94	8
Northfield, .	1,705	764,710	9	250	160	274	2	24	165	207	183	.89	9
Orange, .	3,650	1,974,420	22	725	425	860	2	81	472	709	665	.93	25
Rowe, .	582	199,951	6	88	55	100	8	15	52	74	64	.86	6
Shelburne, .	1,614	896,660	11	218	136	238	2	18	145	192	180	.94	11
Shutesbury, .	485	154,189	6	85	61	98	2	10	61	85	71	.83	6
Sunderland, .	700	416,284	5	110	69	130	—	25	69	114	106	.93	5

Warwick, .	662	276,575	9	96	67	105	1	15	67	122	114	94	9
Wendell, .	509	218,837	5	81	60	104	2	7	63	70	65	93	5
Whately, .	999	395,295	6	149	96	167	1	20	93	116	101	87	6
Totals,	37,449	\$19,612,831	267	6,836	4,274	7,556	58	718	4,566	6,228	5,647	91	259

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam, .	2,357	\$1,220,047	12	477	310	503	3	47	279	416	330	79	12
Blandford, .	954	366,455	12	172	126	201	2	30	126	154	150	97	12
Brimfield, .	1,137	454,860	8	155	94	146	3	2	102	115	104	90	8
Chester, .	1,318	478,243	11	225	124	235	4	5	134	181	157	87	11
Chicopee, .	11,516	6,072,300	30	2,293	1,549	1,803	—	121	987	1,103	1,039	94	34
Granville, .	1,193	350,548	11	198	145	209	5	26	145	174	146	79	11
Hampden, .	868	413,207	6	123	92	171	3	10	113	126	108	86	6
Holland, .	229	98,502	2	32	23	33	—	3	20	23	20	87	2
Holyoke, .	27,895	21,195,950	76	6,776	4,363	4,520	20	241	2,768	3,236	2,993	92	102
Longmeadow, .	1,677	1,042,385	12	287	186	403	5	35	235	311	212	68	12
Ludlow, .	1,649	848,939	14	425	285	419	2	20	264	307	263	86	14
Monson, .	3,958	1,769,206	21	630	388	670	9	48	384	530	470	89	21
Montgomery, .	278	147,335	4	49	33	55	—	2	33	43	36	84	4
Palmer, .	5,923	2,577,669	28	1,286	888	1,323	3	94	811	980	873	89	31
Russell, .	847	452,750	7	136	94	135	2	2	92	129	112	87	7
Southwick, .	982	555,643	10	152	111	237	4	31	104	171	143	84	10
Springfield, .	37,575	42,073,575	124	6,935	3,818	6,165	11	562	3,548	4,982	4,621	93	152
Tolland, .	422	166,111	6	37	31	74	1	5	47	57	51	89	6
Wales, .	853	293,550	5	130	77	132	—	6	110	90	85	94	5
Westfield, .	8,961	6,749,542	36	1,545	878	1,789	20	221	954	1,480	1,379	93	47
West Springfield, .	4,448	3,359,667	24	886	626	1,127	15	64	685	906	811	90	27
Wilbraham, .	1,724	761,201	9	229	164	306	6	11	163	224	204	91	9
Totals,	116,764	\$91,447,685	468	23,178	14,405	20,656	118	1,586	12,104	15,738	14,307	91	543

FRANKLIN COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	A'vge wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	A'vge wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.					Salary of Principal.	
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Length.		
														Months.		Days.
Ashfield, .	1	14	2	2	\$21 33	\$23 64	65-8	6-16	1	1	2	55	Part tax,	5-10	\$750 00	
Barnardston, .	1	8	—	—	27 11	27 84	48	8	—	1	3	70	Part tax,	9	850 00	
Buckland, .	2	15	—	—	43 33	29 18	83-6	7-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Charlemont, .	—	18	1	1	—	22 41	66-5	6-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colrain, .	1	27	2	2	27 00	20 36	122	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Conway, .	1	17	3	2	30 00	24 93	88-5	6-6	—	1	2	59	Taxation,	8-10	446 75	
Deerfield, .	3	24	7	7	31 00	30 20	161	8-1	—	1	1	32	Taxation,	9	432 00	
Erving, .	—	6	3	3	—	35 11	39	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gill, .	—	13	—	—	—	26 28	52-10	7-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greenfield, .	2	28	2	1	155 55	36 00	225	9	—	1	4	125	Taxation,	9	1,400 00	
Hawley, .	1	8	—	—	20 00	20 00	42	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heath, .	4	10	—	—	28 00	20 00	48	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leverett, .	—	6	—	—	—	39 00	48-12	8-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leyden, .	3	5	1	1	25 00	26 44	30	5	1	1	1	41	Taxation,	3	128 00	
Monroe, .	—	4	2	1	—	21 00	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Montague, .	2	39	18	18	86 66	37 00	234	9	—	2	4	85	Taxation,	9	550 00 900 00	
New Salem, .	1	12	3	1	22 00	25 25	57	7-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Northfield, .	2	10	1	1	48 00	29 51	71	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Orange, .	2	34	7	5	105 26	32 89	181-5	8-4	—	1	2	65	Taxation,	8-4	1,000 00	
Rowe, .	1	9	3	1	33 33	29 07	38-10	6-8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shelburne, .	1	17	3	2	28 00	31 42	89	8-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shutesbury, .	1	11	2	—	18 00	22 08	37	6-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sunderland, .	1	6	—	—	48 00	30 00	36-5	7-5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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Warwick, . . .	1	9	-	40 00	20 50	50-5	5-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wendell, . . .	1	6	-	20 00	22 00	37-10	7-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whately, . . .	-	7	2	-	36 00	48-2	8-6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	32	363	62	\$46 64	\$28 68	1,917-3	7-5	5	9	19	532	61-4	\$6,456 75

HAMPDEN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Agawam, . . .	3	13	4	1	\$50 00	\$31 50	95-15	8-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$97 50
Blandford, . . .	-	19	7	4	-	24 79	73-15	6-3	1	1	21	-	-	-	1,250 00
Brimfield, . . .	-	14	2	-	-	26 80	57-10	7-15	1	1	103	-	-	-	-
Chester, . . .	-	11	1	-	-	26 00	73-12	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicopee, . . .	4	42	9	9	102 00	40 70	272-5	9-12	-	2	47	-	-	10	{ 1,400 00
Granville, . . .	1	19	9	6	26 00	28 50	82-10	7-10	-	-	39	-	-	-	{ 1,300 00
Hampden, . . .	-	8	-	-	-	29 50	49-10	8-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland, . . .	-	4	-	-	-	22 16	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holyoke, . . .	11	91	26	24	109 09	47 55	740-7	9-18	1	1	220	-	-	-	2,000 00
Longmeadow, . . .	2	16	7	1	56 00	32 04	102-10	8-16	-	1	17	-	-	-	375 00
Ludlow, . . .	-	20	8	6	-	32 41	121-5	8-9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Monson, . . .	4	23	2	1	65 00	33 00	183	8-15	-	1	3	-	-	-	1,500 00
Montgomery, . . .	-	8	3	1	-	20 00	32	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palmer, . . .	10	40	15	12	70 00	34 00	257	8-17	-	1	111	-	-	-	1,500 00
Russell, . . .	-	9	3	-	-	27 43	50	7-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwick, . . .	2	17	8	-	60 00	24 00	80-10	8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Springfield, . . .	12	145	55	14	182 00	58 21	1,240	10	-	1	344	-	-	10	2,700 00
Tolland, . . .	-	10	1	-	-	19 66	35-5	5-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales, . . .	-	8	-	-	-	25 00	45-15	9-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westfield, . . .	6	54	39	29	112 27	38 00	318-10	8-17	-	6	206	-	-	10	1,700 00
West Springfield, . . .	2	29	11	9	82 22	36 88	228-5	9-4	-	1	91	-	-	10	1,200 00
Wilbraham, . . .	-	12	1	-	-	29 33	73-15	8-15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	57	612	211	117	\$105 23	\$40 60	4,228-19	8-13	4	11	44	1,274	-	88-1	\$15,022 50

FRANKLIN COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board, fuel, care of rooms, for the school- year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superin- tendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries, — books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for transportation of pu- pils.	Amount expended for alterations and perma- nent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by tax- ation.
Ashfield, .	\$1,615 00	\$90 00	—	\$8 00	\$100 49	—	\$1,250 00	—	\$120 93	\$3,184 42
Barnardston, .	1,200 00	73 50	—	—	113 24	—	—	\$190 63	13 55	1,590 92
Buckland, .	2,500 00	165 00	—	15 00	328 47	—	—	1,241 71	47 00	4,297 18
Charlemont, .	1,200 00	65 00	—	9 20	120 81	—	—	10 82	2 49	1,408 32
Colrain, .	2,400 00	156 50	—	10 00	262 77	\$22 50	—	824 29	144 03	3,820 09
Conway, .	2,599 45	107 50	\$176 00	10 00	314 81	132 00	—	175 19	195 89	3,710 84
Deerfield, .	5,171 56	350 00	—	25 00	674 16	27 50	—	—	540 98	6,789 20
Erving, .	1,200 00	48 75	133 20	15 00	207 08	119 00	—	6 38	93 95	1,823 36
Gill, .	1,400 00	75 00	—	8 00	76 28	—	—	93 42	—	1,652 70
Greenfield, .	17,162 11	550 00	—	30 00	2,000 00	—	975 00	—	1,500 00	22,217 11
Hawley, .	871 62	30 00	—	10 00	42 48	40 00	—	39 92	8 08	1,042 10
Heath, .	800 00	70 00	—	6 50	114 83	—	—	419 21	2 78	1,413 32
Leverett, .	860 00	85 00	—	5 00	150 00	—	—	—	100 00	1,200 00
Leyden, .	600 00	34 00	—	20 00	50 10	50 00	—	30 00	41 11	825 21
Monroe, .	200 00	7 50	—	—	98 40	—	—	—	17 00	322 90
Montague, .	12,243 76	450 00	—	25 00	1,495 62	1,184 31	12,000 00	—	656 17	28,054 86
New Salem, .	1,100 00	59 75	—	8 00	137 69	19 00	824 16	—	—	2,148 60
Northfield, .	2,350 00	144 72	—	82 70	300 00	100 00	—	—	250 00	3,227 42
Orange, .	7,704 12	300 00	568 64	23 50	1,119 28	—	—	—	596 52	10,312 06
Rowe, .	700 00	40 00	—	7 34	106 43	—	—	195 00	—	1,048 77
Shelburne, .	2,500 00	105 00	—	14 50	434 79	—	—	1,247 00	127 23	4,428 52
Shutesbury, .	600 00	50 00	—	5 00	109 81	—	—	—	—	764 81
Sunderland, .	1,159 00	75 00	63 44	9 00	183 12	241 00	—	40 00	34 03	1,804 59

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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HAMPDEN COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Warwick,	910 00	—	60 00	7 50	58 72	80 00	—	32 42	10 00	1,158 64
Wendell,	546 89	5 00	97 87	6 00	29 47	20 00	—	287 47	3 05	495 75
Whately,	1,200 00	80 00	101 31	—	129 39	—	—	—	139 21	1,649 91
Totals,	\$70,793 51	\$3,217 22	\$1,200 46	\$360 24	\$8,758 24	\$2,035 31	\$15,049 16	\$4,833 46	\$4,644 00	\$110,891 60

Agavam,	\$4,000 00	\$128 50	—	\$15 00	\$395 42	—	\$1,136 36	—	\$35 00	\$5,710 28
Blandford,	1,750 00	69 00	—	—	148 71	—	—	—	56 32	2,024 03
Brimfield,	1,350 00	83 00	—	6 65	118 59	\$62 50	—	\$161 69	63 42	1,845 85
Chester,	1,800 00	130 00	—	9 00	184 92	72 00	—	—	82 59	2,278 51
Chicopee,	20,800 45	—	\$1,800 00	—	1,373 00	—	3,113 06	177 34	842 80	28,106 65
Granville,	2,303 93	—	—	—	320 42	—	—	—	103 73	2,728 08
Hampden,	1,200 00	125 17	—	40 00	201 76	—	—	118 34	—	1,685 27
Holland,	200 00	26 00	—	5 00	12 72	104 61	—	—	—	348 33
Holyoke,	63,917 83	300 00	2,300 00	84 90	5,029 42	—	—	4,825 62	2,226 51	78,684 28
Longmeadow,	3,857 57	100 25	—	15 00	562 52	—	6,291 47	766 77	139 36	11,732 94
Ludlow,	3,800 00	150 00	—	16 80	426 15	—	—	—	319 18	4,712 13
Monson,	7,000 00	406 25	—	28 00	1,063 71	—	—	288 15	100 00	8,886 11
Montgomery,	500 00	19 50	—	5 00	98 63	78 50	—	—	40 03	18,741 66
Palmer,	12,574 90	533 33	—	—	1,563 94	1,080 85	—	2,316 89	616 03	685 94
Russell,	1,200 00	47 00	—	10 00	391 43	—	800 00	—	344 86	2,793 29
Southwick,	1,500 00	194 00	—	12 00	253 28	—	—	—	25 00	1,984 28
Springfield,	112,686 95	675 00	4,083 33	114 00	12,707 81	—	39,072 98	2,477 06	6,837 59	178,654 72
Tolland,	500 00	30 00	—	3 25	41 70	64 00	—	40 00	70 82	749 77
Wales,	800 00	61 50	—	2 00	87 95	15 00	—	24 80	15 49	1,006 74
Westfield,	23,993 39	350 00	—	—	2,098 78	—	—	12,665 65	1,466 99	42,941 27
W. Springfield,	12,531 96	728 00	—	14 00	309 72	—	—	300 00	601 64	14,485 32
Wilbraham,	2,405 65	118 75	—	18 00	295 35	70 00	—	41 77	107 62	3,057 14
Totals,	\$280,672 63	\$4,275 25	\$9,263 33	\$398 60	\$27,685 93	\$1,547 46	\$51,700 33	\$24,204 08	\$14,094 98	\$113,842 59

FRANKLIN COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

[illegible]

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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Warwick, .	-	500 00	20 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 71	-
Wendell, .	-	540 00	32 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 27	1 80
Whately, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306 37	-
Totals, .	\$18 00	\$67,638 58	\$3,353 21	\$773 37	6	612	\$32,008 50	3	40	\$1,470 00	\$6,632 09
											\$224 05

HAMPDEN COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

Agawam, .	-	-	-	\$187 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$168 44	-
Blandford, .	-	\$3,000 00	\$180 00	88 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	306 78	-
Brimfield, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 69	-
Chester, .	-	-	-	120 66	-	-	-	-	15	\$100 00	209 08	-
Chicopee, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	6,000 00	89 77	\$89 77
Granville, .	\$26 00	-	-	119 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	307 91	-
Hampden, .	-	-	-	98 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 61	-
Holland, .	-	222 22	13 33	34 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	301 21	-
Holyoke, .	-	-	-	1,201 57	-	-	-	-	10	3,178	-	-
Longmeadow, .	-	731 00	42 95	189 67	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	-	-
Ludlow, .	540 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157 06	-
Monson, .	-	25,000 00	1,500 00	303 55	1	75	\$1,800 00	-	-	-	214 36	-
Montgomery, .	-	-	-	38 95	-	-	-	-	-	-	178 28	-
Palmer, .	-	850 00	34 34	416 23	-	-	-	-	2	100	301 73	-
Russell, .	-	-	-	77 90	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	203 18	135 62
Southwick, .	-	15,618 03	778 34	300 53	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 00	-
Springfield, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1,830	206 13	-
Tolland, .	-	-	-	51 65	-	-	-	-	-	21,950 00	-	-
Wales, .	-	-	-	105 84	-	-	-	-	-	-	302 30	30 00
Westfield, .	-	125,000 00	5,000 00	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	305 89	20 00
W. Springfield, .	-	15,000 00	678 32	206 18	-	-	-	-	1	20	69 48	-
Wilbraham, .	-	1,308 40	78 50	153 81	1	386	11,295 15	-	-	-	36 84	-
Totals, .	\$566 50	\$186,729 65	\$8,305 78	\$3,693 90	3	461	\$13,095 15	30	5,893	\$48,563 75	\$4,484 58	\$275 39

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation—1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Amherst,	4,199	\$3,238,000	19	604	465	803	1	179	489	619	566	.91	22
Belchertown,	2,307	814,850	18	450	269	501	7	59	269	368	324	.88	18
Chesterfield,	698	294,521	7	105	58	113	3	12	58	90	84	.93	7
Cummington,	805	308,277	5	133	80	154	2	24	88	113	107	.94	6
Easthampton,	4,291	2,292,425	20	782	444	804	4	76	474	634	571	.90	25
Enfield,	1,010	611,980	7	148	79	162	4	11	78	139	118	.85	7
Goshen,	336	135,823	4	57	37	63	3	8	37	51	48	.94	4
Granby,	729	452,203	8	133	64	150	4	17	64	103	94	.91	8
Greenwich,	532	265,253	4	78	51	77	—	3	51	72	62	.86	4
Hadley,	1,747	983,580	13	315	201	377	9	9	219	269	245	.91	13
Hatfield,	1,367	935,242	8	247	157	257	1	3	160	208	184	.88	8
Huntington,	1,267	483,815	10	212	141	257	1	12	153	201	172	.86	10
Middlefield,	513	263,375	7	100	71	136	6	12	69	104	93	.90	7
Northampton,	12,896	9,494,493	61	2,369	1,469	2,615	32	200	1,519	2,117	1,977	.93	66
Pelham,	549	164,508	4	96	69	101	3	6	69	74	67	.90	4
Plainfield,	453	148,992	5	62	41	92	2	26	41	65	60	.92	5
Prescott,	448	172,024	5	59	38	68	1	15	38	54	49	.91	5
Southampton,	1,025	491,991	7	164	113	186	3	14	112	139	122	.88	7
South Hadley,	3,949	1,800,519	18	692	393	853	1	96	448	624	586	.94	21
Ware,	6,003	3,663,541	26	1,518	894	1,297	6	86	694	891	789	.89	30
Westhampton,	541	252,198	4	93	58	87	3	3	56	57	53	.93	4

SCHOOL RETURNS.

XXXV

Williamsburg, .	2,044	882,767	15	433	275	432	1	37	251	336	294	.87	15
Worthington, .	763	311,957	8	115	70	140	1	10	52	103	93	.90	8
Totals, .	48,472	\$28,462,934	283	8,965	5,537	9,725	98	918	5,489	7,431	6,758	.91	304

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.					Salary of Principal.	
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Months.		Length.
Amherst, .	3	27	2	1	\$76 44	\$33 87	166-5	8-15	-	1	4	121	Taxation,	9	\$1,200 00	
Belchertown, .	5	22	1	-	45 50	23 14	141	7-17	-	1	1	65	Part tax,	9	700 00	
Chesterfield, .	1	9	1	-	20 00	20 00	47-5	6-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cummington, .	2	4	-	-	32 60	20 76	35	7	-	1	1	46	Taxation,	2-10	88 00	
Easthampton, .	1	33	5	5	60 00	35 73	183-10	9-3	-	1	4	44	Taxation,	10	800 00	
Enfield, .	-	9	2	-	-	34 38	61-18	8-17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goshen, .	-	5	1	-	-	21 00	28-2	7-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Granby, .	1	12	4	2	54 00	25 10	64-15	8	1	1	1	27	Taxation,	8-10	458 00	
Greenwich, .	-	8	2	-	-	29 00	27-5	7-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hadley, .	-	16	2	1	-	28 87	109	8-7	-	1	3	96	Not by tax,	9-10	900 00	
Hatfield, .	-	10	-	-	-	27 37	62	7-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Huntington, .	2	16	1	1	36 23	26 00	68-17	7-14	-	1	1	26	Taxation,	6	240 00	
Middlefield, .	3	7	9	-	21 00	21 59	49-10	7-18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northampton, .	5	66	10	6	119 56	36 71	548-15	9	-	1	5	140	Taxation,	10	1,532 50	
Pelham, .	1	6	-	-	26 00	26 00	30	7-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plainfield, .	1	7	-	-	36 00	20 00	33	6-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prescott, .	1	8	3	1	-	22 86	30-5	6-5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southampton, .	1	11	3	1	26 00	29 00	56	7-5	-	1	1	26	Taxation,	6	218 00	
South Hadley, .	2	19	2	-	126 69	38 28	152	9	-	-	-	76	Taxation,	9	1,400 00	
Ware, .	2	36	4	2	87 50	37 85	247-5	9-10	-	2	2	86	Taxation,	10	1,050 00	
Westhampton, .	1	6	-	-	-	27 00	23-15	8	-	1	3	-	-	-	1,200 00	

SCHOOL RETURNS.

xxxvii

Williamsburg,	1	21	9	7	20 00	30 92	124-10	8-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worthington,	3	13	2	-	22 66	21 75	59-11	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, .	34	371	63	27	\$58 64	\$31 23	2,349-8	7-13	5	12	28	753	-	89-10	\$9,786 50

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for Schools, including board, fuel, care of fires and school- rooms, for the school- year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superin- tendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries,— books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pu- pils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and perman- ent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by tax- ation.
Amherst, .	\$8,692 85	\$100 00	\$500 00	\$10 00	\$938 39	\$301 60	\$1,924 82	\$62 64	\$269 86	\$12,800 16
Belchertown, .	3,700 00	256 75	—	10 00	349 71	—	—	—	150 00	4,466 46
Chesterfield, .	900 00	50 00	—	10 00	197 58	15 00	—	—	8 95	1,181 53
Cummington, .	900 00	35 00	—	6 00	95 21	84 50	—	—	192 46	1,313 17
Easthampton, .	8,150 00	150 00	589 76	—	850 36	154 00	—	1,883 26	401 66	12,179 04
Enfield, .	2,000 00	170 51	—	10 00	200 00	—	—	40 60	63 71	2,484 82
Goshen, .	350 00	27 00	—	4 00	52 42	—	—	—	16 54	449 96
Granby, .	1,800 00	95 25	—	8 00	203 75	21 00	—	—	58 60	2,186 60
Greenwich, .	542 00	60 00	—	—	121 92	403 16	—	—	6 35	1,133 43
Hadley, .	3,000 00	128 39	—	—	384 47	—	—	—	559 15	4,084 01
Hatfield, .	1,850 00	150 00	—	12 00	—	—	—	100 00	104 00	2,204 00
Huntington, .	1,900 00	151 33	—	—	—	—	—	—	257 59	2,591 91
Middlefield, .	800 00	50 00	—	10 00	208 74	64 25	—	—	94 62	1,016 41
Northampton, .	29,950 00	—	1,800 00	189 88	2,961 35	36 00	10,000 00	597 34	2,871 36	48,405 93
Pelham, .	500 00	—	50 00	3 00	63 79	5 00	—	—	41 81	1,547 33
Plainfield, .	425 00	33 50	—	1 80	953 72	—	—	—	15 52	600 55
Prescott, .	500 00	—	40 00	9 80	106 73	10 00	—	—	104 39	1,049 21
Southampton, .	1,450 00	66 00	107 14	3 00	72 95	25 00	—	303 87	182 70	2,070 82
South Hadley, .	9,338 16	125 00	—	14 00	158 98	92 00	—	—	601 72	11,537 13
Ware, .	13,900 00	575 00	—	—	472 25	—	—	1,000 00	955 46	17,236 36
Westhampton, .	850 00	52 00	—	—	852 93	—	—	952 97	36 92	1,017 92
					64 00	—	—	15 00		

Williamsburg, .	3,000 00	167 50	193 04	10 00	381 69	-	-	-	393 00	4,145 23
Worthington, .	1,000 00	78 00	-	8 00	100 77	13 00	-	-	54 07	1,253 84
Totals, .	\$95,498 01	\$2,521 23	\$3,279 94	\$319 48	\$9,791 71	\$1,224 51	\$11,924 82	\$4,955 68	\$7,440 44	\$136,955 82

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HAMPshire COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Amount of voluntary contributions for Public Schools.	Amount of local funds, can be appropriated only for the support of Schools and Academies.	Income of local funds.	Income of surplus revenue and other funds, including the dog tax, used at the option of the town.	ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						Town's share of school fund payable Jan. 25, 1890.	How much of said fund was used for apparatus and books of reference.
					No. of Academies.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Amount of tuition paid.	No. of Private Schools.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Estimated amount of tuition.		
Amherst, .	-	\$8,406 82	\$294 80	\$280 01	-	-	-	7	121	\$4,485 00	\$23 68	-
Belchertown, .	-	6,000 00	246 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218 60	-
Chesterfield, .	-	500 00	25 00	72 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 80	\$50 00
Cummington, .	-	-	-	43 53	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 04	-
Easthampton, .	-	350,000 00	17,500 00	219 33	1	120	\$6,000 00	-	-	-	179 65	44 92
Enfield, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 17	-
Goshen, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	302 42	-
Granby, .	-	500 00	30 00	73 68	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 96	30 00
Greenwich, .	-	40,000 00	3,000 00	-	1	96	1,605 00	1	4	30 00	302 42	-
Hadley, .	\$14 00	60,000 00	3,595 00	65 54	1	37	258 55	-	-	-	212 59	30 00
Hatfield, .	-	-	-	87 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	209 64	22 50
Huntington, .	-	-	-	51 03	-	-	-	-	-	-	309 44	-
Middlefield, .	-	3,000 00	248 60	912 05	-	-	-	6	280	10,400 00	303 71	35 00
Northampton, .	-	-	-	361 68	-	-	-	-	-	-	96 87	208 13
Pelham, .	-	-	-	26 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 99	-
Plainfield, .	-	-	-	30 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	302 74	25 00
Prescott, .	-	2,500 00	150 00	87 05	1	-	-	-	-	-	303 07	-
Southampton, .	-	-	-	412 31	1	272	-	-	-	-	306 09	-
South Hadley, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1*	200	-	177 31	-
Ware, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59 83	-
Westhampton, .	-	-	-	32 42	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 44	12 00

Williamsburg, .	-	27,000 00	1,353 53	142 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 41	-
Worthington, .	-	4,453 00	216 00	55 86	-	-	-	-	-	-	304 92	-
Totals, .	\$14 00	\$502,359 82	\$26,659 19	\$2,952 78	5	525	\$7,863 55	15	605	\$14,915 00	\$5,557 87	\$157 55

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation—1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Acton, .	1,785	\$1,311,775	10	267	209	290	—	28	146	274	238	.90	10
Arlington, .	4,673	5,209,096	22	986	650	929	3	132	536	817	743	.91	27
Ashby, .	871	476,427	9	125	91	154	—	29	91	240	226	.94	10
Ashland, .	2,633	1,290,901	12	464	297	504	4	50	244	416	379	.91	13
Ayer, .	2,190	1,282,767	11	422	261	491	—	56	273	424	385	.91	11
Bedford, .	930	875,367	5	129	105	153	1	11	103	134	119	.88	5
Belmont, .	1,639	3,020,600	9	333	211	337	—	25	211	314	280	.89	11
Billerica, .	2,161	1,698,238	11	414	258	423	3	7	297	289	288	.99	11
Boxborough, .	348	246,705	4	50	32	71	2	10	46	55	52	.94	4
Burlington, .	604	491,477	5	112	76	113	4	9	76	102	95	.93	5
Cambridge, .	59,658	65,132,800	238	11,750	7,250	11,855	—	994	6,050	9,962	9,141	.92	251
Carlisle, .	526	381,799	4	93	55	95	4	7	52	76	64	.84	4
Chelmsford, .	2,304	1,593,159	15	368	263	463	7	39	255	391	340	.87	15
Concord, .	3,727	3,559,037	14	618	371	770	4	134	377	630	565	.90	19
Dracut, .	1,927	1,368,148	11	349	204	377	6	11	203	277	235	.85	11
Dunstable, .	431	286,771	3	58	31	74	1	22	44	50	43	.86	3
Everett, .	5,825	7,210,300	35	1,659	980	2,002	—	159	1,473	1,484	1,346	.91	38
Framingham, .	8,275	7,504,500	39	1,692	1,221	2,009	6	194	1,291	1,610	1,476	.92	42
Groton, .	1,987	2,927,937	12	293	172	339	13	33	180	285	266	.93	13
Holliston, .	2,926	1,585,093	15	478	312	577	7	69	349	437	393	.90	16
Hopkinton, .	3,922	2,222,035	21	697	438	789	19	88	390	660	601	.91	22
Hudson, .	3,968	2,281,770	16	748	526	915	6	101	497	745	690	.92	19
Lexington, .	2,718	3,193,052	12	561	277	576	—	61	224	401	372	.93	13

Lincoln,	901	1,385,100	5	156	95	175	3	18	108	142	131	.92	6
Littleton,	1,067	768,770	7	148	98	180	-	32	101	149	141	.94	7
Lowell,	64,107	59,742,419	46	11,989	6,946	11,286	-	859	6,878	8,032	7,184	.89	205
Malden,	16,407	16,133,538	72	3,412	1,962	3,460	-	366	1,779	2,868	2,681	.94	84
Marlborough,	10,941	5,474,090	42	2,397	1,622	2,380	-	172	1,572	2,031	1,922	.94	53
Maynard,	2,703	1,950,373	9	520	330	552	-	15	337	428	388	.90	11
Medford,	9,042	9,279,715	38	1,619	978	2,186	-	287	1,369	1,692	1,574	.93	46
Melrose,	6,101	6,435,620	27	1,303	796	1,500	-	150	714	1,325	1,238	.93	31
Natick,	8,460	5,314,300	38	1,682	1,129	1,950	7	215	1,073	1,637	1,508	.92	46
Newton,	19,759	34,654,672	88	4,202	2,360	4,283	9	566	2,182	3,739	3,570	.95	106
North Reading,	878	503,400	6	146	85	179	1	9	85	145	133	.91	6
Pepperell,	2,587	1,674,848	14	470	240	490	6	15	259	460	410	.89	14
Reading,	3,539	2,630,827	16	614	372	729	-	81	405	600	553	.92	18
Sherborn,	1,391	858,235	8	187	122	186	1	2	117	141	131	.92	8
Shirley,	1,242	667,656	7	239	135	203	-	13	129	159	138	.87	7
Somerville,	29,971	30,004,600	117	6,135	4,446	7,757	-	596	4,001	5,956	5,585	.94	142
Stoncham,	5,659	3,281,950	23	892	519	1,029	4	81	671	830	776	.94	26
Stow,	976	846,177	6	132	98	196	3	25	117	159	142	.90	6
Sudbury,	1,165	1,126,235	8	207	159	227	2	35	141	193	174	.90	8
Tewksbury,	2,333	1,304,198	10	307	170	339	3	22	151	260	212	.82	10
Townsend,	1,846	992,841	12	231	177	309	4	31	179	252	227	.90	12
Tyngsborough,	604	357,189	6	83	79	98	-	10	79	89	83	.93	6
Wakefield,	6,060	4,482,545	24	1,258	822	1,144	-	171	748	1,119	1,015	.91	32
Waltham,	14,609	13,958,330	48	2,759	1,599	2,183	2	226	1,120	1,885	1,756	.93	57
Watertown,	6,238	7,038,503	23	1,185	791	980	1	125	571	771	714	.93	31
Wayland,	1,946	1,477,565	11	393	228	401	-	8	228	357	326	.91	11
Westford,	2,193	1,074,750	15	355	224	434	12	9	276	341	319	.93	15
Weston,	1,427	2,191,080	8	210	169	235	5	34	169	232	214	.92	9
Wilmington,	991	656,705	8	176	129	231	4	5	139	173	157	.91	8
Winchester,	4,390	4,503,292	23	838	489	972	3	147	495	817	725	.89	30
Woburn,	11,750	8,692,463	45	2,862	1,549	2,529	-	353	1,221	2,079	1,875	.90	49
Totals,	357,311	\$344,411,740	1,343	69,803	43,208	73,109	160	6,947	40,822	59,134	54,339	.92	1,673

SCHOOL RETURNS.

xlv

	3	5	2	—	60 00	35 00	37	7-4	—	1	1	26	Taxation, Part tax,	9-10	760 00
Lincoln, . . .	2	10	3	2	77 00	40 00	66	9-12	—	1	1	34	Taxation, Part tax,	10-5	788 75
Littleton, . . .	15	190	69	40	180 05	58 35	422-9	9-17	—	1	13	621	Taxation,	9-15	2,200 00
Lowell, . . .	5	82	28	23	158 00	52 09	684	9-10	—	1	7	282	Taxation,	10	2,200 00
Malden, . . .	2	57	12	8	156 00	44 00	422	9	—	1	5	203	Taxation,	9	1,800 00
Marlborough, . . .	1	13	5	5	82 05	40 00	87-15	9-15	—	1	2	57	Taxation,	9-15	800 00
Maynard, . . .	8	46	17	12	123 12	49 61	375	9-17	—	1	7	189	Taxation,	10	2,200 00
Medford, . . .	1	30	15	5	200 00	54 00	257	9-10	—	1	4	152	Taxation,	9-10	2,200 00
Melrose, . . .	3	59	26	12	130 70	40 00	343	9	—	1	4	142	Taxation,	10	1,500 00
Natick, . . .	17	89	46	41	193 33	70 44	880	10	—	1	15	435	Taxation,	10	3,000 00
Newton, . . .	1	6	6	6	56 00	28 00	54	9	—	1	1	34	Taxation,	9	504 00
North Reading, . . .	1	13	5	3	100 60	36 00	127	9-1	—	1	1	46	Taxation,	10	1,000 00
Pepperell, . . .	1	17	11	10	163 16	42 32	150-5	9-7	—	1	3	129	Taxation,	9-10	550 00
Reading, . . .	1	10	—	—	—	34 57	67-15	8-9	—	1	2	78	Part tax,	9-5	1,000 00
Sharborn, . . .	3	10	10	10	48 33	36 50	50-15	7-5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirley, . . .	11	131	—	—	159 89	59 84	1,170	10	—	1	10	589	Taxation,	10	2,400 00
Somerville, . . .	2	28	7	7	170 00	44 00	212	9-4	—	1	3	71	Taxation,	9-17	1,700 00
Stoneham, . . .	2	5	1	7	88 88	35 63	54	9	—	1	1	42	Part tax,	9	800 00
Stow, . . .	—	10	7	7	—	40 00	62-18	7-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sudbury, . . .	1	15	4	3	60 00	35 00	86-5	9	—	1	1	35	Taxation,	9-5	555 00
Tewksbury, . . .	2	17	4	2	46 00	34 38	87	7-5	—	1	1	35	Taxation,	10	600 00
Townsend, . . .	—	8	2	2	—	33 21	42-7	7-16	—	1	1	—	Not by tax,	9	450 00
Tyngsborough, . . .	2	30	13	11	127 50	46 50	240	10	—	1	4	124	Taxation,	10	1,700 00
Wakefield, . . .	6	61	30	26	140 84	55 00	453	9-13	—	1	7	216	Taxation,	10	2,000 00
Waltham, . . .	8	29	13	8	153 00	56 25	221-14	9-13	—	1	4	90	Taxation,	9-17	2,000 00
Watertown, . . .	5	16	10	10	80 00	38 00	101-15	9-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wayland, . . .	—	20	5	3	—	30 98	134	8-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westford, . . .	4	13	3	1	133 33	45 66	72	9	—	1	2	42	Taxation,	9	1,200 00
Weston, . . .	1	7	—	—	80 00	30 40	74-15	9	—	1	1	26	Taxation,	9-15	800 00
Wilmington, . . .	2	28	12	10	171 25	40 00	230	10	—	1	4	97	Taxation,	10	1,850 00
Winchester, . . .	4	47	6	5	127 50	49 98	445	9-18	—	1	5	172	Taxation,	10	1,800 00
Woburn, . . .															
Totals, . . .	163	1,690	665	500	\$143 70	\$50 81	10,553-12	8-4	4	47	171	5,654	—	442-19	\$63,500 75

* United with Sawin Academy.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for Schools, including wages of teachers, board, fuel, care of fires and school-rooms, for the school-year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries, books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pupils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by taxation.
Acton, .	\$4,300 00	—	\$125 00	—	\$440 31	—	—	—	\$210 46	\$5,075 77
Arlington, .	19,934 67	\$250 00	—	—	2,109 17	—	—	\$811 88	539 60	23,645 32
Ashby, .	1,800 00	—	100 00	—	186 15	—	—	—	15 63	2,101 78
Ashland, .	5,157 25	85 00	500 00	—	613 47	—	\$14,500 00	—	15 00	20,870 72
Ayer, .	4,800 00	150 00	110 00	—	547 00	—	—	161 70	176 12	5,970 57
Bedford, .	2,350 00	105 00	—	\$25 75	250 00	\$320 00	—	—	28 00	3,078 00
Belmont, .	7,790 00	265 00	—	30 00	400 00	—	—	400 00	440 00	9,325 00
BillERICA, .	4,000 00	277 00	—	50 00	673 68	—	2,562 69	—	92 77	7,656 14
Boxborough, .	800 00	—	35 00	7 00	144 36	—	—	—	20 00	1,006 36
Burlington, .	1,000 00	27 00	—	13 00	104 91	—	—	—	50 71	1,195 62
Cambridge, .	207,459 14	558 78	3,000 00	106 66	12,940 75	—	46,770 35	—	9,390 96	280,226 64
Carlisle, .	1,000 00	—	35 00	20 00	83 43	131 25	—	—	4 75	1,274 43
Chelmsford, .	5,700 00	60 00	200 00	33 00	829 83	—	—	133 63	159 38	7,115 84
Concord, .	11,962 43	50 00	250 00	86 47	1,428 91	1,575 00	6,095 02	515 03	91 89	22,054 75
Dracut, .	3,000 00	—	175 00	23 00	205 61	112 50	—	139 50	32 10	3,687 71
Dunstable, .	650 00	35 00	—	5 70	76 68	220 00	—	—	19 75	1,007 13
Everett, .	20,800 00	525 00	—	25 00	2,800 00	—	29,500 00	5,667 00	1,250 00	60,567 00
Frammingham, .	24,500 00	—	1,000 00	75 00	2,350 00	450 00	6,000 00	—	2,000 00	36,375 00
Groton, .	5,350 00	200 00	—	22 25	797 41	—	—	—	735 03	7,104 69
Holliston, .	6,800 00	60 00	280 00	46 15	1,231 95	144 00	—	—	238 91	8,801 01
Hopkinton, .	7,500 00	150 00	750 00	17 00	700 08	298 04	—	—	595 49	10,010 61
Hudson, .	8,600 00	300 00	—	35 00	1,019 47	188 40	—	—	513 63	10,656 50
Lexington, .	9,089 82	350 00	350 00	40 00	836 13	—	—	—	871 43	11,537 38

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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Lincoln, .	2,500 00	100 00	—	—	20 00	369 00	190 00	4,084 00	100 00	25 00	7,388 00
Littleton, .	2,752 00	—	117 57	—	30 00	281 25	242 50	—	—	102 65	3,525 97
Lowell, .	184,918 96	1,200 00	2,600 00	732 30	732 30	15,226 71	—	55,039 28	11,099 86	12,069 07	282,886 18
Malden, .	60,478 97	100 00	2,100 00	40 00	40 00	6,723 40	—	22,032 10	6,852 66	4,546 30	102,873 43
Marlborough, .	26,571 81	300 00	1,944 40	—	—	3,073 98	474 50	—	5,039 74	2,356 32	39,760 75
Maynard, .	6,183 03	215 00	—	451 88	451 88	—	—	—	105 52	125 25	7,080 68
Medford, .	35,738 77	400 00	1,000 00	20 00	20 00	3,171 66	—	—	1,264 70	3,127 55	44,722 68
Melrose, .	21,619 21	575 00	—	40 00	40 00	1,845 43	—	—	—	2,165 14	26,244 78
Natick, .	23,505 54	900 00	—	—	—	1,594 46	—	—	500 00	433 95	26,933 95
Newton, .	104,678 83	300 00	2,800 00	161 35	161 35	8,839 61	—	—	6,319 90	795 70	123,895 39
North Reading, .	1,800 00	113 50	—	10 00	10 00	295 25	—	2,000 00	—	83 23	2,301 98
Pepperell, .	5,500 00	40 00	325 00	23 00	23 00	400 00	—	—	—	200 00	8,488 00
Reading, .	9,800 00	390 00	—	30 00	30 00	854 11	—	—	—	885 20	11,959 31
Sherborn, .	2,525 00	156 15	—	9 00	9 00	290 42	—	—	—	151 12	3,131 69
Shirley, .	2,300 00	150 00	—	12 00	12 00	149 78	167 00	—	304 70	82 54	3,166 02
Somerville, .	105,163 75	1,300 02	2,500 00	120 00	120 00	10,707 62	—	21,167 02	6,684 65	4,436 56	152,079 62
Stoneham, .	14,400 00	450 00	—	7 00	7 00	948 58	—	—	882 52	629 98	17,318 08
Stow, .	2,000 00	—	100 00	24 00	24 00	170 91	—	—	—	49 00	2,343 91
Sudbury, .	2,630 00	161 00	—	10 00	10 00	380 97	67 00	—	—	254 70	3,503 67
Tewksbury, .	3,600 00	300 00	—	15 00	15 00	573 47	—	945 94	618 53	507 95	6,560 89
Townsend, .	3,500 00	—	150 00	25 00	25 00	343 29	322 00	—	132 14	50 11	4,522 54
Tyngsborough, .	1,000 00	75 00	—	20 00	20 00	58 30	—	—	—	90 00	1,243 30
Wakefield, .	18,200 00	350 00	—	36 00	36 00	1,313 20	—	1,500 00	225 00	776 59	22,400 79
Waltham, .	50,519 22	100 00	2,200 00	25 00	25 00	3,500 00	—	—	12,000 00	3,500 00	71,814 22
Watertown, .	22,205 04	300 00	500 00	—	—	1,242 00	—	—	—	1,615 02	25,862 06
Wayland, .	5,100 00	112 50	—	20 00	20 00	600 00	—	—	150 00	175 00	6,157 50
Westford, .	4,800 00	10 00	150 00	34 95	34 95	214 16	—	—	108 32	290 30	5,607 73
Weston, .	5,650 00	150 00	—	—	—	400 00	—	—	—	850 00	7,050 00
Wilmington, .	3,000 00	115 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 10	3,144 10
Winchester, .	16,239 47	—	1,000 00	15 00	15 00	2,362 16	221 25	8,928 92	—	1,497 08	30,263 88
Woburn, .	33,270 73	•	2,000 00	71 00	71 00	1,623 64	180 00	—	—	1,434 68	38,580 05
Totals, .	\$1,146,493 64	\$11,810 95	\$26,396 97	\$2,688 46	\$98,322 66	\$5,303 44	\$221,125 32	\$60,216 98	\$60,826 70	\$1,633,185 12	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

[illegible]

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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Littleton, .	-	3,500 00	210 00	152 19	-	1	115	-	-	8,000 00	-	8	3,500	-	18,000 00	-	206 29	-
Lowell, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	770	-	-	-	-	-
Malden, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	4,750 00	-	96 71	-
Marlborough, .	-	2,660 75	153 03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171 22	-
Maynard, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	-	1,600 00	-	64 55	-
Medford, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 96	-
Melrose, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	1,800 00	-	67 90	-
Natick, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	163	-	10,006 00	-	-	-
Newton, .	-	-	-	2,708 52	-	3	313	23,600 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 85	-
North Reading, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168 64	-
Pepperell, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173 52	37 33
Reading, .	\$150 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	75 00	-	207 67	-
Sherborn, .	-	19,896 00	1,124 00	113 93	-	1	70	42 60	-	-	-	1	5	-	75 00	-	208 15	50 00
Shirley, .	-	5,875 02	-	145 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
Somerville, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	270	-	-	-	-	-
Stoneham, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 63	-
Stow, .	-	15,773 31	892 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205 89	-
Sudbury, .	-	300 00	12 00	183 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157 50	-
Tewksbury, .	-	3,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161 10	-
Townsend, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210 53	-
Tyngsborough, .	161 09	2,407 47	119 73	84 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	84 00	-	303 31	-
Wakefield, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 48	-
Waltham, .	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	2,200 00	-	-	-	2	982	-	310 00	-	50 15	-
Watertown, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	410	-	4,305 00	-	164 28	-
Wayland, .	-	200 00	12 00	192 94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165 37	-
Westford, .	-	43,944 26	2,268 00	223 12	-	1	74	696 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158 84	25 00
Weston, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	207 50	-
Wilmington, .	-	-	-	190 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 44	-
Winchester, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	250 00	-	108 65	-
Woburn, .	-	12,000 00	600 00	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	403	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, .	\$311 59	\$170,466 81	\$8,815 44	\$6,997 13	12	895	\$60,886 60	62	9,374	\$111,617 50	\$7,669 76	\$548 75						

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation—1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Nantucket,	3,142	\$2,908,319	12	560	470	375	1	40	300	360	340	.94	13

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon,	.	.	5	225	156	258	1	18	152	214	192	.90	6
Bellingham,	.	.	8	217	137	233	7	7	137	182	167	.93	8
Braintree,	.	1,198	18	723	437	884	—	69	492	701	644	.92	19
Brookline,	.	4,040	45	1,976	1,082	2,164	40	174	1,082	1,664	1,548	.93	57
Canton,	.	9,196	15	729	453	570	3	47	280	432	413	.96	17
Cohasset,	.	4,380	13	363	266	392	—	42	200	339	318	.94	15
Dedham,	.	2,216	39	1,261	821	1,431	—	126	786	1,179	1,088	.92	43
Dorchester,	.	6,641	5	85	72	119	—	13	62	89	79	.89	5
Dorchester,	.	664	5	85	72	119	—	13	62	89	79	.89	5
Foxborough,	.	2,814	13	479	317	534	6	43	292	432	412	.95	14
Franklin,	.	3,983	20	965	597	899	7	71	570	726	654	.90	21
Holbrook,	.	2,334	11	441	322	555	8	40	275	500	455	.91	12
Hyde Park,	.	8,376	38	2,068	1,324	1,993	1	363	1,067	1,329	1,212	.91	41
Medfield,	.	1,196,061	6	197	121	235	1	30	128	189	172	.91	6
Medway,	.	1,315,345	14	434	313	595	—	48	362	531	459	.86	15
Millis,	.	492,775	4	126	85	141	—	3	85	101	89	.88	4
Milton,	.	3,555	15	626	376	752	6	78	443	577	545	.94	18
Needham,	.	2,586	15	446	280	664	2	62	394	520	470	.90	17

Norfolk,	825	481,893	7	152	108	218	2	15	107	163	147	.90	7
Norwood,	2,921	2,423,406	13	578	391	603	—	59	416	522	473	.91	14
Quincy,	12,145	12,319,245	64	3,495	2,147	3,287	9	191	1,778	2,619	2,516	.96	66
Randolph,	3,807	2,033,060	16	640	438	696	9	47	412	635	593	.93	18
Sharon,	1,328	1,121,641	7	214	146	265	5	22	146	201	177	.88	7
Stoughton,	5,173	2,196,906	14	798	525	678	16	44	393	535	475	.89	18
Walpole,	2,443	1,831,423	12	447	327	532	2	39	323	416	381	.91	14
Wellesley,	3,013	5,677,587	11	449	253	523	—	57	280	424	385	.91	16
Weymouth,	10,740	6,074,185	47	1,906	1,200	2,224	—	230	1,160	1,932	1,761	.91	53
Wrentham,	2,710	1,351,133	15	473	287	509	5	41	297	427	382	.90	15
Totals,	102,142	\$126,466,661	490	20,513	12,981	21,954	130	1,979	12,119	17,579	16,207	.92	546

NANTUCKET COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	Av'ge wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.						
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Length.		Salary of Principal.
														Months.	Days.	
Nantucket, .	1	13	3	3	\$100 00	\$28 25	116	9-8	-	1	2	60	Taxation,	10	\$1,000 00	

NORFOLK COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Avon, .	1	5	3	3	\$77 75	\$37 00	45	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bellingham, .	1	10	5	4	32 00	35 48	68	8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Braintree, .	4	25	5	4	86 66	42 12	174-10	9-14	1	1	2	69	Taxation,	9-15	\$1,200 00
Brookline, .	7	54	16	16	187 50	65 80	440	9-1	-	1	5	98	Taxation,	10	2,550 00
Canton, .	4	16	3	3	122 50	48 14	150	10	-	1	2	61	Taxation,	10	1,500 00
Cohasset, .	3	12	4	4	63 33	43 66	126	9-2	1	1	2	62	Taxation,	10	1,200 00
Dedham, .	7	36	14	14	113 00	49 00	389	9-9	-	1	5	166	Taxation,	9-5	1,800 00
Dover, .	-	9	4	4	-	35 00	45	9	-	1	1	14	Taxation,	9	400 00
Foxborough, .	2	12	2	1	89 44	39 55	117	9	-	1	2	42	Taxation,	9	1,250 00
Franklin, .	1	26	2	2	106 00	37 00	191-10	9	-	1	2	74	Taxation,	10	1,095 00
Holbrook, .	1	11	1	1	120 00	42 32	109	9-10	-	1	2	90	Taxation,	10	1,200 00
Hyde Park, .	8	33	14	14	127 00	45 36	336	9-18	-	1	5	193	Taxation,	8-10	1,770 00
Medfield, .	2	6	3	3	92 30	42 05	58-10	9-15	-	1	1	31	Taxation,	9-15	900 00
Medway, .	2	14	6	3	140 00	33 60	127	9-5	-	1	2	68	Taxation,	10	1,000 00
Millis, .	-	4	3	3	-	36 00	33-7	8-3	-	-	-	12	Taxation,	10	-
Milton, .	5	13	7	7	128 00	57 80	150	10	-	1	3	80	Taxation,	10	1,800 00
Needham, .	3	19	6	2	96 00	44 40	143	9-11	-	1	2	69	Taxation,	10	1,200 00

SCHOOL RETURNS.

iii

[illegible]

NANTUCKET COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board, fuel, care of fires and school-rooms, for the school-year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries,—books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pupils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by taxation.
Nantucket,	\$4,893 13	\$100 00	—	\$9 50	\$365 62	—	—	—	\$138 89	\$5,507 14

NORFOLK COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Avon,	\$2,509 17	\$64 60	—	\$20 00	\$259 62	—	—	\$400 00	\$54 34	\$3,307 73
Bellingham,	2,165 00	—	\$125 00	25 00	190 71	—	—	—	102 00	2,607 71
Braintree,	9,100 00	—	1,200 00	—	1,208 97	—	—	—	1,044 26	12,553 23
Brookline,	63,890 20	625 00	2,500 00	30 00	2,926 00	\$67 00	\$3,508 29	11,358 57	2,350 54	87,255 60
Canton,	10,885 58	25 00	1,200 00	—	965 90	—	—	715 60	350 90	14,142 98
Cohasset,	7,499 07	75 00	600 00	—	899 87	424 44	—	539 72	150 00	10,158 10
Dedham,	29,213 10	—	2,033 19	—	4,072 09	—	3,550 00	3,140 93	3,196 00	45,205 31
Dover,	2,108 00	20 00	50 00	15 00	461 00	38 00	—	—	—	2,692 00
Foxborough,	6,199 70	275 00	—	50 30	450 00	—	2,000 00	—	150 00	9,125 00
Franklin,	8,500 00	487 00	—	38 00	708 00	—	—	100 00	432 00	10,265 00
Holbrook,	6,050 00	245 00	—	—	586 00	—	—	711 00	—	7,592 00
Hyde Park,	27,257 74	700 00	—	35 00	2,001 98	—	—	—	3,220 55	33,215 27
Medfield,	3,700 00	95 00	—	5 00	500 00	—	—	—	100 00	4,400 00
Medway,	5,500 00	254 00	—	15 00	846 49	369 80	—	—	—	6,985 29
Millis,	1,667 25	70 00	—	5 00	150 77	164 12	—	—	43 22	2,100 36
Milton,	17,243 39	—	1,300 00	—	2,645 92	—	22,790 47	4,385 34	485 08	48,850 20
Needham,	9,990 86	255 00	—	25 00	780 42	—	—	198 81	518 28	11,768 37

Norfolk, .	1,600 00	116 32	—	—	241 43	—	—	3,328 12	157 68	5,443 55
Norwood, .	9,800 00	212 00	—	—	750 00	—	14,000 00	—	200 00	24,962 00
Quincy, .	43,395 03	—	—	28 96	12,439 19	947 20	—	3,679 33	1,995 07	64,184 78
Randolph, .	9,817 81	345 00	—	—	1,365 66	—	—	837 80	258 69	12,624 96
Sharon, .	2,800 00	—	—	30 00	273 00	—	—	—	63 11	3,291 11
Stoughton, .	7,603 53	568 50	—	50 00	1,134 14	—	—	1,285 42	299 42	10,941 01
Walpole, .	7,180 00	—	—	—	790 00	—	—	—	250 00	9,040 00
Wellesley, .	12,692 19	225 00	—	—	738 27	203 00	—	175 91	219 51	14,253 88
Weymouth, .	28,072 86	452 85	1,800 00	124 80	5,218 52	1,081 41	13,000 00	3,000 00	3,021 09	55,771 53
Wrentham, .	6,000 00	395 20	—	20 00	720 62	206 60	—	—	755 03	8,097 45
Totals, .	\$342,410 48	\$5,505 47	\$13,453 19	\$517 06	\$43,324 57	\$3,501 57	\$58,848 76	\$33,856 55	\$19,416 77	\$520,834 42

NANTUCKET COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Amount of voluntary contributions for Public Schools.	Amount of local funds the income of which can be appropriated only for the support of Schools and Academies.	Income of local funds.	Income of surplus revenue and other funds, including the dog tax, used at the option of the town.	ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						Town's share of school fund payable Jan. 25, 1890.	How much of said fund was used for apparatus and books of reference.
					No. of Academies.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Amount of tuition paid.	No. of Private Schools.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Estimated amount of tuition.		
Nantucket,	\$125 00	1	1	1	1	60	\$480 00	1	25	\$150 00	\$172 59	\$70 00

NORFOLK COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

[illegible]

Norfolk, .	-	-	-	145 46	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	540 00	307 18	-
Norwood, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	540 00	172 39	42 25
Quincy, .	-	-	2,600 00	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	1	50	-	2,200 00	132 98	-
Randolph, .	-	60,000 00	613 00	539 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175 42	-
Sharon, .	-	12,200 00	141 60	153 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158 76	-
Stoughton, .	-	2,360 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	300	-	-	180 91	-
Walpole, .	-	-	-	376 47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167 19	41 05
Wellesley, .	-	-	-	86 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	6,600 00	17 23	-
Weymouth, .	-	7,000 00	300 00	961 50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	30	-	600 00	70 16	-
Wrentham, .	-	1,818 26	109 08	421 61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168 03	-
Totals, .	-	\$168,238 46	\$6,880 79	\$5,776 54	4	608	\$14,187 50	22	1,591	\$10,645 00	\$3,689 37	\$128 92				

* Parochial.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation — 1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Abington, .	3,699	\$2,100,335	15	687	422	801	1	71	461	689	598	.87	19
Bridgewater, .	3,827	2,129,070	18	434	267	634	2	63	364	486	438	.90	20
Brockton, .	20,783	15,762,788	86	3,985	2,317	4,363	—	463	2,398	3,513	3,160	.90	86
Carver, .	1,091	613,590	8	136	80	186	3	22	100	142	120	.84	—
Duxbury, .	1,924	1,213,257	10	300	205	357	2	43	205	290	256	.89	11
East Bridgewater, .	2,812	1,491,470	14	436	252	518	1	40	260	399	371	.92	15
Halifax, .	530	251,228	4	110	74	121	2	8	68	91	84	.93	4
Hanover, .	1,966	1,146,980	9	324	215	323	2	23	222	303	270	.89	10
Hanson, .	1,227	592,557	8	191	117	214	7	10	120	184	162	.88	8
Hingham, .	4,375	3,666,060	16	617	409	740	6	87	401	659	584	.88	19
Hull, .	451	2,358,031	3	96	54	103	1	8	54	75	62	.82	3
Kingston, .	1,570	1,758,216	8	240	151	284	5	26	156	248	230	.93	9
Lakeville, .	980	451,834	7	123	83	148	3	9	89	118	91	.77	8
Marion, .	965	887,390	7	158	107	173	—	18	100	153	141	.92	7
Marshfield, .	1,649	1,098,900	9	237	167	271	4	29	175	213	186	.87	9
Mattapoisett, .	1,215	1,544,124	8	167	98	183	2	29	105	168	127	.76	8
Middleborough, .	5,163	3,046,366	23	886	554	1,006	2	109	572	801	724	.90	25
Norwell, .	1,589	876,549	10	233	126	245	3	18	123	218	189	.87	10
Pembroke, .	1,313	645,139	7	216	118	228	2	19	131	187	147	.79	7
Plymouth, .	7,239	5,487,500	33	1,419	987	1,544	—	125	987	1,322	1,187	.90	37
Plymouth, .	600	288,029	4	81	56	87	—	6	56	77	58	.75	4
Rochester, .	1,021	476,100	7	154	106	178	3	14	104	142	126	.88	7
Rockland, .	4,785	2,503,361	20	885	521	1,088	1	132	570	968	846	.87	22

Scituate, . . .	2,350	1,865,710	13	481	309	442	2	56	272	373	332	.89	15
Wareham, . . .	3,254	1,611,105	17	628	336	623	7	35	336	429	359	.84	19
West Bridgewater, . .	1,707	993,845	10	285	165	300	1	20	190	235	205	.87	10
Whitman, . . .	3,595	2,946,400	14	693	440	802	3	67	403	656	589	.90	16
Totals, . . .	81,680	\$57,805,925	389	14,202	8,736	15,962	65	1,550	9,022	13,139	11,642	.89	408

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston, . . .	390,393	\$795,433,744	564	71,998	45,543	68,793	1,382	6,130	35,432	60,344	53,500	.89	1,362
Chelsea, . . .	25,709	20,189,850	78	4,891	3,421	4,931	-	620	2,793	3,896	3,539	.93	94
Revere, . . .	3,637	4,078,605	20	989	669	1,020	-	16	737	784	692	.89	22
Winthrop, . . .	1,370	3,278,465	8	297	212	409	4	49	214	320	270	.84	8
Totals, . . .	421,109	\$822,980,664	670	78,175	49,845	75,153	1,386	6,815	39,176	65,344	58,001	.89	1,486

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	A'v'ge wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	A'v'ge wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.					Salary of Principal.	
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Months.		Length.
Abington, .	2	28	3	11	\$60 00	\$43 83	146-1	9-15	-	1	3	82	Taxation,	10	\$680 00	
Bridgewater, .	5	19	16	15	81 82	37 18	164-3	9-4	-	1	3	112	Taxation,	9-10	1,140 68	
Brockton, .	9	92	39	30	126 66	47 50	860	10	-	1	6	312	Taxation,	10	2,000 00	
Carver, .	2	9	3	-	34 00	28 44	59-15	7-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Duxbury, .	3	12	2	1	72 00	34 00	100	10	-	1	2	62	Part tax,	10	1,000 00	
East Bridgewater, .	2	20	4	4	100 00	37 35	157	9-1	-	1	2	88	Taxation,	10	1,000 00	
Halifax, .	-	4	3	2	-	31 60	34	8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hanover, .	1	13	9	8	87 00	34 00	86-19	9-13	-	1	2	57	Taxation,	10	870 00	
Hanson, .	-	9	4	-	-	33 00	68	8-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hingham, .	8	16	13	11	86 67	41 67	160	10	-	1	3	100	Taxation,	10	1,600 00	
Hull, .	2	2	2	1	65 00	42 33	27	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kingston, .	1	11	8	6	108 10	37 75	67-15	8-10	-	1	2	56	Taxation,	9-10	1,000 00	
Lakeville, .	-	13	8	6	-	28 75	64	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marion, .	4	6	2	-	43 00	32 00	61	8-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marshfield, .	2	12	4	4	64 00	33 00	81	9	-	1	1	26	Taxation,	7	600 00	
Mattapoisett, .	3	7	4	2	49 50	30 00	64	8	-	1	1	43	Part tax,	10	700 00	
Middleborough, .	2	30	17	15	107 22	35 74	206-6	9	-	1	3	109	Taxation,	10	1,200 00	
Norwell, .	2	10	6	3	84 21	30 44	95	9-10	-	1	1	48	Taxation,	9-10	800 00	
Pembroke, .	-	10	4	3	-	29 50	63	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Plymouth, .	4	35	8	7	100 00	39 16	330	10	-	1	5	170	Taxation,	10	1,500 00	
Plympton, .	-	10	5	-	-	31 00	36	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rochester, .	-	9	5	4	-	33 00	56-10	8-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rockland, .	4	18	5	-	80 00	41 15	185	9-15	-	1	3	129	Taxation,	10	1,300 00	

Scltuate, . . .	3	19	8	6	82 27	28 00	117-10	9	-	1	2	44	Taxation, Taxation, Not by tax, Taxation,	9-5 9-10 8 10	1,020 00 4,050 00 - 1,250 00
Wareham, . . .	2	23	1	-	80 26	31 03	137	8-1	-	1	2	47			
West Bridgewater, Whitman, . . .	- 1	14 18	6 8	4 5	- 125 00	38 22 39 00	85 134	8-10 9-10	- -	1 1	1 3	37 116			
Totals, . .	62	469	197	148	\$84 76	\$37 74	3,645-19	8-2	-	18	45	1,638	-	172-5	\$18,710 68

SUFFOLK COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Boston, . . .	168	1,194	875	875	\$254 26	\$72 95	5,120	10-1	-	11	120	3,082	Taxation, Taxation, Taxation, Taxation,	10 10 - 9-15	{ \$25,060 00 3,168 00 5,760 00 2,800 00 - 1,000 00
Chelsea, . . .	6	88	12	10	180 00	58 12	780	10	-	1	9	296			
Revere, . . .	2	20	6	6	77 50	42 00	179	8-1	-	-	-	28			
Winthrop, . .	2	6	5	4	84 60	42 31	65	9-15	-	1	1	41			
Totals, . .	178	1,308	898	895	\$247 86	\$71 34	6,154	9-8	-	13	130	3,447	-	29-15	\$37,788 00

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board, fuel, care of dress and school-rooms, for the school-year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries,—books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for transportation of pupils.	Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by taxation.
Abington,	\$9,111 66	\$199 75	\$800 00	—	\$821 87	\$315 00	—	\$200 00	\$973 59	\$12,421 87
Bridgewater,	9,800 00	—	700 00	—	1,229 90	55 00	—	—	293 27	12,078 17
Brockton,	50,587 71	—	2,200 00	\$44 50	3,578 72	200 00	\$45,524 71	—	2,648 62	104,784 26
Carver,	1,500 00	75 00	—	20 00	199 80	—	—	—	77 82	1,872 62
Duxbury,	3,000 00	133 67	212 50	15 00	392 81	—	—	—	246 00	3,999 98
E. Bridgewater,	5,800 00	394 75	—	—	365 85	—	—	899 44	78 40	7,538 44
Halifax,	1,000 00	50 00	—	8 00	77 39	24 60	—	—	138 02	1,298 01
Hanover,	3,900 00	170 00	—	22 00	522 26	—	2,401 85	—	264 00	7,280 11
Hanson,	2,000 00	129 00	—	23 00	250 00	—	—	100 00	50 00	2,552 00
Hingham,	12,518 56	—	1,000 00	—	1,000 00	—	—	—	1,074 47	15,593 03
Hull,	1,600 00	62 00	—	15 00	218 55	59 00	6,069 64	25 41	27 00	8,076 60
Kingston,	4,000 00	309 73	—	—	300 00	100 00	—	—	500 00	5,209 73
Lakeville,	1,500 00	77 00	—	10 00	179 74	—	—	—	76 00	1,842 74
Marion,	2,200 00	97 75	—	5 00	287 30	—	—	20 00	46 00	2,656 05
Marshfield,	2,800 00	120 33	250 00	20 00	303 28	220 00	—	241 00	179 67	4,134 28
Mattapoisett,	2,434 38	122 00	—	—	358 40	—	—	100 53	39 45	3,054 76
Middleborough,	10,704 48	—	1,200 00	15 00	991 42	1,056 73	—	552 66	681 59	15,201 88
Norwell,	3,200 00	122 50	—	25 00	426 51	—	—	—	192 16	3,966 17
Pembroke,	1,900 00	109 25	—	12 00	203 77	5 00	—	—	147 70	2,377 72
Plymouth,	20,951 51	—	1,350 00	88 90	1,988 24	180 00	—	1,137 45	514 25	26,210 35
Plympton,	800 00	—	50 00	—	131 42	—	—	—	6 40	987 82
Rochester,	1,600 00	111 00	—	10 00	227 76	—	—	—	183 10	2,131 86
Rockland,	11,549 15	416 00	—	—	1,304 31	—	—	165 00	400 00	13,834 46

SUFFOLK COUNTY — CONTINUED.

Scituate, .	5,000 00	157 75	337 50	36 00	698 98	—	—	87 50	421 53	6,739 26
Wareham, .	6,200 00	308 75	—	—	614 28	—	—	—	629 01	7,752 04
W. Bridgewater, .	3,438 20	34 00	125 00	—	150 00	—	—	—	304 41	4,051 61
Whitman, .	7,000 00	495 00	—	—	800 00	—	16,000 00	—	1,500 00	25,795 00
Totals, .	\$186,095 65	\$3,695 23	\$8,225 00	\$369 40	\$17,622 56	\$2,215 33	\$69,996 20	\$3,528 99	\$11,692 46	\$303,440 82

Boston, .	\$1,507,553 19	\$54,095 00	\$4,200 00	\$2,500 00	\$85,003 57	—	\$349,602 82	—	\$262,208 75	\$2,265,163 33
Chelsea, .	66,936 84	—	2,400 00	129 13	3,321 38	—	—	\$11,941 50	8,694 90	93,423 75
Revere, .	13,340 90	—	500 00	36 00	738 21	—	—	481 00	845 48	15,941 59
Winthrop, .	4,200 00	155 00	—	17 00	451 93	—	7,500 00	162 00	181 18	12,667 11
Totals, .	\$1,592,030 93	\$54,250 00	\$7,100 00	\$2,682 13	\$89,515 09	—	\$357,102 82	\$12,584 50	\$271,930 31	\$2,387,195 78

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

[illegible]

Scituate, .	-	264 83	-	-	-	-	-	169 77	-
Wareham, .	-	471 52	-	-	-	-	-	174 29	-
W. Bridgewater,	-	-	1	26	1,500 00	37	74	210 05	-
Whitman, .	-	520 42	-	-	-	1	12	176 75	-
Totals, .	\$107 00	\$161,717 00	\$8,058 97	\$3,822 72	5	283	\$2,905 00	48	765
							\$9,725 00	\$4,904 89	\$81 08

SUFFOLK COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

Boston, .	-	\$62,434 49	\$3,044 87	\$40,762 50	38	12,000	\$205,000 00	85	3,300	\$360,000 00	-	-
Chelsea, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	500 00	-	-
Revere, .	-	-	-	519 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$35 38	\$35 38
Winthrop, .	-	-	-	313 85	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 50	-
Totals, .	-	\$62,434 49	\$3,044 87	\$41,595 45	38	12,000	\$205,000 00	86	3,335	\$360,500 00	\$46 88	\$35 38

WORCESTER COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Population—State Census, 1885.	Valuation—1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Public Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attendance based upon the average membership.	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.
Ashturnham, . . .	2,058	\$1,000,716	13	320	221	461	—	38	203	349	321	.92	13
Athol, . . .	4,758	2,845,205	23	868	535	960	3	96	533	751	677	.90	24
Auburn, . . .	1,268	492,647	7	264	175	285	1	11	168	207	181	.87	7
Barre, . . .	2,093	1,407,654	12	343	220	405	8	39	234	311	280	.90	14
Berlin, . . .	899	487,103	5	149	83	142	1	16	74	104	97	.93	5
Blackstone, . . .	5,436	2,535,845	22	1,026	635	1,240	7	39	737	896	783	.87	25
Bolton, . . .	876	469,467	7	117	69	159	3	16	85	123	112	.91	7
Boylston, . . .	834	527,740	6	141	94	139	3	8	86	112	103	.92	6
Brookfield, . . .	3,013	1,265,942	15	447	403	544	—	56	403	480	417	.87	18
Charlton, . . .	1,823	933,370	13	298	197	332	4	32	192	243	210	.86	13
Clinton, . . .	8,945	5,841,435	30	1,972	1,206	1,621	—	109	1,072	1,317	1,194	.91	34
Dana, . . .	695	296,450	4	94	56	102	1	8	61	83	80	.96	4
Douglas, . . .	2,205	946,932	13	394	300	400	1	29	273	318	304	.95	13
Dudley, . . .	2,742	984,575	13	589	396	466	13	38	298	338	326	.96	13
Fitchburg, . . .	15,375	14,810,768	66	3,889	2,683	3,725	14	284	2,071	2,854	2,599	.91	75
Gardner, . . .	7,283	4,017,422	26	1,251	724	1,321	2	110	675	1,189	944	.79	28
Grafton, . . .	4,498	2,241,695	23	953	697	1,130	4	79	650	837	723	.86	28
Hardwick, . . .	3,145	1,368,823	14	512	329	551	12	38	299	341	296	.87	14
Harvard, . . .	1,184	947,096	9	132	82	176	3	17	97	138	123	.89	9
Holden, . . .	2,471	1,060,395	17	517	398	595	6	48	318	517	422	.82	17
Hopedale, . . .	926	1,124,228	6	225	146	256	—	35	141	194	183	.94	7
Hubbardston, . . .	1,303	711,450	10	219	142	239	3	9	122	203	184	.91	10
Lancaster, . . .	2,050	2,715,096	11	328	208	336	1	31	202	251	221	.89	12
Leicester, . . .	2,923	1,945,423	15	578	371	663	6	71	398	514	458	.89	18
Leominster, . . .	5,297	4,253,045	27	1,045	1,004	1,370	—	136	925	1,087	1,000	.93	29
Lunenburg, . . .	1,071	682,291	8	192	114	201	6	14	117	160	150	.94	8

SCHOOL RETURNS.

lxvii

Mendon, . . .	945	551,524	7	139	86	171	2	16	96	143	131	.91	7
Milford, . . .	9,343	4,844,411	32	1,389	1,020	1,512	2	161	840	1,250	1,176	.94	40
Milbury, . . .	4,555	1,997,868	17	877	554	967	-	40	609	737	668	.91	18
New Braintree, . . .	558	452,558	6	97	59	114	1	9	56	84	77	.92	6
Northborough, . . .	1,853	1,267,354	8	298	213	331	2	30	210	310	284	.92	8
Northbridge, . . .	3,786	2,134,315	20	768	436	871	-	52	524	674	626	.93	20
North Brookfield, . . .	4,201	1,932,935	15	737	363	449	4	58	297	375	244	.65	16
Oakham, . . .	749	347,419	5	119	91	166	2	15	106	114	103	.90	5
Oxford, . . .	2,355	1,337,034	16	390	248	506	-	32	349	376	329	.87	14
Paxton, . . .	561	288,781	4	81	52	85	4	14	57	63	55	.87	4
Petersham, . . .	1,032	600,980	9	178	112	207	1	25	115	168	135	.80	9
Phillipston, . . .	530	272,664	4	93	60	110	1	11	60	80	73	.90	5
Princeton, . . .	1,038	803,701	8	160	102	170	-	11	102	137	124	.90	14
Royalston, . . .	1,153	623,161	9	186	114	193	1	7	116	143	132	.92	9
Rutland, . . .	963	484,963	10	160	109	242	4	23	171	187	171	.91	10
Shrewsbury, . . .	1,450	1,076,700	9	253	187	298	3	63	187	259	247	.95	10
Southborough, . . .	2,100	1,453,895	10	380	223	386	5	44	221	310	284	.91	11
Southbridge, . . .	6,500	3,217,294	21	1,592	927	1,221	14	63	582	805	720	.89	25
Spencer, . . .	8,247	4,065,516	41	2,056	1,826	2,106	-	233	1,910	1,665	1,515	.91	42
Sterling, . . .	1,331	882,762	12	188	125	224	3	23	125	185	168	.91	12
Sturbridge, . . .	1,980	986,814	16	385	231	443	7	8	289	303	273	.90	16
Sutton, . . .	3,101	1,312,482	17	612	356	572	8	21	336	360	320	.90	17
Templeton, . . .	2,627	1,115,871	16	519	319	574	11	77	307	476	444	.93	18
Upton, . . .	2,265	885,729	10	281	177	351	2	36	177	288	261	.90	11
Uxbridge, . . .	2,948	2,020,620	18	650	454	581	10	40	380	481	425	.89	19
Warren, . . .	4,032	2,370,628	25	878	609	1,057	1	58	618	807	744	.92	26
Webster, . . .	6,220	2,485,965	14	1,290	751	633	25	67	376	496	429	.87	16
Westborough, . . .	4,880	2,616,098	20	839	611	976	-	79	591	740	655	.89	23
West Boylston, . . .	2,927	1,174,610	14	511	328	627	3	42	388	501	413	.82	15
West Brookfield, . . .	1,747	790,376	8	243	171	290	1	22	157	231	197	.85	9
Westminster, . . .	1,556	767,622	12	263	205	323	4	36	200	248	231	.93	12
Winchendon, . . .	3,872	2,016,677	20	732	437	910	8	94	470	678	608	.90	30
Worcester, . . .	68,389	69,352,101	250	14,437	11,304	14,511	-	1,753	8,389	11,437	10,216	.89	306
Totals, . . .	244,965	\$172,444,241	1,118	48,644	34,348	49,996	231	4,675	29,845	39,028	34,866	.89	1,254

WORCESTER COUNTY — CONTINUED.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	Average wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	Average wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	HIGH SCHOOLS.						Salary of Principal.
										No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	How supported.	Months.	Lexington.	
Ashburnham,	2	15	3	2	\$38 00	\$32 50	98-5	7-11	-	1	1	72	Taxation,	9-10		\$700 00
Athol, .	2	34	11	10	108 11	38 35	177-4	7-14	-	1	2	61	Taxation,	9-5		1,000 00
Auburn, .	1	10	3	3	40 00	35 00	52-10	7-10	-	1	2	-	-	-		-
Barre, .	1	23	7	6	100 00	36 12	97-5	8-2	-	1	2	41	Taxation,	9-5		800 00
Berlin, .	-	5	2	2	-	32 80	40	8	-	1	1	-	-	-		-
Blackstone, .	2	26	4	3	91 55	35 48	193-10	8-16	-	1	2	81	Taxation,	9		1,000 00
Bolton, .	-	10	3	1	-	32 86	63	9	-	1	1	27	Not by tax,	9		486 00
Boylston, .	-	8	3	2	-	34 66	46-5	9-3	1	-	-	-	-	-		-
Brookfield, .	2	24	7	4	105 00	34 40	121-10	8-2	-	1	3	55	Taxation,	9-10		1,000 00
Charlton, .	4	13	1	-	36 66	31 60	96-15	7-1	-	1	-	-	-	-		-
Clinton, .	1	33	11	4	40 00	44 68	300	10	-	1	3	121	Taxation,	10		1,600 00
Dana, .	1	7	3	-	28 00	28 50	32	8	-	1	-	-	-	-		-
Douglas, .	1	19	6	5	100 00	31 10	114	9	-	1	1	29	Taxation,	9-5		925 00
Dudley, .	2	16	1	1	83 33	34 75	111	8-11	-	1	1	38	Taxation,	10		1,000 00
Fitchburg, .	7	76	28	24	125 00	45 00	640	9-10	-	1	7	321	Taxation,	9-15		2,100 00
Gardner, .	1	27	7	6	125 00	42 00	208	8	-	1	3	93	Taxation,	9-5		1,280 00
Grafton, .	6	35	5	4	77 11	49 88	190-10	8-2	-	1	3	83	Taxation,	9		1,300 00
Hardwick, .	2	19	4	-	60 00	31 33	123-3	8-16	-	1	1	21	Taxation,	9-5		600 00
Harvard, .	1	11	2	1	32 00	31 50	72	8	-	1	-	-	-	-		-
Holden, .	3	17	7	1	60 00	32 00	124	7-10	-	1	2	52	Taxation,	10		1,000 00
Hopedale, .	-	9	7	6	-	52 43	56	9-6	-	1	2	47	Taxation,	10		800 00
Hubbardston, .	1	16	3	2	28 00	27 80	75	7-10	-	1	-	-	-	-		-
Lancaster, .	2	14	6	5	80 52	37 47	96-5	8-15	-	1	3	57	Taxation,	9-10		1,200 00
Leicester, .	7	16	6	1	82 00	40 70	132-10	9	-	1	4	67	Taxation,	9-10		1,700 00
Leominster, .	2	27	5	3	105 00	45 00	264	9-14	-	1	4	60	Taxation,	10		1,500 00
Lunenburg, .	1	12	1	1	36 00	30 50	59	7-8	-	1	-	-	-	-		-

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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	2	8	2	1	44 00	28 66	50-7	7	-	1	1	20	Taxation,	6	360 00
Mendon, . . .	1	46	16	10	170 00	45 03	287-8	8-14	-	1	4	173	Taxation,	10	1,700 00
Millford, . . .	5	20	5	5	82 66	39 60	152-1	9-10	-	1	2	72	Taxation,	10	1,400 00
Millbury, . . .	-	9	5	4	-	32 00	45	7-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Braintree, . . .	1	9	4	4	108 10	38 18	72	9	1	1	1	55	Taxation,	9-5	1,000 00
Northborough, . . .	1	28	19	18	120 00	37 75	117-13	9-10	-	1	1	31	Taxation,	10	1,200 00
Northbridge, . . .	1	17	-	2	137 00	35 50	137	9-1	-	1	2	50	Taxation,	10	1,370 00
North Brookfield, . . .	-	8	2	-	-	29 24	37-10	7-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oakham, . . .	2	12	-	-	80 00	29 00	111-15	8	-	1	2	34	Taxation,	10	1,000 00
Oxford, . . .	2	4	1	-	32 00	23 00	26-10	6-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paxton, . . .	1	15	6	2	37 00	27 10	67-10	7-10	-	1	1	48	Taxation,	7-10	375 00
Petersham, . . .	-	9	2	-	-	27 00	31-7	7-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phillipston, . . .	1	12	6	2	44 00	50 00	56-10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Princeton, . . .	-	15	5	2	-	30 66	66	7-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalston, . . .	1	12	4	-	50 00	27 75	60	6	1	1	1	31	Taxation,	4	200 00
Rutland, . . .	1	12	2	1	80 00	34 35	77	8-5	-	1	2	41	Taxation,	9	713 31
Shrewsbury, . . .	3	15	11	10	76 00	41 55	90-10	9-1	-	1	2	64	Taxation,	9-10	1,000 00
Southborough, . . .	1	34	9	7	121 21	37 62	194	9-5	4	1	2	53	Taxation,	9-18	1,200 00
Southbridge, . . .	5	45	21	12	66 66	38 00	460	10	-	1	3	118	Taxation,	10	1,200 00
Spencer, . . .	1	12	3	1	80 68	30 40	82	6-18	-	1	1	44	Taxation,	9-10	800 00
Sterling, . . .	-	22	3	2	-	28 23	110-19	7-15	4	-	-	29	Taxation,	9	700 00
Sturbridge, . . .	1	20	5	4	77 77	32 25	120	7-15	-	1	1	99	Taxation,	9	800 00
Sutton, . . .	3	23	3	2	83 33	32 26	123	7-1	-	2	3	67	Taxation,	9	700 00
Templeton, . . .	3	12	6	4	77 33	36 40	83-10	8-7	-	1	2	45	Taxation,	9-10	950 00
Upton, . . .	2	24	10	7	77 88	34 83	150-15	8-7	-	1	2	44	Taxation,	9-2	1,100 00
Uxbridge, . . .	3	33	8	4	71 00	38 00	202-5	8-15	1	1	2	58	Taxation,	9	900 00
Warren, . . .	2	14	7	7	79 00	39 00	127	9-2	-	1	2	60	Taxation,	10	1,200 00
Webster, . . .	4	23	10	8	102 00	44 00	191	9-2	-	1	3	42	Taxation,	10	1,200 00
Westborough, . . .	1	20	2	2	102 56	37 00	115	8-4	-	1	2	35	Taxation,	9-15	1,000 00
West Boylston, . . .	-	11	4	2	-	35 00	62-15	7	1	-	-	104	-	-	-
West Brookfield, . . .	-	19	3	-	-	30 00	90-15	7-10	-	1	1	35	Taxation,	9	444 00
Westminster, . . .	5	25	2	1	100 00	37 50	158-10	7-18	-	1	5	180	Not by tax.	9-10	1,800 00
Winchendon, . . .	-	278	221	214	133 75	55 47	2,462	10	-	1	25	1,180	Taxation,	10	3,000 00
Worcester, . . .	28														
Totals, . . .	133	1,388	543	432	\$91 63	\$40 93	9,803-2	8-3	13	44	118	3,923	-	408-10	\$47,303 31

TOWNS.	Amount raised by taxes for Schools, including wages of teachers, fuel, and school- rooms, for the school- year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superin- tendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries,— books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pu- pils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and perma- nent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by tax- ation.
Ashtabham,	\$3,999 00	\$129 50	—	\$528 00	\$50 00	\$12,538 00	—	—	\$285 76	\$4,992 26
Athol,	9,048 00	300 00	—	812 65	—	—	—	—	830 59	23,544 24
Auburn,	1,500 00	75 00	—	280 00	—	—	—	—	50 00	1,910 00
Barre,	4,517 07	224 28	—	298 76	103 00	—	—	\$146 46	102 79	5,414 36
Berlin,	1,100 00	85 00	—	78 25	—	—	—	—	138 42	1,410 17
Blackstone,	8,500 00	—	\$800 00	1,225 85	—	1,762 22	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,220 37	14,588 44
Bolton,	1,500 00	114 25	—	142 68	—	—	—	—	15 50	1,784 93
Boylston,	1,600 00	127 93	—	55 78	—	—	—	—	22 70	1,813 41
Brookfield,	6,000 00	170 00	—	787 28	81 33	—	—	183 30	140 54	7,393 45
Charlton,	3,408 48	176 75	—	319 58	—	960 18	—	320 23	195 95	5,384 17
Clinton,	20,303 86	630 00	1,600 00	2,008 82	—	—	—	1,000 00	1,405 55	26,998 23
Dana,	700 00	52 00	—	198 50	28 50	—	—	7 50	45 00	1,045 50
Douglas,	4,620 65	99 99	—	499 68	—	—	—	561 95	—	5,787 27
Dudley,	4,000 00	160 00	—	350 00	—	—	1,500 00	—	250 00	6,290 00
Fitchburg,	50,543 91	—	2,500 00	7,756 61	—	—	1,238 49	2,692 21	1,374 12	66,155 34
Gardner,	12,842 69	375 00	—	1,432 75	—	—	—	—	1,222 27	15,924 00
Grafton,	10,600 00	940 64	—	938 69	—	—	—	—	1,596 81	17,485 14
Hardwick,	4,050 00	166 75	—	223 39	—	—	—	—	150 74	4,687 88
Harvard,	2,500 00	145 00	—	219 81	72 00	—	—	—	91 26	3,010 99
Holden,	5,699 33	185 75	—	628 53	—	—	—	39 92	207 84	6,935 53
Hopedale,	4,124 75	100 00	—	514 38	105 00	—	—	73 08	33 56	5,507 65
Hubbardston,	2,300 00	66 50	150 00	289 25	—	—	—	574 46	147 34	2,984 34
Lancaster,	5,800 00	250 00	—	590 96	279 25	—	—	—	193 87	7,217 80
Leicester,	6,000 00	339 00	—	934 02	—	—	—	83 72	256 23	8,513 37
Leominster,	14,850 00	—	1,500 00	100 00	2,142 13	255 75	—	959 12	889 11	29,836 99
Lunenburg,	1,700 00	106 50	—	14 00	122 86	—	—	10,100 00	176 00	2,119 36

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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Mendon, . . .	1,600 00	85 00	—	20 00	250 00	—	—	—	1,332 43	100 00	2,055 00
Milford, . . .	17,908 36	25 00	1,500 00	26 50	2,453 65	—	—	—	234 74	557 08	23,803 02
Millbury, . . .	8,841 25	400 00	—	—	1,024 43	—	—	—	96 56	252 64	10,753 06
New Brantree, . . .	1,648 12	78 00	—	13 75	189 96	—	—	—	702 42	8 40	2,034 79
Northborough, . . .	3,500 00	195 00	—	20 00	470 31	162 00	—	—	200 93	332 45	5,382 18
Northbridge, . . .	9,000 00	—	400 00	50 00	823 65	—	27,656 52	—	842 59	1,435 05	39,566 15
N. Brookfield, . . .	7,800 00	271 25	—	40 00	412 11	—	1,222 92	—	—	302 36	10,891 23
Oakham, . . .	850 00	—	—	6 00	50 19	25 00	—	—	—	80 85	1,012 04
Oxford, . . .	5,000 00	250 00	—	15 00	511 29	144 00	—	—	150 00	204 80	6,275 09
Paxton, . . .	459 91	70 00	—	9 60	130 73	87 00	—	—	—	30 50	787 74
Petersham, . . .	1,700 00	120 00	—	10 00	200 00	100 00	—	—	—	150 00	2,280 00
Phillipston, . . .	900 00	35 00	83 30	16 00	81 33	135 00	—	—	—	72 76	1,323 39
Princeton, . . .	2,000 00	126 22	—	10 00	186 54	122 78	—	—	—	17 73	2,463 27
Royalston, . . .	1,600 00	108 00	250 00	20 00	184 16	—	—	—	—	258 72	2,420 88
Rutland, . . .	1,689 85	103 50	—	—	102 86	128 25	—	—	—	66 12	2,030 58
Shrewsbury, . . .	4,000 00	215 00	—	18 00	483 68	84 00	—	—	100 00	156 70	5,037 38
Southborough, . . .	5,000 00	175 00	—	—	500 00	—	—	—	200 00	500 00	6,375 00
Southbridge, . . .	11,603 38	—	1,400 00	26 00	1,953 26	—	20,000 00	—	1,668 30	421 24	37,072 18
Spencer, . . .	16,457 50	—	1,166 67	62 50	1,494 55	441 10	1,000 00	—	2,585 57	—	23,207 89
Sterling, . . .	3,296 85	157 50	—	30 00	297 84	99 40	—	—	100 00	106 67	4,088 26
Sturbridge, . . .	3,500 00	189 95	—	29 15	336 06	138 04	—	—	710 45	223 48	5,127 13
Sutton, . . .	4,500 00	150 00	—	10 00	367 61	—	—	—	448 32	94 13	5,570 06
Templeton, . . .	4,700 00	187 98	468 72	54 60	969 22	8 00	—	—	—	448 55	6,837 07
Upton, . . .	4,221 96	188 65	—	25 00	433 56	142 15	—	—	—	45 48	5,056 80
Uxbridge, . . .	7,500 00	190 00	150 00	41 00	704 18	173 17	—	—	134 86	572 68	9,465 89
Warren, . . .	11,000 00	—	400 00	—	800 00	—	—	—	—	700 00	12,900 00
Webster, . . .	7,000 00	225 00	—	40 00	536 00	—	—	—	500 00	100 00	8,401 00
Westborough, . . .	11,000 00	—	500 00	—	650 00	180 00	—	—	1,512 00	620 00	14,462 00
West Boylston, . . .	5,500 00	150 00	—	30 80	407 79	—	3,962 38	—	100 00	249 03	10,400 00
W. Brookfield, . . .	3,000 00	92 00	—	15 00	285 00	210 00	—	—	12 00	67 00	3,681 00
Westminster, . . .	3,254 24	137 50	—	19 00	309 53	15 00	—	—	—	233 83	3,969 10
Winchendon, . . .	5,937 57	277 50	—	53 45	409 06	—	—	—	—	349 77	7,027 35
Worcester, . . .	210,800 82	1,108 37	3,500 00	176 10	23,947 82	—	105,745 28	—	26,088 24	9,421 92	380,788 55
Totals, . . .	\$578,577 55	\$10,331 26	\$16,368 69	\$1,580 49	\$65,335 58	\$3,509 72	\$177,585 99	\$58,848 36	\$29,222 26	\$29,222 26	\$941,359 90

WORCESTER COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.	Amount of voluntary contributions for Public Schools.	Amount of local funds, the income of which can be appropriated only for the support of Schools and Academies.	Income of local funds.	Income of surplus revenue and other funds, including the dog tax, used at the option of the town.	ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						Town's share of school fund payable Jan. 25, 1890.	How much of said fund was used for apparatus and books of reference.
					No. of Academies.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Amount of tuition paid.	No. of Private Schools.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Estimated amount of tuition.		
Ashburnham,	—	\$120,000 00	\$6,800 00	\$454 76	1	220	\$2,261 75	—	—	—	\$212 75	\$50 00
Athol,	—	—	—	230 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 67	—
Auburn,	—	—	—	260 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	309 76	100 00
Barre,	—	—	—	93 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	163 15	40 00
Berlin,	—	2,020 00	121 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	306 01	—
Blackstone,	—	—	—	151 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	193 01	42 00
Bolton,	—	12,000 00	649 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305 29	—
Boylston,	—	—	—	269 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	206 05	25 00
Brookfield,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 46	—
Charlton,	—	3,000 00	180 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211 50	—
Canton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 08	—
Dana,	—	—	—	81 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	304 64	33 00
Douglas,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166 06	—
Dudley,	—	8,000 00	480 00	164 89	1	—	—	—	—	—	222 92	—
Fitchburg,	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardner,	—	1,000 00	50 00	—	—	1	—	—	—	\$1,350 00	53 58	—
Grafton,	—	1,000 00	65 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186 35	—
Hardwick,	—	200 00	12 00	232 85	—	1*	—	—	—	—	167 59	—
Harvard,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	360 00	205 41	51 14
Holden,	\$147 00	3,366 66	202 00	317 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 09	75 00
Hopedale,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208 59	—
Hubbardston,	—	1,200 00	72 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207 18	—
Lancaster,	—	—	—	—	1	93	1,920 00	—	—	—	162 95	41 00
Leicester,	—	51,000 00	3,060 00	364 48	1	76	300 00	—	—	—	172 55	—
Leominster,	—	13,000 00	520 00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 14	—
Lunenburg,	—	—	—	209 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	206 46	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

LXXIII

Mendon,	-	-	-	141 13	-	-	-	-	2	260	-	-	205 04	42 70
Milford,	-	-	-	421 88	-	-	-	-	-	-	192 00	-	56 69	-
Millbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186 47	-
New Braintree,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 27	25 00
Northborough,	5,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	450 00	-	161 46	-
Northbridge,	-	-	-	271 34	-	-	-	-	6*	325	-	-	183 16	42 91
N. Brookfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179 98	-
Oakham,	-	-	-	111 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305 04	-
Oxford,	200 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166 42	25 00
Paxton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 39	-
Petersham,	800 00	-	-	163 94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 86	21 00
Phillipston,	-	-	-	58 92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303 47	-
Princeton,	-	-	-	90 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206 82	30 00
Royalston,	6,500 00	-	-	180 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207 50	-
Rutland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306 98	25 00
Shrewsbury,	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160 21	-
Southborough,	-	-	-	152 55	-	-	-	-	2	107	45,825 00	-	164 85	-
Southbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2*	727	-	-	62 05	15 00
Spencer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	1,000 00	-	76 74	-
Sterling,	100 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 11	-
Sturbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215 98	33 22
Sutton,	-	-	-	227 14	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	174 37	42 10
Templeton,	2,000 00	-	-	182 00	-	-	-	-	1	41	-	-	170 98	-
Upton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	350 00	-	213 23	-
Uxbridge,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176 14	44 05
Warren,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185 99	25 00
Webster,	-	-	-	391 56	-	-	-	-	2	600	3,500 00	-	198 82	-
Westborough,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	400 00	-	183 37	-
West Boylston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171 22	-
W. Brookfield,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209 88	-
Westminster,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211 18	-
Winchendon,	200,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	40 00	-	178 20	32 50
Worcester,	1,526 62	-	-	-	2	249	16,155 00	-	13	2,360	32,250 00	-	-	-
Totals,	\$247 00	\$432,813 28	\$19,949 80	\$5,222 32	6	638	\$20,636 75	50	6,265	\$85,717 00	\$11,057 11	\$860 62		

* Parochial.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population—State Cen- sus, 1885.	Valuation—1889.	No. of Public Schools.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 5 and 15 years of age.	No. of persons in town May 1, 1889, between 8 and 14 years of age.	No. of different pupils of all ages in the Pub- lic Schools during the school-year.	No. attending within the year under 5 years of age.	No. attending within the year over 15 years of age.	No. attending within the year between 8 and 14 years of age.	Average membership of all the Schools.	Average attendance in all the Public Schools during the school-year.	The per cent. of attend- ance based upon the average membership.
Barnstable,	29,845	\$18,605,170	160	4,575	2,909	5,377	15	685	3,041	4,444	3,951	.89
Berkshire,	73,828	42,229,579	402	15,222	10,651	15,826	153	1,289	10,108	12,432	11,081	.89
Bristol,	158,498	126,933,550	591	30,424	19,205	29,956	82	2,056	17,558	23,037	20,768	.90
Dukes,	4,135	3,430,340	23	555	354	637	4	66	373	508	441	.87
Essex,	263,727	214,431,224	931	48,464	30,156	45,210	78	3,490	25,665	39,122	35,562	.91
Franklin,	37,449	19,612,831	267	6,836	4,274	7,556	58	718	4,566	6,228	5,647	.91
Hampden,	116,764	91,447,685	468	23,178	14,405	20,656	118	1,586	12,104	15,738	14,307	.91
Hampshire,	48,472	28,462,934	283	8,965	5,537	9,725	98	918	5,489	7,431	6,758	.91
Middlesex,	357,311	344,411,740	1,343	69,803	43,208	73,109	160	6,947	40,822	59,134	54,339	.92
Nantucket,	3,142	2,908,319	12	560	470	375	—	40	300	360	340	.94
Norfolk,	102,142	126,466,661	490	20,513	12,981	21,954	130	1,979	12,119	17,579	16,207	.92
Plymouth,	81,680	57,805,925	389	14,202	8,736	15,962	65	1,550	9,022	13,139	11,642	.89
Suffolk,	421,109	822,980,664	670	78,175	49,845	75,153	1,386	6,815	39,176	65,344	58,001	.89
Worcester,	244,965	172,444,241	1,118	48,644	34,348	49,996	231	4,675	29,845	39,028	34,866	.89
Totals,	1,943,067	\$2,072,170,863	7,147	370,116	237,079	371,492	2,578	32,814	210,188	303,524	273,910	.90

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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RECAPITULATION — CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	HIGH SCHOOLS.													
	No. of teachers required by the Public Schools.	Whole No. of different male teachers in school-year.	Whole No. of different female teachers in school-year.	No. of teachers who have attended Normal Schools.	No. of teachers who have graduated from Normal Schools.	Average wages per month of male teachers in Public Schools.	Average wages per month of female teachers in Public Schools.	Aggregate of months all the Public Schools have been kept during the school-year.	Average No. of months the Public Schools have been kept for the entire year.	No. of Schools kept less than six months each.	No. of High Schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Salary of Principal.
Barnstable,	168	48	174	59	42	\$68 18	\$34 88	1,369-12	8-4	-	10	16	486	\$9,254 00
Berkshire,	455	64	498	764	31	58 22	30 79	3,419	7-2	7	13	26	831	13,765 90
Bristol, .	708	63	64	164	125	103 71	41 58	5,522-3	8-17	3	11	50	1,740	15,590 00
Dukes, .	23	6	26	2	2	50 41	29 20	182-10	7-3	1	1	1	40	540 00
Essex, .	1,095	90	1,096	398	304	119 75	44 13	8,822-10	8-6	1	27	104	3,086	36,748 32
Franklin,	259	32	363	62	48	46 64	28 68	1,917-3	7-5	5	9	19	532	6,456 75
Hampden,	543	57	612	211	117	105 23	40 60	4,228-19	8-13	4	11	44	1,274	15,022 50
Hampshire,	304	34	371	63	27	58 64	31 23	2,349-8	7-13	5	12	28	753	9,786 50
Middlesex,	1,673	163	1,690	665	500	143 70	50 24	10,558-12	8-4	4	47	171	5,654	63,500 75
Nantucket,	13	1	13	3	3	100 00	28 25	116	9-8	1	1	2	60	1,000 00
Norfolk,	546	86	535	175	145	111 11	43 97	4,673-6	9-3	1	24	60	1,853	30,751 67
Plymouth,	408	62	469	197	148	84 76	37 74	3,645-19	8-3	1	18	45	1,638	18,710 68
Suffolk, .	1,486	178	1,308	898	895	247 86	71 34	6,154	9-8	1	13	130	3,447	37,788 00
Worcester,	1,254	133	1,388	543	432	91 63	40 93	9,803-2	8-3	13	44	118	3,923	47,303 31
Totals,	8,935	1,017	8,607	4,204	2,819	\$126 58	\$44 79	62,762-4	8-17	42	241	814	25,317	\$306,218 38

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

RECAPITULATION — CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board, fuel, care of fires and school-rooms, for the school-year 1889-90.	Expense of supervision by school committee.	Salary of Superintendent of Public Schools.	Expense of printing reports, etc.	Expense of sundries, — books, stationery, etc.	Amount expended for transportation of pupils.	Amount expended for new school-houses.	Amount expended for alterations and permanent improvements.	Amount expended for ordinary repairs.	Amount paid for all school purposes from money raised by taxation.
Barnstable, .	\$63,697 11	\$1,693 93	\$2,055 70	\$265 88	\$4,461 97	\$678 44	\$3,233 63	\$4,777 36	\$2,882 35	\$83,746 37
Berkshire, .	156,437 58	2,818 41	5,850 00	327 37	15,092 71	705 20	26,014 15	25,690 06	7,797 50	240,732 98
Bristol, .	390,501 01	3,032 67	10,950 00	766 04	33,622 10	2,301 65	52,716 75	14,675 84	32,502 48	541,128 54
Dukes, .	5,946 67	274 00	—	90 00	870 60	—	1,006 53	285 10	299 31	8,772 21
Essex, .	610,834 75	9,123 53	10,850 00	2,133 79	55,154 68	1,062 49	58,632 84	25,375 93	28,959 24	802,127 25
Franklin, .	70,793 51	3,217 22	1,200 46	360 24	8,758 24	2,035 31	15,049 16	4,833 46	4,644 00	110,891 60
Hampden, .	280,672 63	4,275 25	9,263 33	398 60	27,685 93	1,547 46	51,700 33	24,204 08	14,094 98	413,842 59
Hampshire, .	95,498 01	2,521 23	3,279 94	319 48	9,791 71	1,224 51	11,924 82	4,955 68	7,440 44	136,955 82
Middlesex, .	1,146,493 64	11,810 95	26,396 97	2,688 46	98,322 66	5,303 44	221,125 32	60,216 98	60,826 70	1,633,185 12
Nantucket, .	4,893 13	100 00	—	9 50	365 62	—	—	—	138 89	5,507 14
Norfolk, .	342,410 48	5,505 47	13,453 19	517 06	43,324 57	3,501 57	58,848 76	33,856 55	19,416 77	520,834 42
Plymouth, .	186,095 65	3,695 23	8,225 00	369 40	17,622 56	2,215 38	69,996 20	3,528 99	11,692 46	303,440 82
Suffolk, .	1,592,030 93	54,250 00	7,100 00	2,682 13	89,515 09	—	357,102 82	12,584 50	271,930 31	2,387,195 78
Worcester, .	578,577 55	10,331 26	16,368 69	1,580 49	65,335 58	3,509 72	177,585 99	58,848 36	29,222 26	941,359 90
Totals, .	\$5,524,882 65	\$112,649 15	\$114,993 28	\$12,508 44	\$469,924 02	\$24,145 12	\$1,104,937 30	\$273,832 89	\$491,847 69	\$8,129,720 54

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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RECAPITULATION — CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Amount of voluntary contributions for Public Schools.	Amount of local funds the income of which can be appropriated only for the support of Schools and Academies.	Income of local funds.	Income of surplus revenue and other funds, including the dog tax, used at the option of the town.	ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						Town's share of school fund payable Jan. 25, 1890.	How much of said fund was used for apparatus and books of reference.
					No. of Academies.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Amount of tuition paid.	No. of Private Schools.	Whole No. attending for the year.	Estimated amount of tuition.		
Barnstable,	\$190 00	\$40,500 00	\$1,850 00	\$2,584 30	2	10	\$160 00	2	18	\$750 00	\$3,194 71	\$142 00
Berkshire,	12 00	16,373 90	1,030 93	1,836 27	1	—	—	17	1,136	32,989 00	7,667 21	292 40
Bristol,	659 00	211,000 00	13,480 80	6,048 90	3	290	10,860 47	28	5,300	14,725 00	2,952 66	76 75
Dukes,	38 25	—	—	153 23	1	18	—	—	—	—	1,473 60	79 17
Essex,	58 00	533,201 14	26,655 76	8,715 61	5	735	36,050 50	55	6,697	33,277 00	4,269 67	144 00
Franklin,	18 00	67,638 58	3,353 21	773 37	6	612	32,008 50	3	40	1,470 00	6,682 09	224 05
Hampden,	566 50	186,729 65	8,305 78	3,693 90	3	461	13,095 15	30	5,893	48,566 75	4,484 58	275 39
Hampshire,	14 00	502,359 82	20,659 19	2,932 78	5	525	7,863 55	15	605	14,915 00	5,557 87	457 55
Middlesex,	311 59	170,466 81	8,815 44	6,997 13	12	895	60,886 60	62	9,374	111,617 50	7,669 76	548 75
Nantucket,	125 00	—	—	—	1	60	480 00	1	25	150 00	172 59	70 00
Norfolk,	—	168,238 46	6,880 79	5,776 54	4	608	14,187 50	22	1,591	10,645 00	3,689 37	128 92
Plymouth,	107 00	161,717 00	8,058 97	3,822 72	5	283	2,905 00	48	765	9,725 00	4,904 89	84 08
Suffolk,	—	62,434 49	3,044 87	41,595 45	38	12,000	205,000 00	86	3,335	360,500 00	46 88	35 38
Worcester,	247 00	432,813 28	19,949 80	5,222 32	6	638	20,636 75	50	6,265	85,717 00	11,057 11	860 62
Totals,	\$2,346 34	\$2,553,473 13	\$128,055 54	\$90,172 52	92	17,135	\$404,134 02	419	41,044	\$723,047 25	\$63,822 99	\$3,419 06

EVENING SCHOOLS.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Schools.	ATTENDANCE.			TIME.	No. of Teachers.	Expense.
		Males.	Females.	Average.	No. of Evenings.		
Boston,	22	4,924	*	3,362	2,160	172	\$58,598 94
Broekton,	1	200	150	190	49	6	1,030 68
Brookline,	1	76	43	69	72	5	1,000 00
Cambridge,	4	485	168	301	50	28	4,325 46
Canton,	1	15	22	18	39	2	140 66
Chelsea,	1	348	*	83	52	9	758 50
Chicopee,	3	255	292	408	40	29	1,804 81
Clinton,	1	209	115	113	48	11	511 60
Danvers,	1	13	7	14	23	2	71 56
Dedham,	1	49	1	16	32	2	289 11
Everett,	1	85	30	35	70	3	467 50
Fall River,	14	1,530	770	1,771	67	109	5,115 50
Fitchburg,	3	248	*	163	24	14	2,226 10
Framingham,	1	90	37	65	73	5	1,000 00
Haverhill,	4	220	80	160	60	15	1,350 00
Holyoke,	6	741	549	817	40	60	2,754 75
Hyde Park,	3	144	44	123	65	5	514 00
Lawrence,	24	657	335	696	55	39	2,128 94
Lowell,	9	1,900	1,466	1,536	75	91	15,667 18
Lynn,	8	314	166	275	52	22	2,254 81
Malden,	1	116	66	96	80	8	1,667 70
Maynard,	1	92	32	65	30	3	293 57
Medford,	1	94	15	59	31	5	300 00
Milford,	1	35	2	18	54	1	242 50
Natick,	2	103	72	39	35	10	739 08
New Bedford,	6	601	385	760	79	54	8,534 52
Newburyport,	2	74	50	61	30	7	249 00
Newton,	2	81	110	115	30	8	574 45
North Adams,	8	206	98	253	40	13	939 76
Northampton,	3	157	95	116	143	12	694 38
North Andover,	1	40	17	26	34	3	88 82
Pittsfield,	1	146	65	45	64	4	700 20
Plymouth,	1	30	*	25	60	3	350 00
Quincy,	2	110	8	—	89	2	1,222 95
Salem,	3	530	223	204	183	20	2,050 00
Somerville,	5	242	124	178	45	16	1,843 58
Southbridge,	6	151	156	206	32	5	521 09
Spencer,	1	68	32	56	40	8	412 12
Springfield,	4	530	91	223	282	14	2,400 95
Sutton,	3	94	46	30	230	3	251 24
Taunton,	6	381	199	41	327	21	1,923 78
Waltham,	3	209	106	138	145	11	1,603 61
Ware,	4	210	220	280	26	23	733 79
Warren,	2	140	38	—	36	8	209 20
Warwick,	1	17	17	28	50	1	110 00
Watertown,	1	53	18	27	29	4	211 60
Webster,	4	75	80	50	42	8	457 00
Westfield,	2	108	22	32	60	6	275 75
West Springfield,	1	22	32	33	51	2	137 97
Winchester,	1	30	35	28	28	7	222 50
Woburn,	1	22	70	73	44	4	579 22
Worcester,	12	658	93	452	78	55	6,181 59
Totals,	201	17,928	6,892	13,972	5,673	978	\$138,732 02

* With males.

RETURNS OF SCHOOLS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Schools in the Institution.	No. of different Scholars of all ages during the year.	Average attendance during the year.	No. under 5 years of age attending School.	No. over 15 years of age attending School.	No. between 5 and 15 years of age remaining in the Institution July 31, 1890.	NO. OF TEACHERS DURING THE YEAR.		WAGES OF TEACHERS PER MONTH.		Length of each School in Months.
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
State Industrial School at Lancaster, .	4	171	94.07	—	72	25	—	11	—	\$25 00*	12 months.
State Primary School at Monson, .	8	539	299	24	8	292	—	8	—	30 83	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.
Lyman School for Boys at Westborough,	6	287	186.91	—	157	91	—	11	—	25 00*	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.

* With board.

GRADUATED TABLES — FIRST SERIES.

The following Table shows the sums appropriated by the several cities and towns in the State for the education of each child between five and fifteen years of age. The income of the surplus revenue and of other funds held in a similar way, when appropriated to schools, is added to the sum raised by taxes; and these sums constitute the amount reckoned as appropriations. The income of such school funds as were given and are held on the express condition that their income shall be appropriated to schools is not included. Such an appropriation of their income, being necessary to retaining the funds, is no evidence of the liberality of those holding the trust. But if a town appropriates the income of any fund to its public schools, which may be so appropriated or not, at the option of the voters, or when the town has a legal right to use such income in defraying its ordinary expenses, then such appropriation is as really a contribution to common schools as an equal sum raised by taxes. On this account the surplus revenue and sometimes other funds are to be distinguished from local school funds as generally held. The income of the one *may* be appropriated to schools, or not, at the pleasure of the town; the income of the other *must* be appropriated to schools by the condition of the donation. Funds of the latter kind are usually donations made to furnish means of education in addition to those provided by a reasonable taxation. Committees are expected, in their annual returns, to make this distinction in relation to school funds.

Voluntary contributions are not included in the amount which is divided in order to ascertain the sum appropriated to each child. In many towns such contributions, however liberal, are not permanent, and cannot be relied upon as a stated provision. They are often raised and applied to favor particular schools, or classes of scholars, and not to benefit equally all that attend the public schools. Besides, the value of board and fuel gratuitously furnished is determined by the mere estimate of individuals, and is therefore uncertain; while the amount raised by taxes, being in money, has a fixed and definite value, and is a matter of record. Still the contributions voluntarily made are exhibited in a separate column of the Table, as necessary to a complete statement of the provision made by the towns for the education of their children.

The Table exhibits the rank of each city or town in the State, in respect to its liberality in the appropriation of money to its schools, as compared with other cities and towns for the year 1889-90, also its rank in a similar scale for 1888-89. It presents the sum appropriated to each child between five and fifteen.

GRADUATED TABLES — (FOR THE STATE) — FIRST SERIES.

Table showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in the State for the Education of each Child in the Town between the Ages of 5 and 15 Years.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
1	1	MILANT.	\$37 36.3	\$4,520 92	—	\$4,520 92	121	—
2	2	Brookline, .	32 33 3	63,890 20	—	63,890 20	1,976	—
3	3	Wellesley, .	28 46	12,692 19	\$86 50	12,778 69	449	—
6	4	Milton, .	27 54.5	17,243 39	—	17,243 39	626	—
5	5	Weston, .	26 90.5	5,650 00	—	5,650 00	210	—
4	6	Newton, .	25 55.6	104,678 83	2,708 52	107,387 35	4,202	—
8	7	Dover, .	24 80	2,108 00	—	2,108 00	85	—
22	8	Swampscott, .	23 82.4	8,385 95	—	8,385 95	352	—
7	9	Belmont, .	23 39 3	7,790 00	—	7,790 00	333	—
31	10	Gosnold, .	23 20	200 00	8 80	208 80	9	—
11	11	Dedham, .	23 16.6	29,213 10	—	29,213 10	1,261	—
20	12	Bridgewater, .	22 58.1	9,800 00	—	9,800 00	434	—
30	13	Needham, .	22 40.1	9,990 86	—	9,990 86	446	—
13	14	Medford, .	22 07.5	35,738 77	—	35,738 77	1,619	—
14	15	Boston, .	21 50.5	1,507,553 19	40,762 50	1,548,315 69	71,998	—
12	16	Cohasset, .	21 42	7,469 07	306 43	7,775 50	363	—
17	17	Hingham, .	20 28 9	12,518 56	—	12,518 56	617	—
74	18	Barnstable, .	20 24.3	9,500 00	742 81	10,242 81	506	—

Showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in the State — Continued.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
23	19	Arlington, .	\$20 21.8	\$19,934 67	—	\$19,934 67	986	—
15	20	Bourne, .	19 80.7	5,000 00	\$328 00	5,328 00	269	—
103	21	Greenfield, .	19 77.2	17,162 11	—	17,162 11	868	—
41	22	Littleton, .	19 62.3	2,752 00	152 19	2,904 19	148	—
21	23	Winchester, .	19 37.9	16,239 47	—	16,239 47	838	—
25	24	Concord, .	19 35.7	11,962 43	—	11,962 43	618	—
66	25	New Bedford, .	18 94.1	96,141 59	1,043 24	97,184 83	5,131	—
27	26	Harvard, .	18 93.9	2,500 00	—	2,500 00	132	—
24	27	Falmouth, .	18 80.6	6,000 00	394 00	6,394 00	340	—
36	28	Medfield, .	18 78.2	3,700 00	—	3,700 00	197	—
34	29	Watertown, .	18 73.8	22,205 04	—	22,205 04	1,185	—
29	30	Hopedale, .	18 33.2	4,124 75	—	4,124 75	225	—
19	31	Waltham, .	18 31.1	50,519 22	—	50,519 22	2,759	—
26	32	Groton, .	18 25.9	5,350 00	—	5,350 00	293	—
32	33	Bedford, .	18 21.7	2,350 00	—	2,350 00	129	—
180	34	Wilmington, .	18 12.6	3,000 00	190 19	3,190 19	176	—
63	35	Wellfleet, .	18 05.9	3,800 00	100 87	3,900 87	216	—
46	36	Malden, .	17 72.5	60,478 97	—	60,478 97	3,412	—
40	37	Lancaster, .	17 68.3	5,800 00	—	5,800 00	328	—
42	38	Cambridge, .	17 67.8	207,459 14	254 00	207,713 14	11,750	—
82	39	Kingston, .	17 53.6	4,000 00	208 69	4,208 69	240	—
37	40	Sterling, .	17 53.6	3,296 85	—	3,296 85	188	\$100 00
28	41	Sandwich, .	17 44	5,600 00	312 27	5,912 27	339	—
51	42	Acton, .	17 28.8	4,300 00	316 00	4,616 00	267	—
45	43	Somerville, .	17 14.2	105,163 75	—	105,163 75	6,135	—
49	44	Stockbridge, .	17 11.3	5,578 73	—	5,578 73	326	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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16	45	New Braintree, .	16 99.1	1,648 12	1,648 12	97	-
18	46	Norwood, .	16 95.5	9,800 00	9,800 00	578	-
33	47	Walpole, .	16 90.5	7,180 00	7,556 47	447	-
79	48	Raynham, .	16 68.8	3,000 00	3,270 89	196	-
94	49	Hull, .	16 66.7	1,600 00	1,600 00	96	-
147	50	West Newbury, .	16 64.2	3,326 85	3,461 47	208	-
136	51	Chelmsford, .	16 59.9	5,700 00	6,108 69	368	-
39	52	Melrose, .	16 59.2	21,619 21	21,619 21	1,303	-
78	53	Manchester, .	16 40.4	3,690 85	3,690 85	225	-
59	54	Lincoln, .	16 33.3	2,500 00	2,548 00	156	-
124	55	Yarmouth, .	16 30.6	3,700 00	3,897 03	239	-
44	56	Springfield, .	16 24.9	112,686 95	112,686 95	6,935	150 00
10	57	Lexington, .	16 20.3	9,089 82	9,089 82	561	-
35	58	Randolph, .	16 18.3	9,817 81	10,357 07	640	-
50	59	Orleans, .	16 17.7	2,200 00	2,200 00	136	-
52	60	Stoneham, .	16 14.3	14,400 00	14,400 00	892	-
127	61	Boxborough, .	16 00	800 00	800 00	50	-
43	62	Reading, .	15 96.1	9,800 00	9,800 00	614	150 50
58	63	Salem, .	15 88.1	78,273 23	81,945 88	5,160	-
76	64	Canton, .	15 86.2	10,885 58	11,563 78	729	-
53	65	Shrewsbury, .	15 81	4,000 00	4,000 00	253	-
77	66	North Andover, .	15 69.4	11,079 64	11,079 64	706	-
38	67	Ashby, .	15 55.8	1,800 00	1,944 78	125	-
122	68	Westfield, .	15 52.9	23,993 39	23,993 39	1,545	-
48	69	Fairhaven, .	15 43.2	6,523 75	6,882 50	446	-
87	70	Lowell, .	15 42.4	184,918 96	184,918 96	11,989	-
55	71	Tisbury, .	15 28.6	2,400 00	2,400 00	157	12 00
54	72	Weymouth, .	15 23.3	28,072 86	29,034 86	1,906	-
175	73	Winthrop, .	15 19.8	4,200 00	4,513 85	297	-
73	74	Stow, .	15 15.1	2,000 00	2,000 00	132	-
106	75	Townsend, .	15 15.1	3,500 00	3,500 00	231	-
72	76	Great Barrington, .	15 08.6	12,500 00	12,657 15	839	-

Showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in the State — Continued.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
118	77	Norwell,	\$15 06.4	\$3,200 00	\$309 99	\$3,509 99	233	—
93	78	Lynn,	15 02.7	118,925 77	—	118,925 77	7,914	—
91	79	Upton,	15 02.5	4,221 96	—	4,221 96	281	—
115	80	Taunton,	14 93.7	61,152 42	—	61,152 42	4,094	—
250	81	Tolland,	14 90.9	500 00	51 65	551 65	37	—
64	82	Amherst,	14 85.6	8,692 85	280 01	8,972 86	604	—
67	83	Plymouth,	14 76.5	20,951 51	—	20,951 51	1,419	—
85	84	Gloucester,	14 67	54,015 80	—	54,015 80	3,682	—
56	85	Haverhill,	14 65.4	60,095 14	—	60,095 14	4,101	—
69	86	Worcester,	14 60.1	210,800 82	—	210,800 82	14,437	—
131	87	Mattapoisett,	14 57.7	2,434 38	—	2,434 38	167	—
161	88	Marion,	14 53.8	2,200 00	97 01	2,297 01	158	—
62	89	Essex,	14 49.5	3,217 56	159 89	3,377 45	233	—
61	90	Framingham,	14 47.9	24,500 00	—	24,500 00	1,692	—
140	91	Wakefield,	14 46.7	18,200 00	—	18,200 00	1,258	—
167	92	Brewster,	14 38.3	2,300 00	58 77	2,358 77	164	—
156	93	West Springfield,	14 37.7	12,531 96	206 18	12,738 14	886	—
98	94	East Bridgewater,	14 24.9	5,800 00	412 63	6,212 63	436	\$55 00
83	95	Holliston,	14 22.6	6,800 00	—	6,800 00	478	—
112	96	Leominster,	14 21.1	14,850 00	—	14,850 00	1,045	—
135	97	Westford,	14 14.9	4,800 00	223 12	5,023 12	355	—
183	98	Bolton,	14 11.2	1,500 00	151 11	1,651 11	117	—
81	99	Sherborn,	14 11.2	2,525 00	113 93	2,638 93	187	—
9	100	Longmeadow,	14 10.2	3,857 57	189 67	4,047 24	287	—
117	101	South Hadley,	14 09	9,338 16	412 31	9,750 47	692	—
47	102	Granby,	14 08.7	1,800 00	73 68	1,873 68	133	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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65	103	Holbrook, .	14	04.6	6,050 00	144 38	6,194 38	441	-
150	104	Brookfield, .	14	02.6	6,000 00	269 44	6,269 44	447	-
71	105	Revere, .	14	01.4	13,340 90	519 10	13,860 00	989	-
99	106	Natick, .	13	97.5	23,505 54	-	23,505 54	1,682	-
89	107	Barre, .	13	92.9	4,517 07	260 88	4,777 95	343	-
60	108	Lakeville, .	13	92.7	1,500 00	212 99	1,712 99	123	22 00
75	109	Foxborough, .	13	86.2	6,199 70	440 13	6,639 83	479	-
104	110	Swansea, .	13	83.6	2,808 70	-	2,808 70	203	-
128	111	Merrimac, .	13	81.7	6,916 78	198 77	7,115 55	515	-
101	112	Sharon, .	13	79.9	2,800 00	153 00	2,953 00	214	-
239	113	Georgetown, .	13	77.8	5,400 00	248 94	5,648 94	410	-
158	114	Danvers, .	13	74.2	14,292 00	879 66	15,171 66	1,104	-
100	115	Chelsea, .	13	68.6	66,936 84	-	66,936 84	4,891	-
100	116	Braintree, .	13	63.8	9,100 00	760 40	9,860 40	723	-
168	117	Sudbury, .	13	59.2	2,630 00	183 60	2,813 60	207	-
84	118	Wrentham, .	13	57.6	6,000 00	421 61	6,421 61	473	-
110	119	Southborough, .	13	55.9	5,000 00	152 55	5,152 55	380	-
102	120	Enfield, .	13	51.4	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	148	-
88	121	Wayland, .	13	46.8	5,100 00	192 94	5,292 94	393	-
96	122	Abington, .	13	26.3	9,111 66	-	9,111 66	687	-
92	123	Millis, .	13	23.2	1,667 25	-	1,667 25	126	-
120	124	Milford, .	13	19.7	17,908 36	421 88	18,330 24	1,389	-
57	125	Hyde Park, .	13	18.1	27,257 74	-	27,257 74	2,068	-
86	126	Attleborough, .	13	14.6	15,000 00	-	15,000 00	1,141	600 00
70	127	Westborough, .	13	11.1	11,000 00	-	11,000 00	839	-
121	128	Tyngsborough, .	13	06.9	1,000 00	84 75	1,084 75	83	161 09
133	129	Princeton, .	13	06.3	2,000 00	90 18	2,090 18	160	-
132	130	Rockland, .	13	04.9	11,549 15	-	11,549 15	885	-
152	131	Northampton, .	13	02.7	29,950 00	912 05	30,862 05	2,369	-
116	132	Fitchburg, .	12	99.7	50,543 91	-	50,543 91	3,889	-
221	133	Mausfield, .	12	97.9	2,800 00	276 12	3,076 12	237	-
146	134	Oxford, .	12	82.1	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	390	-

Showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in the State — Continued.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the sup- port of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contrib- uted for board and fuel.
155	135	Hanover,	\$12 77	\$3,900 00	\$237 62	\$4,137 62	324	—
107	136	Brockton,	12 69.5	50,587 71	—	50,587 71	3,985	—
126	137	Medway,	12 67.2	5,500 00	—	5,500 00	434	—
138	138	Bardford,	12 55.9	7,232 50	265 36	7,497 86	597	—
105	139	Easton,	12 54.8	9,360 96	552 28	9,913 24	790	—
108	140	Everett,	12 53.8	20,800 00	—	20,800 00	1,659	—
144	141	Warren,	12 52.8	11,000 00	—	11,000 00	878	—
97	142	Peabody,	12 52.7	23,229 82	833 65	24,063 47	1,921	—
114	143	Mendon,	12 52.6	1,600 00	141 13	1,741 13	139	—
139	144	Saugus,	12 51.8	7,861 23	—	7,861 23	628	—
181	145	Marblehead,	12 50.5	15,831 20	—	15,831 20	1,266	—
171	146	Ashburnham,	12 49.7	3,999 00	—	3,999 00	320	—
179	147	Quincy,	12 41.6	43,395 03	—	43,395 03	3,495	—
177	148	Westminster,	12 37.4	3,254 24	—	3,254 24	263	—
148	149	West Brookfield,	12 34.6	3,000 00	—	3,000 00	243	—
123	150	North Reading,	12 32.8	1,800 00	—	1,800 00	146	—
249	151	Mansfield,	12 30.2	5,692 50	643 04	6,335 54	515	—
163	152	Dunstable,	12 25.7	650 00	60 91	710 91	58	—
113	153	North Attleborough,	12 24.5	15,600 00	882 58	16,482 58	1,346	—
165	154	Granville,	12 23.9	2,303 93	119 49	2,423 42	198	\$26 00
223	155	Hopkinton,	12 14.9	7,500 00	967 94	8,467 94	697	—
109	156	Rehoboth,	12 14.3	3,200 00	297 35	3,497 25	288	—
170	157	Harwich,	12 12.6	5,000 00	129 30	5,129 30	423	40 00
164	158	Hudson,	12 12	8,600 00	465 92	9,065 92	748	—
111	159	Middleborough,	12 08.2	10,704 48	—	10,704 48	886	—
201	160	Northbridge,	12 07.2	9,000 00	271 34	9,271 34	768	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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90	West Bridgewater,	•	•	12 06.4	3,438 20	—	3,438 20	285
161	Pittsfield,	•	•	12 05.3	37,046 50	461 00	37,507 50	3,112
216	Carver,	•	•	12 00.7	1,500 00	132 92	1,632 92	136
264	Lee,	•	•	11 94	8,000 00	—	8,000 00	670
268	Maynard,	•	•	11 89	6,183 03	—	6,183 03	520
162	West Stockbridge,	•	•	11 88.3	4,167 04	75 15	4,242 19	357
141	Ayer,	•	•	11 85.1	4,800 00	201 21	5,001 21	422
212	Andover,	•	•	11 85	11,992 32	—	11,992 32	1,012
160	Southwick,	•	•	11 84.6	1,500 00	300 53	1,800 53	152
197	Chatham,	•	•	11 80.1	3,847 11	—	3,847 11	326
272	Northborough,	•	•	11 74.5	3,500 00	—	3,500 00	298
119	Douglas,	•	•	11 72.8	4,620 65	—	4,620 65	394
207	Tewksbury,	•	•	11 72.6	3,600 00	—	3,600 00	307
172	Ashfield,	•	•	11 70.4	1,615 00	70 40	1,685 40	144
205	Pepperell,	•	•	11 70.2	5,500 00	—	5,500 00	470
254	Truro,	•	•	11 67.2	1,800 00	56 00	1,856 00	159
153	Holden,	•	•	11 63.8	5,639 33	317 43	6,016 76	517
200	Woburn,	•	•	11 62.5	33,270 73	—	33,270 73	2,802
157	Shelburne,	•	•	11 60.3	2,500 00	29 51	2,529 51	218
166	Monson,	•	•	11 59.3	7,000 00	303 55	7,303 55	630
68	Gill,	•	•	11 57	1,400 00	—	1,400 00	121
215	Uxbridge,	•	•	11 53.8	7,500 00	—	7,500 00	650
159	Norfolk,	•	•	11 48.3	1,600 00	145 46	1,745 46	152
178	Hawley,	•	•	11 46.9	871 62	—	871 62	76
265	Cheshire,	•	•	11 45	3,000 00	—	3,000 00	262
240	Charlton,	•	•	11 43.8	3,408 48	—	3,408 48	298
198	Boylston,	•	•	11 34.8	1,600 00	—	1,600 00	141
182	Rochester,	•	•	11 26.9	1,600 00	135 49	1,735 49	154
237	Plympton,	•	•	11 26.4	800 00	112 41	912 41	81
208	Peru,	•	•	11 24.6	450 00	22 33	472 33	42
235	Beverly,	•	•	11 20.7	19,825 07	—	19,825 07	1,769
185	Wilbraham,	•	•	11 17.7	2,405 65	153 81	2,559 46	229
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Showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in the State — Continued.

	For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the sup- port of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contrib- uted for board and fuel.
130		193	Eastham,	\$11 15.5	\$900 00	\$59 29	\$959 29	86	-
284		194	Avon,	11 15.2	2,509 17	-	2,509 17	225	-
196		195	Duxbury,	11 12.4	3,000 00	337 19	3,337 19	300	-
202		196	Grafton,	11 12.3	10,600 00	-	10,600 00	953	-
184		197	Ashland,	11 11.5	5,157 25	-	5,157 25	464	-
209		198	Marlborough,	11 08.5	26,571 81	-	26,571 81	2,397	-
189		199	Leicester,	11 01.1	6,000 00	364 48	6,364 48	578	-
125		200	Montgomery,	10 99.9	500 00	38 95	538 95	49	-
188		201	Athol,	10 94.8	9,048 00	454 76	9,502 76	868	-
210		202	Scituate,	10 94.6	5,000 00	264 83	5,264 83	481	-
228		203	Bellingham,	10 88.5	2,165 00	197 20	2,362 20	217	-
204		204	Dalton,	10 88.3	5,300 00	-	5,300 00	487	-
191		205	Fall River,	10 88.1	146,595 57	-	146,595 57	13,473	-
199		206	Lenox,	10 86.5	4,900 00	-	4,900 00	451	-
190		207	Whitman,	10 85.2	7,000 00	520 42	7,520 42	693	-
154		208	Acushnet,	10 84.6	1,700 00	154 76	1,854 76	171	-
243		209	Westport,	10 82.9	4,500 00	308 00	4,808 00	444	-
260		210	West Boylston,	10 76.3	5,500 00	-	5,500 00	511	\$59 00
174		211	Carlisle,	10 75.2	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	93	-
290		212	Middleton,	10 75.2	1,400 00	169 80	1,569 80	146	-
213		213	Hamilton,	10 72.8	1,200 00	130 25	1,330 25	124	-
192		214	Easthampton,	10 70.2	8,150 00	219 33	8,369 33	782	-
193		215	Blandford,	10 68.7	1,750 00	88 17	1,838 17	172	-
169		216	Orange,	10 62.6	7,704 12	-	7,704 12	725	-
224		217	Dennis,	10 62.4	5,000 00	152 81	5,152 81	485	-
187		218	Wareham,	10 62.3	6,200 00	471 52	6,671 62	628	-

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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134	North Brookfield,	•	•	10 58.3	7,800 00	—	7,800 00	737
220	Rutland, . . .	•	•	10 56.2	1,689 85	—	1,689 85	160
230	Hampden, . .	•	•	10 56.4	1,200 00	98 22	1,298 22	123
151	Sunderland,	•	•	10 53.6	1,159 00	—	1,159 00	110
229	Edgartown, .	•	•	10 51.4	1,700 00	45 30	1,745 30	166
172	Hubbardston,	•	•	10 50.2	2,300 00	—	2,300 00	219
211	Petersham, . .	•	•	10 47.2	1,700 00	163 94	1,863 94	178
226	Hanson, . . .	•	•	10 47.1	2,000 00	—	2,000 00	191
246	Provincetown,	•	•	10 42.4	8,600 00	—	8,600 00	825
187	Wenham, . . .	•	•	10 37	1,400 00	—	1,400 00	135
176	Boxford, . . .	•	•	10 34.5	1,400 00	110 32	1,510 32	146
194	Dighton, . . .	•	•	10 32.6	3,200 00	190 29	3,390 26	328
262	Phillipston, .	•	•	10 31.1	900 00	58 92	958 92	93
219	Clinton, . . .	•	•	10 29.6	20,303 86	—	20,303 86	1,972
233	Gardner, . . .	•	•	10 26.6	12,842 69	—	12,842 69	1,251
195	Ipswich, . . .	•	•	10 26	6,900 00	435 94	7,335 94	715
234	Williamstown,	•	•	10 18.3	6,527 48	—	6,527 48	641
235	Burlington, .	•	•	10 13.5	1,000 00	135 09	1,135 09	112
217	Methuen, . . .	•	•	10 12	9,000 00	462 50	9,462 50	935
186	Palmer, . . .	•	•	10 10.2	12,574 90	416 23	12,991 13	1,286
278	Millbury, . . .	•	•	10 08.1	8,841 25	—	8,841 25	877
242	Amesbury, . .	•	•	10 04.6	14,500 00	548 63	15,048 63	1,498
322	Lunenburg, . .	•	•	9 94.6	1,700 00	209 56	1,909 56	192
145	Florida, . . .	•	•	9 92.5	843 66	—	843 66	85
312	Conway, . . .	•	•	9 91.4	2,599 45	77 35	2,676 80	270
220	Dartmouth, .	•	•	9 88.5	5,000 00	239 00	5,239 00	530
233	Adams, . . .	•	•	9 77.9	18,482 94	—	18,482 94	1,890
259	Cottage City,	•	•	9 74.5	1,300 00	64 33	1,364 33	140
275	Somerset, . . .	•	•	9 70.9	3,445 52	263 35	3,708 87	332
142	Billerica, . . .	•	•	9 66.2	4,000 00	—	4,000 00	414
258	Rockport, . .	•	•	9 62.2	6,466 08	—	6,466 08	672
267	Holyoke, . . .	•	•	9 61	63,917 83	1,201 57	65,119 43	6,776
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Showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in the State — Continued.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
241	251	Groveland, .	\$9 60.5	\$3,650 00	—	\$3,650 00	380	—
281	252	Tyringham, .	9 59.9	800 00	\$25 55	825 55	86	—
332	253	Becket, .	9 59.7	1,572 97	87 30	1,660 27	173	—
282	254	Northfield, .	9 58.4	2,350 00	45 94	2,395 94	250	—
274	255	Royalston, .	9 57.4	1,600 00	180 70	1,780 70	186	—
276	256	Buckland, .	9 54.2	2,500 00	66 90	2,566 90	269	—
238	257	Freetown, .	9 53.3	2,000 00	163 90	2,163 90	227	—
248	258	Lawrence, .	9 53	79,032 89	—	79,032 89	8,293	—
279	259	Stoughton, .	9 52.8	7,603 53	—	7,603 53	798	—
253	260	Hadley, .	9 52.4	3,000 00	—	3,000 00	315	—
226	261	Topsfield, .	9 48.8	1,500 00	141 43	1,641 43	173	—
298	262	Westhampton, .	9 48.8	850 00	32 42	882 42	93	—
245	263	Warwick, .	9 47.9	910 00	—	910 00	96	—
261	264	Templeton, .	9 40.7	4,700 00	182 00	4,882 00	519	—
286	265	Russell, .	9 39.6	1,200 00	77 90	1,277 90	136	—
232	266	Franklin, .	9 39.5	8,500 00	566 00	9,066 00	965	—
277	267	Huntington, .	9 37.5	1,900 00	87 39	1,987 39	212	—
231	268	Southampton, .	9 37.2	1,450 00	87 05	1,537 05	164	—
257	269	Berkley, .	9 29	1,480 00	127 36	1,607 36	173	—
305	270	Chesterfield, .	9 25.8	900 00	72 12	972 12	105	—
300	271	Hinsdale, .	9 24.9	3,200 00	—	3,200 00	346	—
236	272	Pembroke, .	9 22.6	1,900 00	92 89	1,992 89	216	—
293	273	Montague, .	9 20.6	12,243 76	—	12,243 76	1,330	—
247	274	Worthington, .	9 18.1	1,000 00	55 86	1,055 86	115	—
269	275	Ware, .	9 15.7	13,900 00	—	13,900 00	1,518	—
303	276	North Adams, .	9 13.8	27,969 59	276 80	28,246 39	3,091	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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289	Rowley,	9 09.7	1,882 99	-	1,882 99	207	-
326	Halifax,	9 09.1	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	110	\$30 00
218	Shirley,	9 09.1	2,300 00	145 35	2,445 35	269	-
304	Sturbridge,	9 09.1	3,500 00	-	3,500 00	385	-
252	Chicopee,	9 07.1	20,800 45	-	20,800 45	2,293	-
317	Prescott,	8 98.6	500 00	30 16	530 16	59	-
311	Pelham,	8 97.6	500 00	361 68	861 68	96	-
227	Ludlow,	8 94.1	3,800 00	-	3,800 00	425	540 50
323	Lynnfield,	8 93.1	900 00	91 37	991 37	111	-
291	Deerfield,	8 83.1	5,171 56	73 78	5,245 34	594	-
288	Agawam,	8 77.8	4,000 00	187 18	4,187 18	477	-
329	Egremont,	8 77.2	1,000 00	52 65	1,052 65	120	-
280	Norton,	8 75.2	2,300 00	311 56	2,611 56	300	-
285	Nantucket,	8 73.8	4,893 13	-	4,893 13	560	125 00
271	Brimfield,	8 70.9	1,350 00	-	1,350 00	155	-
143	Leyden,	8 69.6	600 00	-	600 00	69	-
222	Sandisfield,	8 68.6	1,500 00	46 20	1,546 20	178	-
325	Washington,	8 64.2	700 00	-	700 00	81	-
266	Sheffield,	8 64.1	2,775 00	318 49	3,093 49	358	-
273	Draut,	8 59.6	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	349	-
294	Chester,	8 53.6	1,800 00	120 66	1,920 66	225	-
256	Middlefield,	8 51	800 00	51 03	851 03	100	-
296	Otis,	8 44.1	900 00	36 95	936 95	111	-
95	Bernardston,	8 39.6	1,200 00	67 78	1,267 78	151	-
251	Hardwick,	8 36.5	1,050 00	232 85	1,282 85	512	-
335	Dana,	8 31.1	700 00	81 26	781 26	94	-
309	Seekonk,	8 30.3	1,800 00	242 55	2,042 55	246	-
315	Blackstone,	8 28.5	8,500 00	-	8,500 00	1,026	-
270	Belchertown,	8 22.2	3,700 00	-	3,700 00	450	-
301	New Salem,	8 12.2	1,100 00	20 88	1,120 88	138	18 00
319	Mashpee,	8 11.5	450 00	53 15	503 15	62	-
306	Winchendon,	8 11.1	5,937 57	-	5,937 57	732	-

Showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in the State — Concluded.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the sup- port of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contrib- uted for board and fuel.
313	309	Oakham,	\$8 07.7	\$850 00	\$111 19	\$961 19	119	-
331	310	Rowe,	8 06.8	700 00	10 03	710 03	88	-
318	311	Whately,	8 05.4	1,200 00	-	1,200 00	149	-
307	312	Berlin,	8 00.8	1,100 00	93 13	1,193 13	149	-
149	313	Spencer,	8 00.5	16,457 50	-	16,457 50	2,056	-
308	314	Newburyport,	7 98.1	19,889 58	-	19,889 58	2,492	-
129	315	Erving,	7 95.6	1,200 00	33 27	1,233 27	155	-
314	316	New Marlborough,	7 78.2	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	257	-
287	317	Salisbury,	7 76.3	1,500 58	145 32	1,645 90	212	-
302	318	Hatfield,	7 75.5	1,850 00	65 54	1,915 54	247	-
263	319	Sutton,	7 72.4	4,500 00	227 14	4,727 14	612	-
321	320	Holland,	7 32.2	200 00	34 30	234 30	32	-
310	321	Southbridge,	7 28.8	11,603 38	-	11,603 38	1,592	\$14 00
333	322	Plainfield,	7 28	425 00	26 39	451 39	62	-
320	323	Heath,	7 27.6	800 00	14 90	814 90	112	-
328	324	Newbury,	7 26.4	2,100 00	86 51	2,186 51	301	-
338	325	Colrain,	7 26.3	2,400 00	200 24	2,600 24	358	-
297	326	Williamsburg,	7 25.7	3,000 00	142 23	3,142 23	433	-
342	327	Shutesbury,	7 23.6	600 00	15 04	615 04	85	-
343	328	Savoy,	7 17.4	600 00	45 65	645 65	90	-
295	329	Cummington,	7 09.4	900 00	43 53	943 53	133	-
324	330	Dudley,	7 07.1	4,000 00	164 89	4,164 89	589	-
283	331	Wendell,	6 98.4	546 89	18 80	565 69	81	-
345	332	Wales,	6 96.8	800 00	105 84	905 84	130	-
137	333	Greenwich,	6 94.9	542 00	-	542 00	78	-
316	334	Monterey,	6 89.3	600 00	75 48	675 48	98	-

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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327	Leverett,	6 77.2	860 00	-	860 00	127
299	Auburn,	6 55.3	1,500 00	230 00	1,730 00	264
330	Hancock,	6 48.1	700 00	-	700 00	108
346	Windsor,	6 43.9	800 00	37 10	837 10	130
341	Charlemont,	6 33.3	1,200 00	28 55	1,228 55	194
336	Lanesborough,	6 22.8	1,800 00	-	1,800 00	289
337	Goshen,	6 14	350 00	-	350 00	57
292	Chilmark,	5 84.5	286 67	34 80	321 47	55
340	Richmond,	5 82	1,200 00	22 27	1,222 27	210
334	Webster,	5 72.9	7,000 00	391 56	7,391 56	1,290
339	Paxton,	5 67.8	459 91	-	459 91	81
347	Alford,	5 33.8	330 67	16 30	346 97	65
349	Mount Washington,	5 25	100 00	10 25	110 25	21
344	Clarksburg,	4 81.9	1,000 00	45 80	1,045 80	217
350	New Ashford,	3 76.9	93 00	23 85	116 85	31
348	Monroe,	3 44.8	200 00	-	200 00	58
351	Gay Head,	2 14.3	60 00	-	60 00	28
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GRADUATED TABLES — (COUNTY TABLES) — FIRST SERIES.

Table showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Towns in each of the Counties in the State for the Education of each Child in the Town between the Ages of 5 and 15 Years.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
6	1	BARNSTABLE,	\$20 24.3	\$9,500 00	\$742 81	\$10,242 81	506	—
1	2	Bourne,	19 80.7	5,000 00	328 00	5,328 00	269	—
2	3	Falmouth,	18 80.6	6,000 00	394 00	6,394 00	340	—
5	4	Wellfleet,	18 05.9	3,800 00	100 87	3,900 87	216	—
3	5	Sandwich,	17 44	5,600 00	312 27	5,912 27	339	—
7	6	Yarmouth,	16 30.6	3,700 00	197 03	3,897 03	239	\$150 00
4	7	Orleans,	16 17.7	2,200 00	—	2,200 00	136	—
9	8	Brewster,	14 38.3	2,300 00	58 77	2,358 77	164	—
10	9	Harwich,	12 12.6	5,000 00	129 30	5,129 30	423	40 00
14	10	Chatham,	11 80.1	3,847 11	—	3,847 11	326	—
11	11	Truro,	11 67.3	1,800 00	56 00	1,856 00	159	—
8	12	Eastham,	11 15.5	900 00	59 29	959 29	86	—
12	13	Dennis,	10 62.4	5,000 00	152 81	5,152 81	485	—
13	14	Provincetown,	10 42.4	8,600 00	—	8,600 00	825	—
15	15	Mashpee,	8 11.5	450 00	53 15	503 15	62	—

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

1	1	STOCKBRIDGE,	\$17 11.3	\$5,578 73	—	\$5,578 73	326	—
2	2	Great Barrington,	15 08.6	12,500 00	\$157 15	12,657 15	839	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

XCV

7	Pittsfield,	12 05.3	37,046 50	461 00	37,507 50	3,112
13	Lee,	11 94	8,000 00	—	8,000 00	670
3	West Stockbridge,	11 88.3	4,167 04	75 15	4,242 19	357
4	Cheshire,	11 45	3,000 00	—	3,000 00	262
10	Peru,	11 24.6	450 00	22 33	472 33	42
6	Dalton,	10 88.3	5,300 00	—	5,300 00	487
5	Lenox,	10 86.5	4,900 00	—	4,900 00	451
9	Williamstown,	10 18.3	6,527 48	—	6,527 48	641
18	Florida,	9 92.5	843 66	—	843 66	85
11	Adams,	9 77.9	18,482 94	—	18,482 94	1,890
12	Tyringham,	9 59.9	800 00	25 55	825 55	86
14	Becket,	9 59.7	1,572 97	87 30	1,660 27	173
24	Hinsdale,	9 24.9	3,200 00	—	3,200 00	346
16	North Adams,	9 13.8	27,969 59	276 80	28,246 39	3,091
17	Egremont,	8 77.2	1,000 00	52 65	1,052 65	120
22	Sandisfield,	8 77.2	1,000 00	46 20	1,046 20	178
8	Washington,	8 68.6	1,500 00	—	1,546 20	178
21	Sheffield,	8 64.2	700 00	—	700 00	81
12	Otis,	8 64.1	2,775 00	318 49	3,093 49	358
15	New Marlborough,	8 44.1	900 00	36 95	936 95	111
19	Savoy,	7 78.2	2,000 00	—	2,000 00	257
27	Monterey,	7 17.4	600 00	45 65	645 65	90
20	Hancock,	6 89.3	600 00	75 48	675 48	98
23	Windsor,	6 48.1	700 00	—	700 00	108
29	Lanesborough,	6 43.9	800 00	37 10	837 10	130
25	Richmond,	6 22.8	1,800 00	—	1,800 00	289
26	Alford,	5 82	1,200 00	22 27	1,222 27	210
30	Mount Washington,	5 33.8	330 67	16 30	346 97	65
31	Clarksburg,	5 25	100 00	10 25	110 25	21
28	New Ashford,	4 81.9	1,000 00	45 80	1,045 80	217
32		3 76.9	93 00	23 85	116 85	31
						\$12 00

BRISTOL COUNTY.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
2	1	NEW BEDFORD, .	\$18 94.1	\$96,141 59	\$1,043 24	\$97,184 83	5,131	-
3	2	Raynham, .	16 68.8	3,000 00	270 89	3,270 89	196	-
1	3	Fairhaven, .	15 43.2	6,523 75	358 75	6,882 50	446	-
9	4	Taunton, .	14 93.7	61,152 42	-	61,152 42	4,094	-
5	5	Swansea, .	13 83.6	2,808 70	-	2,808 70	203	-
4	6	Attleborough, .	13 14.6	15,000 00	-	15,000 00	1,141	\$600 00
6	7	Easton, .	12 54 8	9,360 96	552 28	9,913 24	790	-
17	8	Mansfield, .	12 30.2	5,692 50	643 04	6,335 54	515	-
8	9	North Attleborough, .	12 24.5	15,600 00	882 58	16,482 58	1,346	-
7	10	Rehoboth, .	12 14.3	3,200 00	297 35	3,497 35	288	-
12	11	Fall River, .	10 88.1	146,595 57	-	146,595 57	13,473	-
11	12	Acushnet, .	10 84.6	1,700 00	154 76	1,854 76	171	-
16	13	Westport, .	10 82.9	4,500 00	308 00	4,808 00	444	59 00
13	14	Dighton, .	10 33.6	3,200 00	190 29	3,390 29	328	-
14	15	Dartmouth, .	9 88.5	5,000 00	239 00	5,239 00	530	-
10	16	Somerset, .	9 70.9	3,445 52	263 35	3,708 87	382	-
15	17	Freetown, .	9 53.3	2,000 00	163 90	2,163 90	227	-
18	18	Berkley, .	9 29	1,480 00	127 36	1,607 36	173	-
19	19	Norton, .	8 75.2	2,300 00	311 56	2,611 56	300	-
20	20	Seekonk, .	8 30.3	1,800 00	242 55	2,042 55	246	-

DUKES COUNTY.

1	1	GOSWOLD, .	\$23 20	\$200 00	\$8 80	\$208 80	9	-
2	2	Tisbury, .	15 28.6	2,400 00	-	2,400 00	157	\$12 00

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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3	Edgartown,	10	51.4	1,700	00	45	30	1,745	30	166	—
4	Cottage City,	9	74.5	1,300	00	64	33	1,364	33	140	—
5	Chilmark,	5	84.5	286	67	34	80	321	47	55	26 25
6	Gay Head,	2	14.3	60	00	—	—	60	00	28	—

ESSEX COUNTY.

1	NAHANT,	\$37	36.3	\$4,520	92	—	—	\$4,520	92	121	—
2	Swampscott,	23	82.4	8,385	95	—	—	8,385	95	352	—
14	West Newbury,	16	64.2	3,326	85	\$134	62	3,461	47	208	—
7	Manchester,	16	40.4	3,690	85	—	—	3,690	85	225	—
4	Salem,	15	88.1	78,273	23	3,672	65	81,945	88	5,160	—
6	North Andover,	15	69.4	11,079	64	—	—	11,079	64	706	—
9	Lynn,	15	02.7	118,925	77	—	—	118,925	77	7,914	—
8	Gloucester,	14	67	54,015	80	—	—	54,015	80	3,682	—
3	Haverhill,	14	65.4	60,095	14	—	—	60,095	14	4,101	—
5	Essex,	14	49.5	3,217	56	159	89	3,377	45	233	—
11	Merrimac,	13	81.7	6,916	78	198	77	7,115	55	515	—
25	Georgetown,	13	77.8	5,400	00	248	94	5,648	94	410	—
15	Danvers,	13	74.2	14,292	00	879	66	15,171	66	1,104	—
12	Bradford,	12	55.9	7,232	50	265	36	7,497	86	597	—
10	Peabody,	12	52.7	23,229	82	833	65	24,063	47	1,921	—
16	Saugus,	12	51.8	7,861	23	—	—	7,861	23	628	—
18	Marblehead,	12	50.5	15,831	20	—	—	15,831	20	1,266	—
16	Andover,	11	85	11,992	32	—	—	11,992	32	1,012	—
19	Beverly,	11	20.7	19,825	07	—	—	19,825	07	1,769	—
31	Middleton,	10	75.2	1,400	00	169	80	1,569	80	146	—
23	Hamilton,	10	72.8	1,200	00	130	25	1,330	25	124	—
21	Wenham,	10	37	1,400	00	—	—	1,400	00	135	—
17	Boxford,	10	34.5	1,400	00	—	—	1,400	00	146	—
22	Ipswich,	10	26	6,900	00	435	94	7,335	94	715	\$58 00

ESSEX COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

		TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the sup- port of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contrib- uted for board and fuel.
For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.							
20	25	Methuen, . .	\$10 12	\$9,000 00	\$462 50	\$9,462 50	935	—
33	26	Amesbury, . .	10 04.6	14,500 00	548 63	15,048 63	1,498	—
28	27	Rockport, . .	9 62.2	6,466 08	—	6,466 08	672	—
26	28	Groveland, . .	9 60.5	3,650 00	—	3,650 00	380	—
27	29	Lawrence, . .	9 53	79,032 89	—	79,032 89	8,293	—
24	30	Topsfield, . .	9 48.8	1,500 00	141 43	1,641 43	173	—
30	31	Rowley, . .	9 09.7	1,882 99	—	1,882 99	207	—
34	32	Lynnfield, . .	8 93.1	900 00	91 37	991 37	111	—
32	33	Newburyport, . .	7 98.1	19,889 58	—	19,889 58	2,492	—
29	34	Salisbury, . .	7 76.3	1,500 58	145 32	1,645 90	212	—
35	35	Newbury, . .	7 26.4	2,100 00	86 51	2,186 51	301	—

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

3	1	GREENFIELD, . .	\$19 77.2	\$17,162 11	—	\$17,162 11	868	—
12	2	Ashfield, . .	11 70.4	1,615 00	\$70 40	1,685 40	144	—
1	3	Shelburne, . .	11 60.3	2,500 00	29 51	2,529 51	218	—
7	4	Gill, . .	11 57	1,400 00	—	1,400 00	121	—
10	5	Hawley, . .	11 46.9	871 62	—	871 62	76	—
8	6	Orange, . .	10 62.6	7,704 12	—	7,704 12	725	—
6	7	Sunderland, . .	10 53.6	1,159 00	—	1,159 00	110	—
9	8	Conway, . .	9 91.4	2,599 45	77 35	2,676 80	270	—
14	9	Northfield, . .	9 58.4	2,350 00	45 94	2,395 95	250	—
13	10	Buckland, . .	9 54.2	2,500 00	66 90	2,566 90	269	—

11	Warwick, .	9 47.9	910 00	—	910 00	96
17	Montague, .	9 20.6	12,243 76	—	12,243 76	1,330
16	Deerfield, .	8 83.1	5,171 56	73 78	5,245 34	594
5	Leyden, .	8 69.6	600 00	—	600 00	69
2	Bernardston, .	8 39.6	1,200 00	67 78	1,267 78	151
18	New Salem, .	8 12.2	1,100 00	20 88	1,120 88	138
22	Rowe, .	8 06.8	700 00	10 03	710 03	88
19	Whately, .	8 05.4	1,200 00	—	1,200 00	149
4	Erving, .	7 95.6	1,200 00	33 27	1,233 27	155
20	Heath, .	7 27.6	800 00	14 90	814 90	112
23	Colrain, .	7 26.3	2,400 00	200 24	2,600 24	358
25	Shutesbury, .	7 23.6	600 00	15 04	615 04	85
15	Wendell, .	6 98.4	546 89	18 80	565 69	81
21	Leverett, .	6 77.2	860 00	—	860 00	127
24	Charlemont, .	6 33.3	1,200 00	28 55	1,228 55	194
26	Monroe, .	3 44.8	200 00	—	200 00	58

\$18 00

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

2	SPRINGFIELD, .	\$16 24.9	\$112,686 95	—	\$112,686 95	6,935
3	Westfield, .	15 52.9	23,993 39	—	23,993 39	1,545
13	Tolland, .	14 90.9	500 00	\$51 65	551 65	37
5	West Springfield, .	14 37.7	12,531 96	206 18	12,738 14	886
1	Longmeadow, .	14 10.2	3,857 57	189 67	4,047 24	287
6	Granville, .	12 23.9	2,303 93	119 49	2,423 42	198
8	Southwick, .	11 84.6	1,500 00	300 53	1,800 53	152
10	Monson, .	11 59.3	7,000 00	303 55	7,303 55	630
15	Wilbraham, .	11 17.7	2,405 65	153 81	2,559 46	229
4	Montgomery, .	10 99.9	500 00	38 95	538 95	49
7	Blandford, .	10 63.7	1,750 00	88 17	1,838 17	172
12	Hampden, .	10 55.4	1,200 00	98 22	1,298 22	123

\$26 00

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

HAMPDEN COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

		TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the sup- port of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contrib- uted for board and fuel.
For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.							
17	13	Palmer,	\$10 10.2	\$12,574 90	\$416 23	\$12,991 13	1,286	—
9	14	Holyoke,	9 61	63,917 83	1,201 57	65,119 40	6,776	—
18	15	Russell,	9 39.6	1,200 00	77 90	1,277 90	136	—
14	16	Chicopee,	9 07.1	20,800 45	—	20,800 45	2,293	—
11	17	Ludlow,	8 94.1	3,800 00	—	3,800 00	425	\$540 50
19	18	Agawam,	8 77.8	4,000 00	187 18	4,187 18	477	—
16	19	Brimfield,	8 70 9	1,350 00	—	1,350 00	155	—
20	20	Chester,	8 53.6	1,800 00	120 66	1,920 66	225	—
21	21	Holland,	7 32.2	200 00	34 30	234 30	32	—
22	22	Wales,	6 96	800 00	105 84	905 84	130	—

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

2	1	AMHERST,	\$14 85.6	\$8,692 85	\$280 01	\$8,972 86	604	—
4	2	South Hadley,	14 09	9,338 16	412 31	9,750 47	692	—
1	3	Granby,	14 08.7	1,800 00	73 68	1,873 68	133	—
3	4	Enfield,	13 51.4	2,000 00	—	2,000 00	148	—
6	5	Northampton,	13 02.7	29,950 00	912 05	30,862 05	2,369	—
7	6	Easthampton,	10 70.2	8,150 00	219 33	8,369 33	782	—
10	7	Hadley,	9 52.4	3,000 00	—	3,000 00	315	—
17	8	Westhampton,	9 48.8	850 00	32 42	882 42	93	—
14	9	Huntington,	9 37.5	1,900 00	87 39	1,987 39	212	—
8	10	Southampton,	9 37.2	1,450 00	87 05	1,537 05	164	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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19	11	Chesterfield,	9 25.8	900 00	72 12	972 12	105
9	12	Worthington,	9 18.1	1,000 00	55 86	1,055 86	115
12	13	Ware,	9 15.7	13,900 00	-	13,900 00	1,518
21	14	Prescott,	8 98.6	500 00	30 16	530 16	59
20	15	Pelham,	8 97.6	500 00	361 68	861 68	96
11	16	Middlefield,	8 51	800 00	51 03	851 03	100
13	17	Belchertown,	8 22.2	3,700 00	-	3,700 00	450
18	18	Hatfield,	7 75.5	1,850 00	65 54	1,915 54	247
22	19	Plainfield,	7 28	425 00	26 39	451 39	62
16	20	Williamstown,	7 25.7	3,000 00	142 23	3,142 23	433
15	21	Cummingtown,	7 09.4	900 00	43 53	943 53	133
5	22	Greenwich,	6 94.9	542 00	-	542 00	78
23	23	Goshen,	6 14	350 00	-	350 00	57
\$14 00							

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

2	1	WESTON,	26 90.5	\$5,650 00	-	\$5,650 00	210
1	2	Newton,	25 55.6	104,678 83	\$2,708 52	107,387 35	4,202
3	3	Belmont,	23 39.3	7,790 00	-	7,790 00	333
5	4	Medford,	22 07.5	35,738 77	-	35,738 77	1,619
8	5	Arlington,	20 21.8	19,934 67	-	19,934 67	986
15	6	Littleton,	19 62.3	2,752 00	152 19	2,904 19	148
7	7	Winchester,	19 37.9	16,239 47	-	16,239 47	838
9	8	Concord,	19 35.7	11,962 43	-	11,962 43	618
12	9	Watertown,	18 73.8	22,205 04	-	22,205 04	1,185
6	10	Waltham,	18 31.1	50,519 22	-	50,519 22	2,759
10	11	Groton,	18 25.9	5,350 00	-	5,350 00	293
11	12	Bedford,	18 21.7	2,350 00	-	2,350 00	129
45	13	Wilmington,	18 12.6	3,000 00	190 19	3,190 19	176
19	14	Malden,	17 72.5	60,478 97	-	60,478 97	3,412
16	15	Cambridge,	17 67.8	207,459 14	254 00	207,713 14	11,750

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

For 1889-90.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
20	16	Acton, . . .	\$17 28.8	\$4,300 00	\$316 00	\$4,616 00	267	-
18	17	Somerville, .	17 14.2	105,163 75	-	105,163 75	6,135	-
36	18	Chelmsford, .	16 59.9	5,700 00	408 69	6,108 69	368	-
14	19	Melrose, . .	16 59.2	21,619 21	-	21,619 21	1,303	-
22	20	Lincoln, . .	16 33.3	2,500 00	48 00	2,548 00	156	-
4	21	Lexington, .	16 20.3	9,089 82	-	9,089 82	561	-
21	22	Stoneham, .	16 14.3	14,400 00	-	14,400 00	892	-
34	23	Boxborough, .	16 00	800 00	-	800 00	50	-
17	24	Reading, . .	15 96.1	9,800 00	-	9,800 00	614	\$150 50
13	25	Ashby, . . .	15 55.8	1,800 00	144 78	1,944 78	125	-
27	26	Lowell, . . .	15 42.4	184,918 96	-	184,918 96	11,989	-
24	27	Stowe, . . .	15 15.1	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	132	-
30	28	Townsend, .	15 15.1	3,500 00	-	3,500 00	231	-
23	29	Framingham, .	14 47.9	24,500 00	-	24,500 00	1,692	-
37	30	Wakefield, .	14 46.7	18,200 00	-	18,200 00	1,258	-
26	31	Holliston, .	14 22.6	6,800 00	-	6,800 00	478	-
35	32	Westford, . .	14 14.9	4,800 00	223 12	5,023 12	355	-
25	33	Sherborn, . .	14 11.2	2,525 00	113 93	2,638 93	187	-
29	34	Natick, . . .	13 97.5	23,505 54	-	23,505 54	1,682	-
43	35	Sudbury, . .	13 59.2	2,630 00	183 60	2,813 60	207	-
28	36	Wayland, . .	13 46.8	5,100 00	192 94	5,292 94	393	-
32	37	Tyngsborough, .	13 06.9	1,000 00	84 75	1,084 75	83	161 09
31	38	Everett, . . .	12 53.8	20,800 00	-	20,800 00	1,659	-
33	39	North Reading, .	12 32.8	1,800 00	-	1,800 00	146	-
40	40	Dunstable, . .	12 25.7	650 00	60 91	710 91	58	-
52	41	Hopkinton, .	12 14.9	7,500 00	967 94	8,467 94	697	-

41	Hudson,	12 12	8,600 00	465 92	9,065 92	748
39	Maynard,	11 89	6,183 03	-	6,183 03	520
49	Ayer,	11 85.1	4,800 00	201 21	5,001 21	422
47	Tewksbury,	11 72.6	3,600 00	-	3,600 00	307
38	Pepperell,	11 70.2	5,500 00	-	5,500 00	470
42	Woburn,	11 62.5	33,270 73	-	33,270 73	2,862
46	Ashland,	11 11.5	5,157 25	-	5,157 25	464
48	Marlborough,	11 08.5	26,571 81	-	26,571 81	2,397
44	Carlisle,	10 75.2	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	93
50	Burlington,	10 13.5	1,000 00	135 09	1,135 09	112
53	Billerica,	9 66.2	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	414
51	Shirley,	9 09.1	2,300 00	145 35	2,445 35	269
54	Dracut,	8 59.6	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	319

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

	NANTUCKET,	\$8 73 8	\$4,893 13	-	\$4,893 13	560	\$125 00
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NORFOLK COUNTY.

1	BROOKLINE,	\$32 33 3	\$63,890 20	-	\$63,890 20	1,976	-
2	Wellesley,	28 46	12,692 19	\$86 50	12,778 69	449	-
3	Milton,	27 54.5	17,243 39	-	17,243 39	626	-
4	Dover,	24 80	2,108 00	-	2,108 00	85	-
5	Dedham,	23 16.6	29,213 10	-	29,213 10	1,261	-
8	Needham,	22 40.1	9,990 86	-	9,990 86	446	-
6	Cohasset,	21 42	7,469 07	306 43	7,775 50	363	-
11	Medfield,	18 78.2	3,700 00	-	3,700 00	197	-

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NORFOLK COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Deg Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
7	9	Norwood, .	\$16 95.5	\$9,800 00	—	\$9,800 00	578	—
9	10	Walpole, .	16 90.5	7,180 00	\$367 47	7,556 47	447	—
10	11	Randolph, .	16 18.3	9,817 81	539 26	10,357 07	640	—
16	12	Canton, .	15 86.2	10,885 58	678 20	11,563 78	729	—
12	13	Weymouth, .	15 23.3	28,072 86	961 50	29,034 36	1,906	—
14	14	Holbrook, .	14 04.6	6,050 00	144 38	6,194 38	441	—
15	15	Foxborough, .	13 86.2	6,199 70	440 13	6,639 83	479	—
20	16	Sharon, .	13 79.9	2,800 00	153 00	2,953 00	214	—
17	17	Braintree, .	13 63.8	9,100 00	760 40	9,860 40	723	—
18	18	Wrentham, .	13 57.6	6,000 00	421 61	6,421 61	473	—
19	19	Millis, .	13 23.2	1,667 25	—	1,667 25	126	—
13	20	Hyde Park, .	13 18.1	27,257 74	—	27,257 74	2,068	—
21	21	Medway, .	12 67.2	5,500 00	—	5,500 00	434	—
22	22	Quincy, .	12 41.6	43,395 03	—	43,395 03	3,495	—
23	23	Norfolk, .	11 48.3	1,600 00	145 46	1,745 46	152	—
25	24	Avon, . . .	11 15.2	2,509 17	—	2,509 17	225	—
23	25	Bellingham, .	10 88.5	2,165 00	197 20	2,362 20	217	—
26	26	Stoughton, .	9 52.8	7,603 53	—	7,603 53	798	—
24	27	Franklin, .	9 39.5	8,500 00	566 00	9,066 00	965	—

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

2	1	BRIDGEWATER, .	\$22 58.1	\$9,800 00	—	\$9,800 00	434	—
1	2	Hingham, .	20 28.9	12,518 56	—	12,518 56	617	—
5	3	Kingston, .	17 53.6	4,000 00	\$208 69	4,208 69	240	—

SCHOOL RETURNS.

CV

7	Hull,	16	66.7	1,600	00	1,600	00	96
12	Norvell,	15	06.4	3,200	00	3,509	99	233
4	Plymouth,	14	76.5	20,951	51	20,951	51	1,419
13	Mattapoisett,	14	57.7	2,434	38	2,434	38	167
16	Marion,	14	53.8	2,200	00	2,297	01	158
9	East Bridgewater,	14	24.9	5,800	00	6,212	63	436
3	Lakeville,	13	92.7	1,500	00	1,712	99	123
8	Abington,	13	26.3	9,111	66	9,111	66	687
11	Rockland,	13	04.9	11,549	15	11,549	15	885
14	Marshfield,	12	97.9	2,800	00	3,076	12	237
15	Illover,	12	77	3,900	00	4,137	62	324
10	Brookton,	12	69.5	50,587	71	50,587	71	3,985
11	Middleborough,	12	08.2	10,704	48	10,704	48	886
6	West Bridgewater,	12	06.4	3,438	20	3,438	20	285
26	Carver,	12	00.7	1,500	00	1,632	92	136
25	Rochester,	11	26.9	1,600	00	1,735	49	154
21	Plympton,	11	26.4	800	00	912	41	81
19	Duxbury,	11	12.4	3,900	00	3,337	19	300
22	Scituate,	10	94.6	5,000	00	5,264	83	481
18	Whitman,	10	85.2	7,000	00	7,520	42	693
20	Wareham,	10	62.3	6,200	00	6,671	52	628
17	Hanson,	10	47.1	2,000	00	2,000	00	191
24	Pembroke,	9	22.6	1,900	00	1,992	89	216
27	Halifax,	9	09.1	1,000	00	1,000	00	110
30								30 00

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1	DARTMOUTH,	\$21	50.5	\$1,507,553	19	\$40,762	50	71,998
4	Winthrop,	15	19.8	4,200	00	313	85	297
2	Revere,	14	01.4	13,340	90	519	10	989
3	Chelsea,	13	68.6	66,936	84	-	-	4,891
30								30 00

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

For 1888-89.	TOWNS.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
2	HARVARD, .	\$18 93.9	\$2,500 00	-	\$2,500 00	132	-
3	Hopedale, .	18 33.2	4,124 75	-	4,124 75	225	-
5	Lancaster, .	17 68.3	5,800 00	-	5,800 00	328	-
4	Sterling, .	17 53.6	3,296 85	-	3,296 85	188	\$100 00
1	New Braintree, .	16 99.1	1,648 12	-	1,648 12	97	-
6	Shrewsbury, .	15 81	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	253	-
10	Upton, .	15 02.5	4,221 96	-	4,221 96	281	-
7	Worcester, .	14 60.1	210,800 82	-	210,800 82	14,437	-
12	Leominster, .	14 21.1	14,850 00	-	14,850 00	1,045	-
31	Bolton, .	14 11.2	1,500 00	\$151 11	1,651 11	117	-
24	Brookfield, .	14 02.6	6,000 00	269 44	6,269 44	447	-
9	Barre, .	13 92.9	4,517 07	260 88	4,777 95	343	-
11	Southborough, .	13 55.9	5,000 00	152 55	5,152 55	380	-
16	Milford, .	13 19.7	17,908 36	421 88	18,330 24	1,389	-
8	Westborough, .	13 11.1	11,000 00	-	11,000 00	839	-
17	Princeton, .	13 06.3	2,000 00	90 18	2,090 18	160	-
14	Fitchburg, .	12 99.7	50,543 91	-	50,543 91	3,889	-
21	Oxford, .	12 82.1	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	390	-
19	Warren, .	12 52.8	11,000 00	-	11,000 00	878	-
13	Mendon, .	12 52.6	1,600 00	141 13	1,741 13	139	-
26	Ashburnham, .	12 49.7	3,999 00	-	3,999 00	320	-
28	Westminster, .	12 37.4	3,254 24	-	3,254 24	263	-
14	West Brookfield, .	12 34.6	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	243	-
34	Northbridge, .	12 07.2	9,000 00	271 34	9,271 34	768	-
15	Northborough, .	11 74.5	3,500 00	-	3,500 00	298	-
36	Douglas, .	11 72.8	4,620 65	-	4,620 65	394	-

SCHOOL RETURNS.

cvii

25	Holden,	11	63.8	5,639	33	317	43	6,016	76	517	147	00
26	Uxbridge,	11	53.8	7,500	00	-	-	7,500	00	650	-	-
27	Charlton,	11	43.8	3,408	48	-	-	3,408	48	298	-	-
28	Boylston,	11	34.8	1,600	00	-	-	1,600	00	141	-	-
29	Grafton,	11	12.3	10,600	00	-	-	10,600	00	953	-	-
30	Leicester,	11	01.1	6,000	00	364	48	6,364	48	578	-	-
31	Athol,	10	94.8	9,048	00	454	76	9,502	76	868	-	-
32	West Boylston,	10	76.3	5,500	00	-	-	5,500	00	511	-	-
33	North Brookfield,	10	58.3	7,800	00	-	-	7,800	00	737	-	-
34	Rutland,	10	56.2	1,689	85	-	-	1,689	85	160	-	-
35	Hubbardston,	10	50.2	2,300	00	-	-	2,300	00	219	-	-
36	Petersham,	10	47.2	1,700	00	163	94	1,863	94	178	-	-
37	Phillipston,	10	31.1	900	00	58	92	958	92	93	-	-
38	Clinton,	10	29.6	20,303	86	-	-	20,303	86	1,972	-	-
39	Gardner,	10	26.6	12,842	69	-	-	12,842	69	1,251	-	-
40	Millbury,	10	08.1	8,841	25	-	-	8,841	25	877	-	-
41	Lunenburg,	9	94.6	1,700	00	209	56	1,909	56	192	-	-
42	Royalston,	9	57.4	1,600	00	180	70	1,780	70	186	-	-
43	Templeton,	9	40.7	4,700	00	182	00	4,882	00	519	-	-
44	Sturbridge,	9	09.1	3,500	00	-	-	3,500	00	385	-	-
45	Hardwick,	8	36.5	4,050	00	232	85	4,282	85	512	-	-
46	Dana,	8	31.1	700	00	81	26	781	26	94	-	-
47	Blackstone,	8	28.5	8,500	00	-	-	8,500	00	1,026	-	-
48	Winchendon,	8	11.1	5,937	57	-	-	5,937	57	732	-	-
49	Oakham,	8	07.7	850	00	111	19	961	19	119	-	-
50	Berlin,	8	00.8	1,100	00	93	13	1,193	13	149	-	-
51	Spencer,	8	00.5	16,457	50	-	-	16,457	50	2,056	-	-
52	Sutton,	7	72.4	4,500	00	227	14	4,727	14	612	-	-
53	Southbridge,	7	28.8	11,603	38	-	-	11,603	38	1,592	-	-
54	Dudley,	7	07.1	4,000	00	164	89	4,164	89	589	-	-
55	Auburn,	6	55.3	1,500	00	230	00	1,730	00	264	-	-
56	Webster,	5	72.9	7,000	00	391	56	7,391	56	1,290	-	-
57	Paxton,	5	67.8	459	91	-	-	459	91	81	-	-

GRADUATED TABLES — FIRST SERIES.

Showing the Comparative Amount of Money appropriated by the different Counties in the State for the Education of each Child between the Ages of 5 and 15 Years in the County.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	COUNTIES.	Sum appropriated by towns for each child between 5 and 15 yrs. of age.	Amount raised by taxes for the support of Schools.	Income of Funds, with Dog Tax, appropriated to Schools.	TOTAL.	No. of Children between 5 and 15 years of age.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
1	1	Suffolk,	\$20 36.4	\$1,592,030 93	\$41,595 45	\$1,633,626 38	78,175	—
2	2	Norfolk,	16 97.4	342,410 48	5,776 54	348,187 02	20,513	—
3	3	Middlesex,	16 52.5	1,146,493 64	6,997 13	1,153,490 77	69,803	\$311 59
4	4	Barnstable,	14 48.8	63,697 11	2,584 30	66,281 41	4,575	190 00
5	5	Plymouth,	13 37.3	186,095 65	3,822 72	189,918 37	14,202	107 00
6	6	Bristol,	13 03.4	390,501 01	6,048 90	396,549 91	30,424	659 00
7	7	Essex,	12 78.4	610,834 75	8,715 61	619,550 36	48,464	58 00
8	8	Hampden,	12 26.9	280,672 63	3,693 90	284,366 53	23,178	566 50
9	9	Worcester,	12 00.1	578,577 55	5,222 32	583,799 87	48,644	247 00
10	10	Dukes,	10 99.1	5,946 67	153 23	6,099 90	555	38 25
11	11	Hampshire,	10 98.2	95,498 01	2,952 78	98,450 79	8,965	14 00
12	12	Franklin,	10 46.9	70,793 51	773 37	71,566 88	6,836	18 00
13	13	Berkshire,	10 39.8	156,457 58	1,836 27	158,293 85	15,222	12 00
14	14	Nantucket,	8 73.8	4,893 13	—	4,893 13	560	125 00

AGGREGATE FOR THE STATE.

STATE, ..	\$14 927	\$5,524,882 65	\$90,172 52	\$5,615,055 17	370,116	\$2,346 34
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GRADUATED TABLES — FIRST SERIES.

Showing the Comparative Amount of Money, including Voluntary Contributions, appropriated by the different Counties in the State, for the Education of each Child between the Ages of 5 and 15 Years in the County.

For 1888-89.	For 1889-90.	COUNTIES.	TOTALS.
1	1	Suffolk,	\$20 36.4
2	2	Norfolk,	16 97.4
3	3	Middlesex,	16 52.9
5	4	Barnstable,	14 52.9
4	5	Plymouth,	13 38
6	6	Bristol,	13 05.6
8	7	Essex,	12 78.5
7	8	Hampden,	12 29.3
9	9	Worcester,	12 00.7
10	10	Dukes,	11 05.9
11	11	Hampshire,	10 98.3
12	12	Franklin,	10 47.2
13	13	Berkshire,	10 39.9
14	14	Nantucket,	8 96.1
STATE,			\$14 93.3

GRADUATED TABLES — SECOND SERIES.

The next Table exhibits the appropriation of the cities and towns, as compared with their respective valuation in 1887.

The first column shows the rank of the cities and towns in a similar Table for 1886-87, according to their valuation in 1886.

The second column indicates, in numerical order, the precedence of the cities and towns in respect to the liberality of their appropriations for 1887-88, according to their valuation in 1887.

The third consists of the names of the cities and towns, as numerically arranged.

The fourth shows the percentage of taxable property appropriated to the support of the public schools. The result is equivalent in value to mills and hundredths of mills. The decimals are carried to three figures, in order to indicate more perfectly the distinction between the different towns. The first figure (mills) expresses the principal value, and is separated from the last two figures by a dash.

The appropriations for schools are not given in the following Table, as they may be found by referring to the previous Tables; also in the Abstract of School Returns, commencing on page ii. These appropriations include the sum raised by taxes, the income of the surplus revenue, and of such other funds as the towns may appropriate at their option, either to support common schools, or to pay ordinary municipal expenses. The income of other local funds, and the voluntary contributions, are not included in the estimate. The appropriations are reckoned the same as in the first series of Tables, and for the same reasons.

The amount of taxable property, in each city and town, according to the last State valuation, is also omitted, as it is already given in the foregoing Abstract of School Returns.

If the rank assigned to towns in the next Tables is compared with the rank of the same town in the former series, it will be seen that they hold, in many instances, a very different place in the scale.

GRADUATED TABLES—SECOND SERIES.

[FOR THE STATE.]

A Graduated Table in which all the Towns in the State are numerically arranged according to the Percentage of their Taxable Property appropriated to the Support of Public Schools for the Year 1889-90.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
4	1	GRANVILLE, .	\$.006-91	158	34	Clarksburg, .	\$.004-68
2	2	Sandwich, .	6-58	33	35	Orleans, .	4-68
1	3	W. Stockbridge, .	6-51	71	36	W. Boylston, .	4-68
3	4	Wellfleet, .	6-33	49	37	Westford, .	4-67
8	5	Hawley, .	5-81	42	38	Warren, .	4-64
5	6	Holbrook, .	5-76	62	39	Colrain, .	4-61
9	7	Holden, .	5-67	73	40	Rockland, .	4-61
6	8	Truro, .	5-66	46	41	Bridgewater, .	4-60
13	9	Dedham, .	5-53	115	42	Avon, .	4-59
44	10	Georgetown, .	5-53	37	43	Foxborough, .	4-59
20	11	South Hadley, .	5-42	72	44	Needham, .	4-56
12	12	Adams, .	5-38	18	45	Belchertown, .	4-54
45	13	Pelham, .	5-24	69	46	N. Andover, .	4-50
27	14	Merrimac, .	5-23	47	47	Dighton, .	4-48
11	15	Randolph, .	5-09	51	48	Ludlow, .	4-48
22	16	Harwich, .	5-07	50	49	Hinsdale, .	4-45
48	17	Palmer, .	5-04	35	50	N. Attleboro', .	4-45
19	18	Blandford, .	5-02	52	51	Fairhaven, .	4-43
26	19	Brookfield, .	4-95	43	52	Millbury, .	4-43
31	20	Buckland, .	4-92	83	53	Brewster, .	4-42
84	21	Douglas, .	4-88	56	54	Natick, .	4-42
204	22	Wilmington, .	4-86	70	55	Stoneham, .	4-39
25	23	Marlborough, .	4-85	54	56	Templeton, .	4-38
78	24	North Adams, .	4-80	203	57	Mansfield, .	4-36
14	25	Chatham, .	4-79	68	58	Abington, .	4-34
28	26	Heath, .	4-79	60	59	Northbridge, .	4-34
34	27	Florida, .	4-78	90	60	Dennis, .	4-31
40	28	Weymouth, .	4-78	91	61	Otis, .	4-31
29	29	Rehoboth, .	4-77	65	62	Holliston, .	4-29
17	30	Upton, .	4-77	75	63	Westminster, .	4-24
38	31	Wrentham, .	4-75	64	64	Dudley, .	4-23
63	32	Grafton, .	4-73	76	65	Eastham, .	4-23
30	33	Bourne, .	4-69	39	66	Westborough, .	4-20

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
55	67	Medway, .	\$.004-18	111	117	Provincetown, .	\$ 003-79
96	68	E. Bridgewater, .	4-17	178	118	Ware, .	3-79
85	69	Cheshire, .	4-16	113	119	W. Brookfield, .	3-79
86	70	Granby, .	4-14	190	120	W. Springfield, .	3-79
82	71	Wareham, .	4-14	89	121	Attleborough, .	3-78
250	72	Becket, .	4-13	183	122	Littleton, .	3-78
24	73	Monson, .	4-13	122	123	Milford, .	3-78
67	74	Walpole, .	4-13	184	124	Pittsfield, .	3-78
57	75	Bradford, .	4-12	119	125	Montague, .	3-76
61	76	Huntington, .	4-11	164	126	Malden, .	3-75
93	77	Ashby, .	4-08	123	127	Oxford, .	3-74
77	78	Deerfield, .	4-06	138	128	W. Newbury, .	3-74
99	79	Wakefield, .	4-06	112	129	Reading, .	3-73
53	80	Groveland, .	4-05	101	130	Sterling, .	3-73
7	81	Spencer, .	4-05	109	131	Shrewsbury, .	3-72
59	82	Franklin, .	4-04	137	132	Uxbridge, .	3-71
278	83	Lee, .	4-04	58	133	Hopedale, .	3-67
23	84	N. Brookfield, .	4-04	188	134	Savoy, .	3-67
32	85	Norwood, .	4-04	97	135	Montgomery, .	3-66
170	86	Windsor, .	4-04	207	136	Shirley, .	3-66
100	87	Gloucester, .	4-03	41	137	Somerset, .	3-66
135	88	Chester, .	4-02	153	138	Charlton, .	3-65
127	89	Norwell, .	4-00	171	139	Easthampton, .	3-65
129	90	Ashburnham, .	3-99	148	140	Rochester, .	3-65
125	91	Ashland, .	3-99	118	141	N. Braintree, .	3-64
168	92	Danvers, .	3-99	155	142	Norfolk, .	3-62
94	93	Gt Barrington, .	3-99	180	143	Tyringham, .	3-62
36	94	Sandisfield, .	3-99	74	144	Waltham, .	3-62
80	95	Shutesbury, .	3-99	200	145	Hanover, .	3-61
220	96	Halifax, .	3-98	114	146	Southbridge, .	3-61
95	97	Hudson, .	3-97	146	147	Winchester, .	3-61
131	98	Berkley, .	3-96	66	148	Sutton, .	3-60
108	99	Raynham, .	3-93	289	149	Greenfield, .	3-59
159	100	Essex, .	3-92	120	150	N. Reading, .	3-58
92	101	Orange, .	3-90	172	151	Wayland, .	3-58
141	102	Peru, .	3-90	143	152	Concord, .	3-56
126	103	Ayer, .	3-89	149	153	Williamsburg, .	3-56
104	104	Longmeadow, .	3-88	124	154	Rowe, .	3-55
110	105	New Salem, .	3-87	213	155	Sturbridge, .	3-55
130	106	Bellingham, .	3-86	181	156	Westfield, .	3-55
105	107	Medford, .	3-85	209	157	Ashfield, .	3-54
116	108	Arlington, .	3-83	21	158	Erving, .	3-54
193	109	Chelmsford, .	3-83	177	159	Southboro', .	3-54
98	110	Hyde Park, .	3-83	162	160	Charlemont, .	3-53
133	111	Swansea, .	3-83	156	161	Conway, .	3-53
179	112	Westport, .	3-83	154	162	Townsend, .	3-53
140	113	Woburn, .	3-83	182	163	Acton, .	3-52
121	114	Plymouth, .	3-82	236	164	Bolton, .	3-52
194	115	Hopkinton, .	3-81	265	165	Phillipston, .	3-52
15	116	Lakeville, .	3-79	107	166	Quincy, .	3-52

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
224	167	Taunton, .	\$.003-52	202	217	Brockton, .	\$.003-21
88	168	Auburn, .	3-51	229	218	Cambridge, .	3-19
106	169	Middleboro', .	3-51	230	219	Canton, .	3-19
117	170	Haverhill, .	3-50	185	220	Gardner, .	3-19
176	171	Somerville, .	3-50	219	221	Gill, .	3-19
218	172	Leominster, .	3-49	233	222	Maynard, .	3-17
134	173	Westhampton, .	3-49	240	223	Plympton, .	3-17
136	174	Clinton, .	3-48	255	224	Mendon, .	3-16
139	175	Rutland, .	3-48	234	225	Watertown, .	3-16
189	176	Stoughton, .	3-46	237	226	Ipswich, .	3-15
150	177	W. Bridgew't'r, .	3-46	274	227	Mashpee, .	3-15
279	178	Amesbury, .	3-45	246	228	Salem, .	3-15
160	179	Washington, .	3-45	157	229	Hampden, .	3-14
87	180	Sheffield, .	3-44	258	230	Williamstown, .	3-14
210	181	Agawam, .	3-43	247	231	Hardwick, .	3-13
145	182	Chicopee, .	3-43	243	232	Northfield, .	3-13
142	183	Marblehead, .	3-43	197	233	Rockport, .	3-12
175	184	Fitchburg, .	3-41	235	234	Southampton, .	3-12
163	185	Hingham, .	3-41	252	235	Petersham, .	3-10
10	186	Leyden, .	3-41	257	236	Lowell, .	3-09
206	187	Barre, .	3-39	262	237	Medfield, .	3-09
79	188	Peabody, .	3-39	211	238	Methuen, .	3-09
280	189	Revere, .	3-39	222	239	Newton, .	3-09
132	190	Millis, .	3-38	195	240	Pembroke, .	3-09
102	191	Worthington, .	3-38	256	241	Wales, .	3-09
103	192	Hanson, .	3-37	232	242	Leverett, .	3-08
147	193	Melrose, .	3-36	216	243	Prescott, .	3-08
128	194	Wilbraham, .	3-36	144	244	Holyoke, .	3-07
201	195	Blackstone, .	3-35	212	245	Sherborn, .	3-07
225	196	Athol, .	3-34	187	246	Cummington, .	3-06
199	197	Chelsea, .	3-32	245	247	Hadley, .	3-05
165	198	Norton, .	3-32	221	248	Monterey, .	3-05
186	199	Tolland, .	3-32	260	249	Tyngsborough, .	3-04
214	200	Chesterfield, .	3-30	254	250	Whately, .	3-04
228	201	Lanesborough, .	3-29	205	251	Worcester, .	3-04
241	202	Saugus, .	3-29	166	252	Acushnet, .	3-03
217	203	Warwick, .	3-29	251	253	Boylston, .	3-03
196	204	Pepperell, .	3-28	239	254	Plainfield, .	3-03
16	205	Bernardston, .	3-27	242	255	Braintree, .	3-00
174	206	Enfield, .	3-27	151	256	Salisbury, .	2-99
191	207	Leicester, .	3-27	275	257	Brimfield, .	2-97
244	208	Rowley, .	3-27	192	258	Lynn, .	2-97
173	209	Framingham, .	3-26	169	259	Webster, .	2-97
227	210	Barnstable, .	3-25	198	260	Tisbury, .	2-96
238	211	Northampton, .	3-25	231	261	Fall River, .	2-94
226	212	Boxborough, .	3-24	270	262	Winchendon, .	2-94
215	213	N. Marlboro', .	3-24	268	263	Dartmouth, .	2-91
249	214	Southwick, .	3-24	309	264	Andover, .	2-88
261	215	Hubbardston, .	3-23	342	265	Everett, .	2-88
161	216	Middlefield, .	3-22	81	266	Gay Head, .	2-86

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Val- uation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Val- uation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
293	267	Royalston, .	\$.002-85	326	310	Kingston, .	\$.002-39
248	268	Lexington, .	2-85	322	311	Holland, .	2-38
298	269	Russell, .	2-82	223	312	Dover, .	2-37
271	270	Scituate, .	2-82	303	313	Billerica, .	2-36
167	271	Shelburne, .	2-82	304	314	Stow, .	2-36
306	272	Middleton, .	2-80	311	315	Burlington, .	2-31
277	273	New Bedford, .	2-80	310	316	Boxford, .	2-30
266	274	Lunenburg, .	2-79	313	317	Newbury, .	2-27
320	275	Marshfield, .	2-79	321	318	Wellesley, .	2-25
208	276	Sunderland, .	2-78	302	319	Dracut, .	2-19
264	277	Amherst, .	2-77	316	320	Cohasset, .	2-17
281	278	Oakham, .	2-77	315	321	Newburyport, .	2-16
263	279	Northborough, .	2-76	323	322	Lancaster, .	2-14
319	280	Tewksbury, .	2-76	333	323	Swampscott, .	2-08
272	281	Duxbury, .	2-75	325	324	Stockbridge, .	2-07
287	282	Bedford, .	2-68	318	325	Hatfield, .	2-05
286	283	Springfield, .	2-68	273	326	Grenwich, .	2-04
276	284	Dalton, .	2-67	329	327	Boston, .	1-95
288	285	Lawrence, .	2-67	317	328	Hancock, .	1-94
314	286	Carver, .	2-66	336	329	Lincoln, .	1-84
282	287	Dana, .	2-64	330	330	Groton, .	1-83
290	288	Harvard, .	2-64	324	331	Lenox, .	1-79
292	289	Sharon, .	2-63	335	332	Lynnfield, .	1-78
299	290	Carlisle, .	2-62	334	333	Nantucket, .	1-68
269	291	Easton, .	2-62	332	334	Hamilton, .	1-66
291	292	Princeton, .	2-60	327	335	Paxton, .	1-59
297	293	Marion, .	2-59	340	336	Mattapoisett, .	1-58
285	294	Monroe, .	2-59	341	337	Alford, .	1-57
152	295	Wendell, .	2-59	337	338	Topsfield, .	1-53
295	296	Belmont, .	2-58	331	339	Falmouth, .	1-52
284	297	Weston, .	2-58	344	340	Brookline, .	1-50
259	298	Goshen, .	2-57	338	341	Beverly, .	1-46
253	299	Wenham, .	2-55	339	342	New Ashford, .	1-44
294	300	Whitman, .	2-55	343	343	Mt. Wash'gt'n, .	1-40
305	301	Egremont, .	2-53	346	344	Winthrop, .	1-38
267	302	Richmond, .	2-53	345	345	Milton, .	1-28
308	303	Seekonk, .	2-52	307	346	Chilmark, .	1-05
296	304	Freetown, .	2-51	347	347	Gosnold, .	1-01
328	305	Sudbury, .	2-49	349	348	Nahant, .	0-99
283	306	Dunstable, .	2-48	348	349	Cottage City, .	0-93
301	307	Berlin, .	2-45	350	350	Hull, .	0-68
300	308	Edgartown, .	2-45	351	351	Manchester, .	0-51
312	309	Yarmouth, .	2-42				

GRADUATED TABLES — SECOND SERIES.

[COUNTY TABLES.]

In which all the Towns in the respective Counties in the State are numerically arranged according to the Percentage of their Taxable Property appropriated for the Support of Public Schools for the Year 1889-90.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
1	1	SANDWICH, .	\$.006-58	10	9	Dennis, .	\$.004-31
2	2	Wellfleet, .	6-33	8	10	Eastham, .	4-23
3	3	Truro, .	5-66	11	11	Provincetown, .	3-79
5	4	Harwich, .	5-07	12	12	Barnstable, .	3-25
4	5	Chatham, .	4-79	13	13	Mashpee, .	3-15
6	6	Bourne, .	4-69	14	14	Yarmouth, .	2-42
7	7	Orleans, .	4-68	15	15	Falmouth, .	1-52
9	8	Brewster, .	4-42				

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

1	1	WEST STOCKBRIDGE, .	\$.006-51	15	17	Tyringham, .	\$.003-62
2	2	Adams, .	5-38	13	18	Washington, .	3-45
6	3	North Adams, .	4-80	8	19	Sheffield, .	3-44
3	4	Florida, .	4-78	20	20	Lanesboro', .	3-29
12	5	Clarksburg, .	4-68	18	21	N. Marlboro', .	3-24
5	6	Hinsdale, .	4-45	22	22	Williamstown, .	3-14
9	7	Otis, .	4-31	19	23	Monterey, .	3-05
7	8	Cheshire, .	4-16	24	24	Dalton, .	2-67
21	9	Becket, .	4-13	26	25	Egremont, .	2-53
25	10	Lee, .	4-04	23	26	Richmond, .	2-53
14	11	Windsor, .	4-04	29	27	Stockbridge, .	2-07
10	12	Gt Barrington, .	3-99	27	28	Hancock, .	1-94
4	13	Sandisfield, .	3-99	28	29	Lenox, .	1-79
11	14	Peru, .	3-90	31	30	Alford, .	1-57
16	15	Pittsfield, .	3-78	30	31	New Ashford, .	1-44
17	16	Savoy, .	3-67	32	32	Mt. Wash'gt'n, .	1-40

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
1	1	REHOBOTH, .	\$.004-77	3	11	Somerset, .	\$.003-66
4	2	Dighton, .	4-48	14	12	Taunton, .	3-52
2	3	N. Attleboro', .	4-45	10	13	Norton, .	3-32
5	4	Fairhaven, .	4-43	11	14	Acushnet, .	3-03
13	5	Mansfield, .	4-35	15	15	Fall River, .	2-94
8	6	Berkley, .	3-96	16	16	Dartmouth, .	2-91
7	7	Raynham, .	3-93	18	17	New Bedford, .	2-80
9	8	Swansea, .	3-83	17	18	Easton, .	2-62
12	9	Westport, .	3-83	20	19	Seekonk, .	2-52
6	10	Attleborough, .	3-78	19	20	Freetown, .	2-51

DUKES COUNTY.

2	1	TISBURY, .	\$.002-96	4	4	Chilmark, .	\$.001-05
1	2	Gay Head, .	2-86	5	5	Gosnold, .	1-01
3	3	Edgartown, .	2-45	6	6	Cottage City, .	0-93

ESSEX COUNTY.

2	1	GEORGETOWN, .	\$.005-53	16	19	Methuen, .	\$.003-09
1	2	Merrimac, .	5-23	11	20	Salisbury, .	2-99
5	3	N. Andover, .	4-50	14	21	Lynn, .	2-97
4	4	Bradford, .	4-12	25	22	Andover, .	2-88
3	5	Groveland, .	4-05	24	23	Middleton, .	2-80
7	6	Gloucester, .	4-03	23	24	Lawrence, .	2-67
13	7	Danvers, .	3-99	21	25	Wenham, .	2-55
12	8	Essex, .	3-92	26	26	Boxford, .	2-30
9	9	W. Newbury, .	3-74	27	27	Newbury, .	2-27
8	10	Haverhill, .	3-50	28	28	Newburyport, .	2-16
22	11	Amesbury, .	3-45	30	29	Swampscott, .	2-08
10	12	Marblehead, .	3-43	31	30	Lynnfield, .	1-78
6	13	Peabody, .	3-39	29	31	Hamilton, .	1-66
18	14	Saugus, .	3-29	32	32	Topsfield, .	1-53
19	15	Rowley, .	3-27	33	33	Beverly, .	1-46
17	16	Ipswich, .	3-15	34	34	Nahant, .	0-99
20	17	Salem, .	3-15	35	35	Manchester, .	0-51
15	18	Rockport, .	3-12				

SCHOOL RETURNS.

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FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
1	1	HAWLEY, .	\$.005-81	16	14	Charlemont, .	\$.003-53
6	2	Buckland, .	4-92	15	15	Conway, .	3-53
5	3	Heath, .	4-79	2	16	Leyden, .	3-41
7	4	Colrain, .	4-61	20	17	Warwick, .	3-29
8	5	Deerfield, .	4-06	3	18	Bernardston, .	3-27
9	6	Shutesbury, .	3-99	21	19	Gill, .	3-19
10	7	Orange, .	3-90	23	20	Northfield, .	3-13
11	8	New Salem, .	3-87	22	21	Leverett, .	3-08
12	9	Montague, .	3-76	24	22	Whately, .	3-04
26	10	Greenfield, .	3-59	17	23	Shelburne, .	2-82
13	11	Rowe, .	3-55	18	24	Sunderland, .	2-78
19	12	Ashfield, .	3-54	25	25	Monroe, .	2-59
4	13	Erving, .	3-54	14	26	Wendell, .	2-59

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

1	1	GRANVILLE, .	\$.006-91	11	12	Chicopee, .	\$.003-43
4	2	Palmer, .	5-04	8	13	Wilbraham, .	3-36
2	3	Blandford, .	5-02	14	14	Tolland, .	3-32
5	4	Ludlow, .	4-48	17	15	Southwick, .	3-24
3	5	Monson, .	4-13	12	16	Hampden, .	3-14
9	6	Chester, .	4-02	18	17	Wales, .	3-09
7	7	Longmeadow, .	3-88	10	18	Holyoke, .	3-07
15	8	W. Springfield, .	3-79	19	19	Brimfield, .	2-97
6	9	Montgomery, .	3-66	21	20	Russell, .	2-82
13	10	Westfield, .	3-55	20	21	Springfield, .	2-68
16	11	Agawam, .	3-43	22	22	Holland, .	2-38

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

2	1	SOUTH HADLEY, .	\$.005-42	17	13	Northampton, .	\$.003-25
3	2	Pelham, .	5-24	9	14	Middlefield, .	3-22
1	3	Belchertown, .	4-54	16	15	Southampton, .	3-12
5	4	Granby, .	4-14	15	16	Prescott, .	3-08
4	5	Huntington, .	4-11	13	17	Cummington, .	3-06
12	6	Ware, .	3-79	19	18	Hadley, .	3-05
10	7	Easthampton, .	3-65	18	19	Plainfield, .	3-03
8	8	Williamsb'rg, .	3-56	21	20	Amherst, .	2-77
7	9	Westhampton, .	3-49	20	21	Goshen, .	2-57
6	10	Worthington, .	3-38	23	22	Hatfield, .	2-05
14	11	Chesterfield, .	3-30	22	23	Greenwich, .	2-04
11	12	Enfield, .	3-27				

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.		TOWNS.	Percentage of Val- uation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.		TOWNS.	Percentage of Val- uation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.							
30	1	WILMINGTON, .	\$.004-86	24	28	Somerville, .	\$.003-50
1	2	Marlborough, .	4-85	19	29	Melrose, .	3-36
2	3	Westford, .	4-67	29	30	Pepperell, .	3-28
3	4	Natick, .	4-42	23	31	Framingham, .	3-26
5	5	Stoneham, .	4-39	34	32	Boxborough, .	3-24
4	6	Holliston, .	4-29	35	33	Cambridge, .	3-19
7	7	Ashby, .	4-08	36	34	Maynard, .	3-17
9	8	Wakefield, .	4-06	37	35	Watertown, .	3-16
14	9	Ashland, .	3-99	39	36	Lowell, .	3-09
8	10	Hudson, .	3-97	33	37	Newton, .	3-09
15	11	Ayer, .	3-89	32	38	Sherborn, .	3-07
10	12	Medford, .	3-85	40	39	Tyngsboro', .	3-04
12	13	Arlington, .	3-83	54	40	Everett, .	2-88
27	14	Chelmsford, .	3-83	38	41	Lexington, .	2-85
16	15	Woburn, .	3-83	50	42	Tewksbury, .	2-76
28	16	Hopkinton, .	3-81	43	43	Bedford, .	2-68
26	17	Littleton, .	3-78	45	44	Carlisle, .	2-62
21	18	Malden, .	3-75	44	45	Belmont, .	2-58
11	19	Reading, .	3-73	42	46	Weston, .	2-58
31	20	Shirley, .	3-66	51	47	Sudbury, .	2-49
6	21	Waltham, .	3-62	41	48	Dunstable, .	2-48
18	22	Winchester, .	3-61	47	49	Billerica, .	2-36
13	23	N Reading, .	3-58	48	50	Stow, .	2-36
22	24	Wayland, .	3-58	49	51	Burlington, .	2-31
17	25	Concord, .	3-56	46	52	Dracut, .	2-19
20	26	Townsend, .	3-53	53	53	Lincoln, .	1-84
25	27	Acton, .	3-52	52	54	Groton, .	1-83

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

		NANTUCKET,	\$.001-68
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NORFOLK COUNTY.

1	1	HOLBROOK, .	\$.005-76	10	10	Walpole, .	\$.004-13
3	2	Dedham, .	5-53	9	11	Franklin, .	4-04
2	3	Randolph, .	5-09	4	12	Norwood, .	4-04
7	4	Weymouth, .	4-78	15	13	Bellingham, .	3-86
6	5	Wrentham, .	4-75	12	14	Hyde Park, .	3-83
14	6	Avon, .	4-59	17	15	Norfolk, .	3-62
5	7	Foxborough, .	4-59	13	16	Quincy, .	3-52
11	8	Needham, .	4-56	18	17	Stoughton, .	3-46
8	9	Medway, .	4-18	16	18	Millis, .	3-38

SCHOOL RETURNS.

cxix

NORFOLK COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	TOWNS.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
20	19	Canton, .	\$.003-19	25	24	Wellesley, .	\$.002-25
22	20	Medfield, .	3-09	24	25	Cohasset, .	2-17
21	21	Braintree, .	3-00	26	26	Brookline, .	1-50
23	22	Sharon, .	2-63	27	27	Milton, .	1-28
19	23	Dover, .	2-37				

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

4	1	ROCKLAND, .	\$.004-61	7	15	Hanson, .	\$.003-37
2	2	Bridgewater, .	4-60	16	16	Brockton, .	3-21
3	3	Abington, .	4-34	18	17	Plympton, .	3-17
6	4	E. Bridgew't'r, .	4-17	14	18	Pembroke, .	3-09
5	5	Wareham, .	4-14	19	19	Scituate, .	2-82
10	6	Norwell, .	4-00	24	20	Marshfield, .	2-79
17	7	Halifax, .	3-98	20	21	Duxbury, .	2-75
9	8	Plymouth, .	3-82	23	22	Carver, .	2-66
1	9	Lakeville, .	3-79	22	23	Marion, .	2-59
11	10	Rochester, .	3-65	21	24	Whitman, .	2-55
15	11	Hanover, .	3-61	25	25	Kingston, .	2-39
8	12	Middleboro', .	3-51	26	26	Mattapoisett, .	1-58
12	13	W. Bridgew't'r, .	3-46	27	27	Hull, .	0-68
13	14	Hingham, .	3-41				

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

2	1	REVERE, .	\$.003-39	3	3	Boston, .	\$.001-95
1	2	Chelsea, .	3-32	4	4	Winthrop, .	1-38

WORCESTER COUNTY.

2	1	HOLDEN, .	\$.005-67	16	11	Westminster, .	\$.004-24
5	2	Brookfield, .	4-95	13	12	Dudley, .	4-23
17	3	Douglas, .	4-88	6	13	Westborough, .	4-20
3	4	Upton, .	4-77	1	14	Spencer, .	4-05
12	5	Grafton, .	4-73	4	15	N. Brookfield, .	4-04
15	6	W. Boylston, .	4-68	26	16	Ashburnham, .	3-99
7	7	Warren, .	4-64	21	17	W. Brookfield, .	3-79
8	8	Milbury, .	4-43	24	18	Milford, .	3-78
9	9	Templeton, .	4-38	25	19	Oxford, .	3-74
11	10	Northbridge, .	4-34	19	20	Sterling, .	3-73

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

WORCESTER COUNTY—CONCLUDED.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.		TOWNS.	Percentage of Val- uation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.		TOWNS.	Percentage of Val- uation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.							
20	21	Shrewsbury, .	\$0.003-72	47	41	Hubbardston, .	\$0.003-23
28	22	Uxbridge, .	3-71	34	42	Gardner, .	3-19
10	23	Hopedale, .	3-67	46	43	Mendon, .	3-16
30	24	Charlton, .	3-65	43	44	Hardwick, .	3-13
23	25	N. Braintree, .	3-64	45	45	Petersham, .	3-10
22	26	Southbridge, .	3-61	37	46	Worcester, .	3-04
14	27	Sutton, .	3-60	44	47	Boylston, .	3-03
39	28	Sturbridge, .	3-55	31	48	Webster, .	2-97
33	29	Southboro', .	3-54	51	49	Winchendon, .	2-94
42	30	Bolton, .	3-52	56	50	Royalston, .	2-86
49	31	Phillipston, .	3-52	50	51	Lunenburg, .	2-79
18	32	Auburn, .	3-51	52	52	Oakham, .	2-77
40	33	Leominster, .	3-49	48	53	Northboro', .	2-76
27	34	Clinton, .	3-48	53	54	Dana, .	2-64
29	35	Rutland, .	3-48	54	55	Harvard, .	2-64
32	36	Fitchburg, .	3-41	55	56	Princeton, .	2-60
38	37	Barre, .	3-39	57	57	Berlin, .	2-45
36	38	Blackstone, .	3-35	58	58	Lancaster, .	2-14
41	39	Athol, .	3-34	59	59	Paxton, .	1-59
35	40	Leicester, .	3-27				

GRADUATED TABLES — SECOND SERIES.

Showing the different Counties in the State, numerically arranged, according to the Percentage of their Taxable Property appropriated for the Support of Public Schools for the Year 1889-90.

For 1888-89, by the State Valuation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Valuation of 1889.	COUNTIES.	Percentage of Valuation appropriated to Public Schools—equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.	Amount of money raised by taxes for the support of Public Schools.	Income of Surplus Revenue and other funds, including the dog tax, used at the option of the town.	TOTALS.	Valuation of 1889.	Amount contributed for board and fuel.
4	1	BERKSHIRE,	\$.003-75	\$156,437 58	\$1,836 27	\$158,273 85	\$42,229,579	\$12 00
2	2	Franklin,	3-65	70,793 51	773 37	71,566 88	19,612,831	18 00
1	3	Barnstable,	3-56	63,697 11	2,584 30	66,281 41	18,605,170	190 00
5	4	Hampshire,	3-46	95,498 01	2,952 78	98,450 79	28,462,934	14 00
3	5	Worcester,	3-39	578,577 55	5,222 32	583,799 87	172,444,241	247 00
6	6	Middlesex,	3-35	1,146,493 64	6,997 13	1,153,490 77	344,411,740	311 59
7	7	Plymouth,	3-29	186,095 65	3,822 72	189,918 37	57,805,925	107 00
9	8	Bristol,	3-12	390,501 01	6,048 90	396,549 91	126,933,550	659 00
8	9	Hampden,	3-11	280,672 63	3,693 90	284,366 53	91,447,685	566 50
10	10	Essex,	2-89	610,834 75	8,715 61	619,550 36	214,431,224	58 00
11	11	Norfolk,	2-75	342,410 48	5,776 54	348,187 02	126,466,661	—
12	12	Suffolk,	1-99	1,592,030 93	41,595 45	1,633,626 38	822,980,664	—
13	13	Dukes,	1-78	5,946 67	153 23	6,099 90	3,430,340	38 25
14	14	Nantucket,	1-68	4,893 13	—	4,893 13	2,908,319	125 00

AGGREGATE FOR THE STATE.

STATE,	\$.002-71	\$5,524,882 65	\$90,172 52	\$5,615,055 17	\$2,072,170,863	\$2,346 34
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GRADUATED TABLES—SECOND SERIES.

Showing the Arrangement of Counties according to their Appropriations, including Voluntary Contributions.

For 1888-89, by the State Val- uation of 1888.	For 1889-90, by the State Val- uation of 1889.	COUNTIES.	Percentage of Val- uation appropriated to Public Schools— equivalent to mills and hundredths of mills.
4	1	BERKSHIRE,	\$.003-75
2	2	Franklin,	3-65
1	3	Barnstable,	3-57
5	4	Hampshire,	3-46
3	5	Worcester,	3-39
6	6	Middlesex,	3-35
7	7	Plymouth,	3-29
9	8	Bristol,	3-13
8	9	Hampden,	3-12
10	10	Essex,	2-89
11	11	Norfolk,	2-75
12	12	Suffolk,	1-99
13	13	Dukes,	1-79
14	14	Nantucket,	1-73
STATE,			\$.002-71

GRADUATED TABLES — THIRD SERIES.

The following Table exhibits the ratio of the average attendance for the year in each town to the whole number of children between 5 and 15, according to the returns.

The ratio is expressed in decimals, continued to four figures, the first two of which are separated from the last two by a point, as only the two former are essential to denote the real per cent. Yet the ratios of many towns are so nearly equal, or the difference is so small a fraction, that the first two decimals with the appropriate mathematical sign appended indicate no distinction. The continuation of the decimals, therefore, is simply to indicate a priority in cases where, without such continuation, the ratios would appear to be precisely similar.

In several cases the ratio of attendance exhibited in the Table is over 100 per cent. These results, supposing the registers to have been properly kept and the returns correctly made, are to be thus explained: The average attendance upon all Public Schools being compared with the whole number of children in the town between 5 and 15, the result may be over 100 per cent., because the attendance of children under 5 and over 15 may more than compensate for the absence of children between those ages. The rank of the towns standing highest in the following Table is in accordance with the returns. As the returns are often incorrect, the rank may be too high in some cases.

GRADUATED TABLES — THIRD SERIES.

[FOR THE STATE.]

In which all the Towns in the State are numerically arranged according to the AVERAGE ATTENDANCE of the Children upon the Public Schools for the Year 1889-90.

TOWNS.					TOWNS.				
		No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.			No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
1	ASHBY, .	125	226	1.80-80	33	Northboro', .	298	284	.95-30
2	Windsor, .	130	199	1.53-08	34	Greenfield, .	868	827	.95-28
3	Leyden, .	69	101	1.46-38	35	Littleton, .	148	141	.95-27
4	Tolland, .	37	51	1.37-84	36	Melrose, .	1,303	1,238	.95-01
5	Warwick, .	96	114	1.18-75	37	Gloucester, .	3,682	3,496	.94-95
6	Barnstable, .	506	570	1.12-65	38	Hingham, .	617	584	.94-65
7	Ashfield, .	144	161	1.11-80	39	Mendon, .	139	131	.94-24
8	Stow, .	132	142	1.07-58	40	Southwick, .	152	143	.94-08
9	Rutland, .	160	171	1.06-87	41	Amherst, .	604	566	.93-71
10	W. Newbury, .	208	222	1.06-73	42	Brookfield, .	447	417	.93-29
11	Medway, .	434	459	1.05-76	43	Harvard, .	132	123	.93-18
12	Needham, .	446	470	1.05-38	44	Middlefield, .	100	93	.93-00
13	Boxborough, .	50	52	1.04-00	45	Dover, .	85	79	.92-94
14	Wellfleet, .	216	224	1.03-70	46	Easton, .	790	734	.92-91
15	Holbrook, .	441	455	1.03-17	47	Upton, .	281	261	.92-88
16	Weston, .	210	214	1.01-90	48	Randolph, .	640	593	.92-66
17	Bridgewater, .	434	438	1.00-92	49	Mansfield, .	515	476	.92-43
18	Ashburnham, .	320	321	1.00-31	50	Chelmsford, .	368	340	.92-39
19	Gosnold, .	9	9	1.00-00	51	Weymouth, .	1,906	1,761	.92-39
20	Heath, .	112	112	1.00-00	52	Bedford, .	129	119	.92-25
21	Tyngsboro', .	83	83	1.00-00	53	Hudson, .	748	690	.92-25
22	Townsend, .	231	227	.98-27	54	Williamst'wn, .	641	591	.92-19
23	Shrewsbury, .	253	247	.97-63	55	Manchester, .	225	207	.92-00
24	Medford, .	1,619	1,574	.97-22	56	Orange, .	725	665	.91-72
25	Swampscott, .	352	341	.96-87	57	W. Springfi'ld, .	886	811	.91-53
26	Plainfield, .	62	60	.96-77	58	Concord, .	618	565	.91-42
27	Norfolk, .	152	147	.96-71	59	Danvers, .	1,104	1,000	.91-39
28	Sunderland, .	110	106	.96-36	60	Ayer, .	422	385	.91-23
29	Kingston, .	240	230	.95-83	61	N Reading, .	146	133	.91-09
30	Bolton, .	117	112	.95-73	62	Somerville, .	6,135	5,585	.91-04
31	Leominster, .	1,045	1,000	.95-69	63	Winthrop, .	297	270	.90-91
32	Rockland, .	885	846	.95-59	64	Groton, .	293	266	.90-79

SCHOOL RETURNS.

CXXXV

	TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.		TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
65	Falmouth, .	340	308	.90-59	113	Dana, .	94	80	.85-11
66	Reading, .	614	553	.90-07	114	E. Bridgew'r,	436	371	.85-09
67	Tisbury, .	157	141	.89-94	115	Whitman, .	693	589	.84-99
68	Westford, .	355	319	.89-86	116	Newton, .	4,202	3,570	.84-96
69	Sterling, .	188	168	.89-36	117	Burlington, .	112	95	.84-82
70	Westfield, .	1,545	1,379	.89-26	118	Hanson, .	191	162	.84-82
71	Marion, .	158	141	.89-24	119	Warren, .	878	744	.84-74
72	Wilmington, .	176	157	.89-20	120	Otis, .	111	94	.84-68
73	Acton, .	267	238	.89-14	121	South Hadley, .	692	586	.84-68
74	Wilbraham, .	229	204	.89-08	122	Milford, .	1,389	1,176	.84-67
75	Braintree, .	723	644	.89-07	123	Oxford, .	390	329	.84-36
76	Natick, .	1,682	1,508	.89-06	124	Goshen, .	57	48	.84-21
77	Attleborough, .	1,141	1,007	.88-26	125	Belmont, .	333	280	.84-08
78	Carver, .	136	120	.88-24	126	Sudbury, .	207	174	.84-06
79	Orleans, .	136	120	.88-24	127	Hubbardston, .	219	184	.84-02
80	Provincetown, .	825	726	.88-00	128	Lincoln, .	156	131	.83-97
81	Westminster, .	263	231	.87-83	129	Harwich, .	423	354	.83-69
82	Hampden, .	123	108	.87-80	130	Plymouth, .	1,419	1,187	.83-65
83	Cohasset, .	363	318	.87-60	131	Peabody, .	1,921	1,606	.83-60
84	Andover, .	1,012	886	.87-55	132	Shutesbury, .	85	71	.83-53
85	Merrimac, .	515	450	.87-38	133	Northampton, .	2,369	1,977	.83-45
86	Medfield, .	197	172	.87-31	134	Hanover, .	324	270	.83-33
87	Framingham, .	1,692	1,476	.87-23	135	Essex, .	233	194	.83-26
88	Pepperell, .	470	410	.87-23	136	Winchendon, .	732	608	.83-06
89	Blandford, .	172	150	.87-21	137	Prescott, .	59	49	.83-05
90	Milton, .	626	545	.87-06	138	Wayland, .	393	326	.82-95
91	Abington, .	687	598	.87-05	139	W. Stockb'ge, .	357	296	.82-91
92	Dennis, .	485	422	.87-01	140	Buckland, .	269	223	.82-89
93	Stoneham, .	892	776	.86-99	141	Sharon, .	214	177	.82-71
94	Gill, .	121	105	.86-78	142	Taunton, .	4,094	3,372	.82-71
95	Nahant, .	121	105	.86-78	143	Shelburne, .	218	180	.82-57
96	Lynn, .	7,914	6,862	.86-69	144	Russell, .	136	112	.82-35
97	Oakham, .	119	103	.86-55	145	Holliston, .	478	393	.82-22
98	Winchester, .	838	725	.86-52	146	Savoy, .	90	74	.82-22
99	Bradford, .	597	516	.86-43	147	Norwood, .	578	473	.81-83
100	Dedham, .	1,261	1,088	.86-28	148	Rochester, .	154	126	.81-82
101	Hopkinton, .	697	601	.86-23	149	Truro, .	159	130	.81-76
102	Foxborough, .	479	412	.86-01	150	Dalton, .	487	398	.81-72
103	Florida, .	85	73	.85-88	151	Middleboro', .	886	724	.81-72
104	Rockport, .	672	577	.85-86	152	Ashland, .	464	379	.81-68
105	Wellesley, .	449	385	.85-75	153	Barre, .	343	280	.81-63
106	Templeton, .	519	444	.85-55	154	Holden, .	517	422	.81-62
107	Bourne, .	269	230	.85-50	155	Marblehead, .	1,266	1,032	.81-52
108	Avon, .	225	192	.85-33	156	Northbridge, .	768	626	.81-51
109	Duxbury, .	300	256	.85-33	157	Hopedale, .	225	183	.81-33
110	Walpole, .	447	381	.85-23	158	Fairhaven, .	446	362	.81-17
111	Conway, .	270	230	.85-18	159	Yarmouth, .	239	194	.81-17
112	Erving, .	155	132	.85-16	160	Everett, .	1,659	1,346	.81-13

	TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.		TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
161	Huntington, .	212	172	.81-13	209	Swansea, .	203	154	.75-86
162	Norwell, .	233	189	.81-12	210	Petersham, .	178	135	.75-84
163	W. Brookfield, .	243	197	.81-07	211	Egremont, .	120	91	.75-83
164	Worthington, .	115	93	.80-87	212	Brewster, .	164	124	.75-61
165	W. Boylston, .	511	413	.80-82	213	Gardner, .	1,251	944	.75-46
166	Wrentham, .	473	382	.80-76	214	Arlington, .	986	743	.75-36
167	Wakefield, .	1,258	1,015	.80-68	215	G. Barrington, .	839	632	.75-33
168	N. Attleboro', .	1,346	1,083	.80-46	216	Edgartown, .	166	125	.75-30
169	Cummington, .	133	107	.80-45	217	Charlemont, .	194	146	.75-26
170	Wendell, .	81	65	.80-25	218	Adams, .	1,890	1,429	.75-06
171	Marlboro', .	2,397	1,922	.80-18	219	Lynnfield, .	111	83	.74-77
172	Chesterfield, .	105	84	.80-00	220	Southboro', .	380	284	.74-74
173	Enfield, .	148	118	.79-73	221	Maynard, .	520	388	.74-62
174	Beverly, .	1,769	1,410	.79-71	222	Monson, .	630	470	.74-60
175	Greenwich, .	78	62	.79-49	223	Hatfield, .	247	184	.74-49
176	Groveland, .	380	302	.79-47	224	Southampton, .	164	122	.74-39
177	N. Andover, .	706	561	.79-46	225	Boston, .	71,998	53,500	.74-31
178	Stockbridge, .	326	259	.79-45	226	Pittsfield, .	3,112	2,310	.74-23
179	Ipswich, .	715	568	.79-44	227	Dunstable, .	58	43	.74-14
180	N. Braintree, .	97	77	.79-38	228	Becket, .	173	128	.73-99
181	Brockton, .	3,985	3,160	.79-29	229	Lakeville, .	123	91	.73-98
182	Sandwich, .	339	268	.79-06	230	N. Marlboro', .	257	190	.73-93
183	Malden, .	3,412	2,681	.78-58	231	Longmeadow, .	287	212	.73-87
184	Dartmouth, .	530	416	.78-49	232	Peru, .	42	31	.73-81
185	Marshfield, .	237	186	.78-48	233	Granville, .	198	146	.73-74
186	Brookline, .	1,976	1,548	.78-34	234	Spencer, .	2,056	1,515	.73-69
187	Saugus, .	628	492	.78-34	235	Montgomery, .	49	36	.73-47
188	Phillipston, .	93	73	.78-28	236	Colrain, .	358	263	.73-46
189	Somerset, .	382	299	.78-27	237	Rowley, .	207	152	.73-43
190	Lunenburg, .	192	150	.78-13	238	Lee, .	670	491	.73-28
191	Westboro', .	839	655	.78-07	239	Middleton, .	146	107	.73-28
192	Athol, .	868	677	.77-99	240	Northfield, .	250	183	.73-20
193	Leverett, .	127	99	.77-95	241	Boylston, .	141	103	.73-05
194	Cambridge, .	11,750	9,141	.77-79	242	Easthampton, .	782	571	.73-02
195	Hadley, .	315	245	.77-78	243	Rowe, .	88	64	.72-73
196	Hawley, .	76	59	.77-63	244	Chelsea, .	4,891	3,539	.72-36
197	Princeton, .	160	124	.77-50	245	Sheffield, .	358	259	.72-35
198	Hinsdale, .	346	267	.77-17	246	Cheshire, .	262	189	.72-14
199	Douglas, .	394	304	.77-16	247	Belchertown, .	450	324	.72-00
200	Bellingham, .	217	167	.76-96	248	Quincy, .	3,495	2,516	.71-99
201	New Bedford, .	5,131	3,925	.76-49	249	W. Bridgew'r, .	285	205	.71-93
202	Cottage City, .	140	107	.76-43	250	Westport, .	444	318	.71-62
203	Halifax, .	110	84	.76-36	251	Plympton, .	81	58	.71-60
204	Blackstone, .	1,026	783	.76-32	252	Gay Head, .	28	20	.71-43
205	Montague, .	1,330	1,014	.76-25	253	Mt Wash'gt'n, .	21	15	.71-43
206	Millbury, .	877	668	.76-17	254	Boxford, .	146	104	.71-23
207	Mattapoisett, .	167	127	.76-05	255	Georgetown, .	410	292	.71-22
208	Grafton, .	953	723	.75-87	256	Royalston, .	186	132	.70-97

SCHOOL RETURNS.

cxxvii

TOWNS.		No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.	TOWNS.		No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
257	Leicester, .	578	458	.70-92	305	Berlin, .	149	97	.65-10
258	Chilmark, .	55	39	.70-91	306	Seekonk, .	246	159	.64-63
259	Sturbridge, .	385	273	.70-91	307	Hull, .	96	62	.64-58
260	Worcester, .	14437	10216	.70-76	308	Salem, .	5,160	3,325	.64-44
261	Granby, .	133	94	.70-68	309	Ilancock, .	108	69	.63-89
262	Millis, .	126	89	.70-64	310	Waltham, .	2,759	1,756	.63-65
263	Methuen, .	935	659	.70-48	311	North Adams, .	3,091	1,946	.62-96
264	Charlton, .	298	210	.70-47	312	Chatham, .	326	204	.62-58
265	Raynham, .	196	138	.70-41	313	Holland, .	32	20	.62-50
266	Washington, .	81	57	.70-37	314	Haverhill, .	4,101	2,541	.61-96
267	Hamilton, .	124	87	.70-16	315	Ludlow, .	425	263	.61-88
268	Sherborn, .	187	131	.70-05	316	Clarksburg, .	217	133	.61-29
269	Revere, .	989	692	.69-97	317	New Ashford, .	31	19	.61-29
270	Dighton, .	328	229	.69-82	318	Norton, .	300	183	.61-00
271	Pelham, .	96	67	.69-79	319	Nantucket, .	560	340	.60-71
272	Chester, .	225	157	.69-78	320	Clinton, .	1,972	1,194	.60-55
273	Billerica, .	414	288	.69-57	321	Richmond, .	210	127	.60-48
274	Monterey, .	98	68	.69-39	322	Watertown, .	1,185	714	.60-25
275	Agawam, .	477	330	.69-18	323	Lawrence, .	8,293	4,985	.60-11
276	Rehoboth, .	288	199	.69-09	324	Lowell, .	11,989	7,184	.59-92
277	Tewksbury, .	307	212	.69-06	325	Stoughton, .	798	475	.59-52
278	Deerfield, .	594	410	.69-03	326	Freetown, .	227	134	.59-03
279	Scituate, .	481	332	.69-02	327	Hyde Park, .	2,068	1,212	.58-61
280	Lenox, .	451	311	.68-96	328	Bernardston, .	151	88	.58-28
281	Carlisle, .	93	64	.68-82	329	Hardwick, .	512	296	.57-81
282	Auburn, .	264	181	.68-56	330	Wareham, .	628	359	.57-17
283	Pembroke, .	216	147	.68-06	331	Westhampton	93	53	.56-99
284	Paxton, .	81	55	.67-90	332	Canton, .	729	413	.56-65
285	Williamsb'rg, .	433	294	.67-89	333	Dudley, .	589	326	.55-35
286	Palmer, .	1,286	873	.67-88	334	Eastham, .	86	47	.54-65
287	Whately, .	149	101	.67-78	335	Fall River, .	13473	7,351	.54-56
288	Franklin, .	965	654	.67-77	336	Alford, .	65	35	.53-85
289	Berkley, .	173	117	.67-63	337	Sutton, .	612	320	.52-29
290	Salisbury, .	212	143	.67-45	338	Ware, .	1,518	789	.51-97
291	Tyringham, .	86	58	.67-44	339	Lanesboro', .	289	150	.51-90
292	Lancaster, .	328	221	.67-38	340	Sandisfield, .	178	92	.51-68
293	Dracut, .	349	235	.67-34	341	Shirley, .	269	138	.51-30
294	Brimfield, .	155	104	.67-09	342	Newburyport, .	2,492	1,250	.50-16
295	Fitchburg, .	3,889	2,599	.66-83	343	Topsfield, .	173	84	.49-13
296	Springfield, .	6,935	4,621	.66-63	344	Mashpee, .	62	30	.48-39
297	Lexington, .	561	372	.66-31	345	Newbury, .	301	140	.46-51
298	Wenham, .	135	89	.65-92	346	Amesbury, .	1,498	685	.45-73
299	Monroe, .	58	38	.65-52	347	Chicopee, .	2,293	1,039	.45-31
300	Woburn, .	2,862	1,875	.65-51	348	Southbridge, .	1,592	720	.45-23
301	Acushnet, .	171	112	.65-49	349	Holyoke, .	6,776	2,993	.44-17
302	Uxbridge, .	650	425	.65-38	350	Webster, .	1,290	429	.33-26
303	Wales, .	130	85	.65-38	351	N. Brookfield, .	737	244	.33-11
304	New Salem, .	138	90	.65-22					

GRADUATED TABLES—THIRD SERIES.

[COUNTY TABLES.]

In which all the Towns in the Respective Counties in the State are numerically arranged according to the AVERAGE ATTENDANCE of their Children upon the Public Schools for the Year 1889-90.

[For an explanation of the principles on which the Tables are constructed, see *ante*, p. cxxiii.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

TOWNS.					TOWNS.				
		No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.			No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
1	BARNSTABLE, .	506	570	1.12-65	9	Truro, .	159	130	.81-76
2	Wellfleet, .	216	224	1.03-70	10	Yarmouth, .	239	194	.81-17
3	Falmouth, .	340	308	.90-59	11	Sandwich, .	339	268	.79-06
4	Orleans, .	136	120	.88-24	12	Brewster, .	164	124	.75-61
5	Provincetown, .	825	726	.88-00	13	Chatham, .	326	204	.62-58
6	Dennis, .	485	422	.87-01	14	Eastham, .	86	47	.54-65
7	Bourne, .	269	230	.85-50	15	Mashpee, .	62	30	.48-39
8	Harwich, .	423	354	.83-69					

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

1	WINDSOR, .	130	199	1.53-08	17	Lee, .	670	491	.73-28
2	Williamst'wn, .	641	591	.92-19	18	Sheffield, .	358	259	.72-35
3	Florida, .	85	73	.85-88	19	Cheshire, .	262	189	.72-14
4	Otis, .	111	94	.84-68	20	Mt. Wash'gt'n, .	21	15	.71-43
5	W Stockb'ge, .	357	296	.82-91	21	Washington, .	81	57	.70-37
6	Savoy, .	90	74	.82-22	22	Monterey, .	98	68	.69-39
7	Dalton, .	487	398	.81-72	23	Lenox, .	451	311	.68-96
8	Stockbridge, .	326	259	.79-45	24	Tyringham, .	86	58	.67-44
9	Hinsdale, .	346	267	.77-17	25	Hancock, .	108	69	.63-89
10	Egremont, .	120	91	.75-83	26	N. Adams, .	3,091	1,946	.62-96
11	Gt. Barringt'n, .	839	632	.75-33	27	Clarksburg, .	217	133	.61-29
12	Adams, .	1,890	1,429	.75-06	28	New Ashford, .	31	19	.61-29
13	Pittsfield, .	3,112	2,310	.74-23	29	Richmond, .	210	127	.60-48
14	Becket, .	173	128	.73-99	30	Alford, .	65	35	.53-85
15	N. Marlboro', .	257	190	.73-93	31	Lanesboro', .	289	150	.51-90
16	Peru, .	42	31	.73-81	32	Sandisfield, .	178	92	.51-68

SCHOOL RETURNS.

CXXIX

BRISTOL COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.		TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
1	EASTON, .	790	734	.92-91	11	Westport, .	444	318	71-62
2	Mansfield, .	515	476	.92-43	12	Raynham, .	196	138	.70-41
3	Attleborough, .	1,141	1,007	.88-26	13	Dighton, .	328	229	.69-82
4	Taunton, .	4,094	3,372	.82-71	14	Rehoboth, .	288	199	.69-09
5	Fairhaven, .	446	362	.81-17	15	Berkley, .	173	117	.67-63
6	N. Attleboro', .	1,346	1,083	.80-46	16	Acushnet, .	171	112	.65-49
7	Dartmouth, .	530	416	.78-49	17	Seekonk, .	246	159	.64-63
8	Somerset, .	382	299	.78-27	18	Norton, .	300	183	.61-00
9	New Bedford, .	5,131	3,925	.76-49	19	Freetown, .	227	134	.59-03
10	Swansea, .	203	154	.75-86	20	Fall River, .	13,473	7,351	.54-56

DUKES COUNTY.

1	GOSNOLD, .	9	9	1.00-00	4	Edgartown, .	166	125	.75-30
2	Tisbury, .	157	141	.89-94	5	Gay Head, .	28	20	.71-43
3	Cottage City, .	140	107	.76-43	6	Chilmark, .	55	39	.70-91

ESSEX COUNTY.

1	WEST NEWBURY, .	208	222	1.06-73	19	Saugus, .	628	492	.78-34
2	Swampscott, .	352	341	.96-87	20	Lynnfield, .	111	83	.74-77
3	Gloucester, .	3,682	3,496	.94-95	21	Rowley, .	207	152	.73-43
4	Manchester, .	225	207	.92-00	22	Middleton, .	146	107	.73-28
5	Danvers, .	1,104	1,009	.91-39	23	Boxford, .	146	104	.71-23
6	Andover, .	1,012	886	.87-55	24	Georgetown, .	410	292	.71-22
7	Merrimac, .	515	450	.87-38	25	Methuen, .	935	659	.70-48
8	Nahant, .	121	105	.86-78	26	Hamilton, .	124	87	.70-16
9	Lynn, .	7,914	6,862	.86-69	27	Salisbury, .	212	143	.67-45
10	Bradford, .	597	516	.86-43	28	Wenham, .	135	89	.65-92
11	Rockport, .	672	577	.85-86	29	Salem, .	5,160	3,325	.64-44
12	Peabody, .	1,921	1,606	.83-60	30	Haverhill, .	4,101	2,541	.61-96
13	Essex, .	233	194	.83-26	31	Lawrence, .	8,293	4,985	.60-11
14	Marblehead, .	1,266	1,032	.81-52	32	Newburyport, .	2,492	1,250	.50-16
15	Beverly, .	1,769	1,410	.79-71	33	Topsfield, .	173	84	.49-13
16	Groveland, .	380	302	.79-47	34	Newbury, .	301	140	.46-51
17	N. Andover, .	706	561	.79-46	35	Amesbury, .	1,498	685	.45-73
18	Ipswich, .	715	568	.79-44					

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.		TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
1	LEYDEN, .	69	101	1.46-38	14	Wendell, .	81	65	.80-25
2	Warwick, .	96	114	1.18-75	15	Leverett, .	127	99	.77-95
3	Ashfield, .	144	161	1.11-80	16	Hawley, .	76	59	.77-63
4	Heath, .	112	112	1.00-00	17	Montague, .	1,330	1,014	.76-25
5	Sunderland, .	110	106	.96-36	18	Charlemont, .	194	146	.75-26
6	Greenfield, .	868	827	.95-28	19	Colrain, .	358	263	.73-46
7	Orange, .	725	665	.91-72	20	Northfield, .	250	183	.73-20
8	Gill, .	121	105	.86-78	21	Rowe, .	88	64	.72-73
9	Conway, .	270	230	.85-18	22	Deerfield, .	594	410	.69-03
10	Erving, .	155	132	.85-16	23	Whately, .	149	101	.67-78
11	Shutesbury, .	85	71	.83-53	24	Monroe, .	58	38	.65-52
12	Buckland, .	269	223	.82-89	25	New Salem, .	138	90	.65-22
13	Shelburne, .	218	180	.82-57	26	Bernardston, .	151	88	.58-28

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

1	TOLLAND, .	37	51	1.37-84	12	Montgomery, .	49	36	.73-47
2	Southwick, .	152	143	.94-08	13	Chester, .	225	157	.69-78
3	W. Sp'gfield, .	886	811	.91-53	14	Agawam, .	477	330	.69-18
4	Westfield, .	1,545	1,379	.89-26	15	Palmer, .	1,286	873	.67-88
5	Wilbraham, .	229	204	.89-08	16	Brimfield, .	155	104	.67-09
6	Hampden, .	123	108	.87-80	17	Springfield, .	6,935	4,621	.66-63
7	Blandford, .	172	150	.87-21	18	Wales, .	130	85	.65-38
8	Russell, .	136	112	.82-35	19	Holland, .	32	20	.62-50
9	Monson, .	630	470	.74-60	20	Ludlow, .	425	263	.61-88
10	Longmead'w, .	287	212	.73-87	21	Chicopee, .	2,293	1,039	.45-31
11	Granville, .	198	146	.73-74	22	Holyoke, .	6,776	2,993	.44-17

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

1	PLAINFIELD, .	62	60	.96-77	13	Greenwich, .	78	62	.79-49
2	Amherst, .	604	566	.93-71	14	Hadley, .	315	245	.77-78
3	Middlefield, .	100	93	.93-00	15	Hatfield, .	247	184	.74-49
4	S. Hadley, .	692	586	.84-68	16	Southampton, .	164	122	.74-39
5	Goshen, .	57	48	.84-21	17	Easthampton, .	782	571	.73-02
6	Northampt'n, .	2,369	1,977	.83-45	18	Belchertown, .	450	324	.72-00
7	Prescott, .	59	49	.83-05	19	Granby, .	133	94	.70-68
8	Huntington, .	212	172	.81-13	20	Pelham, .	96	67	.69-79
9	Worthington, .	115	93	.80-87	21	Williamsb'g, .	433	294	.67-89
10	Cummington, .	133	107	.80-45	22	Westhampt'n, .	93	53	.56-99
11	Chesterfield, .	105	84	.80-00	23	Ware, .	1,518	789	.51-97
12	Enfield, .	148	118	.79-73					

SCHOOL RETURNS.

CXXXI

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

	TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.		TOWNS.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
1	ASHBY, .	125	226	1.80-80	28	Newton, .	4,202	3,570	84-96
2	Stow, .	132	142	1.07-58	29	Burlington, .	112	95	.84-82
3	Boxborough, .	50	52	1.04-00	30	Belmont, .	333	280	.84-08
4	Weston, .	210	214	1.01-90	31	Sudbury, .	207	174	.84-06
5	Tyngsboro', .	83	83	1.00-00	32	Lincoln, .	156	131	.83-97
6	Townsend, .	231	227	.98-27	33	Wayland, .	393	326	.82-95
7	Medford, .	1,619	1,574	.97-22	34	Holliston, .	478	393	.82-22
8	Littleton, .	148	141	.95-27	35	Ashland, .	464	379	.81-68
9	Melrose, .	1,303	1,238	.95-01	36	Everett, .	1,659	1,346	.81-13
10	Chelmsford, .	368	340	.92-39	37	Wakefield, .	1,258	1,015	.80-68
11	Bedford, .	129	119	.92-25	38	Marlborough, .	2,397	1,922	.80-18
12	Hudson, .	748	690	.92-25	39	Malden, .	3,412	2,681	.78-58
13	Concord, .	618	565	.91-42	40	Cambridge, .	11,750	9,141	.77-79
14	Ayer, .	422	385	.91-23	41	Arlington, .	986	743	.75-36
15	N. Reading, .	146	133	.91-09	42	Maynard, .	520	388	.74-62
16	Somerville, .	6,135	5,585	.91-04	43	Dunstable, .	58	43	.74-14
17	Groton, .	293	266	.90-79	44	Sherborn, .	187	131	.70-05
18	Reading, .	614	553	.90-07	45	Billerica, .	414	288	.69-57
19	Westford, .	355	319	.89-86	46	Tewksbury, .	307	212	.69-06
20	Wilmington, .	176	157	.89-20	47	Carlisle, .	93	64	.68-82
21	Acton, .	267	238	.89-14	48	Dracut, .	349	235	.67-34
22	Natick, .	1,682	1,508	.89-06	49	Lexington, .	561	372	.66-31
23	Framingham, .	1,692	1,476	.87-23	50	Woburn, .	2,862	1,875	.65-51
24	Pepperell, .	470	410	.87-23	51	Waltham, .	2,759	1,756	.63-65
25	Stoneham, .	892	776	.86-99	52	Watertown, .	1,185	714	.60-25
26	Winchester, .	838	725	.86-52	53	Lowell, .	11,989	7,184	.59-92
27	Hopkinton, .	697	601	.86-23	54	Shirley, .	269	138	.51-30

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

NANTUCKET,	560	340	.60-71
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NORFOLK COUNTY.

1	MEDWAY, .	434	459	1.05-76	8	Braintree, .	723	644	.89-07
2	Needham, .	446	470	1.05-38	9	Cohasset, .	363	318	.87-60
3	Holbrook, .	441	455	1.03-17	10	Medfield, .	197	172	.87-31
4	Norfolk, .	152	147	.96-71	11	Milton, .	626	545	.87-06
5	Dover, .	85	79	.92-94	12	Dedham, .	1,261	1,088	.86-28
6	Randolph, .	640	593	.92-66	13	Foxborough, .	479	412	.86-01
7	Weymouth, .	1,906	1,761	.92-39	14	Wellesley, .	449	385	.85-75

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NORFOLK COUNTY — CONCLUDED.

TOWNS.				TOWNS.					
		No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.			No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
15	Avon. . .	225	192	.85-33	22	Quincy, . .	3,495	2,516	.71-99
16	Walpole, . .	447	381	.85-23	23	Millis, . .	126	89	.70-64
17	Sharon, . .	214	177	.82-71	24	Franklin, . .	965	654	.67-77
18	Norwood. . .	578	473	.81-83	25	Stoughton, . .	798	475	.59-52
19	Wrentham, . .	473	382	.80-76	26	Hyde Park, . .	2,068	1,212	.58-61
20	Brookline, . .	1,976	1,548	.78-34	27	Canton, . .	729	413	.56-65
21	Bellingham, . .	217	167	.76-96					

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

1	BRIDGEWATER, . .	434	438	1.00-92	15	Middleboro', . .	886	724	.81-72
2	Kingston, . .	240	230	.95-83	16	Norwell, . .	233	189	.81-12
3	Rockland, . .	885	846	.95-59	17	Brockton, . .	3,985	3,160	.79-29
4	Hingham, . .	617	584	.94-65	18	Marshfield, . .	237	186	.78-48
5	Marion, . .	158	141	.89-24	19	Halifax, . .	110	84	.76-36
6	Carver, . .	136	120	.88-24	20	Mattapoisett, . .	167	127	.76-05
7	Abington, . .	687	598	.87-05	21	Lakeville, . .	123	91	.73-98
8	Duxbury, . .	300	256	.85-33	22	W. Bridgew'r, . .	285	205	.71-93
9	E Bridgew't'r, . .	436	371	.85-09	23	Plympton, . .	81	58	.71-60
10	Whitman, . .	693	589	.84-99	24	Scutuate, . .	481	332	.69-02
11	Hanson, . .	191	162	.84-82	25	Pembroke, . .	216	147	.68-06
12	Plymouth, . .	1,419	1,187	.83-65	26	Hull, . .	96	62	.64-58
13	Hanover, . .	324	270	.83-33	27	Wareham, . .	628	359	.57-17
14	Rochester, . .	154	126	.81-82					

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

1	WINTHROP, . .	297	270	.90-91	3	Chelsea, . .	4,891	3,539	.72-36
2	Boston, . .	71998	53500	.74-31	4	Revere, . .	989	692	.69-97

WORCESTER COUNTY.

1	RUTLAND, . .	160	171	1.06-87	7	Mendon, . .	139	131	.94-24
2	Ashburnham, . .	320	321	1.00-31	8	Brookfield, . .	447	417	.93-29
3	Shrewsbury, . .	253	247	.97-63	9	Harvard, . .	132	123	.93-18
4	Bolton, . .	117	112	.95-73	10	Upton, . .	281	261	.92-88
5	Leominster, . .	1,045	1,000	.95-69	11	Sterling, . .	188	168	.89-36
6	Northboro', . .	298	284	.95-30	12	Westminster, . .	263	231	.87-83

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TOWNS.					TOWNS.				
		No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.			No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in each town.	Average attendance upon School.	Ratio of attendance to the whole No. of children between 5 and 15, expressed in decimals.
13	Oakham, .	119	103	.86-55	37	Petersham, .	178	135	.75-84
14	Templeton, .	519	444	.85-55	38	Gardner, .	1,251	944	.75-46
15	Dana, .	94	80	.85-11	39	Southboro', .	380	284	.74-74
16	Warren, .	878	744	.84-74	40	Spencer, .	2,056	1,515	.73-69
17	Milford, .	1,389	1,176	.84-67	41	Boylston, .	141	103	.73-05
18	Oxford, .	390	329	.84-36	42	Royalston, .	186	132	.70-97
19	Hubbardston, .	219	184	.84-02	43	Leicester, .	578	458	.70-92
20	Winchendon, .	732	608	.83-06	44	Sturbridge, .	385	273	.70-91
21	Barre, .	343	280	.81-63	45	Worcester, .	14437	10216	.70-76
22	Holden, .	517	422	.81-62	46	Charlton, .	298	210	.70-47
23	Northbridge, .	768	626	.81-51	47	Auburn, .	264	181	.68-56
24	Hopedale, .	225	183	.81-33	48	Paxton, .	81	55	.67-90
25	W. Brookfield, .	243	197	.81-07	49	Lancaster, .	328	221	.67-38
26	W. Boylston, .	511	413	.80-82	50	Fitchburg, .	3,889	2,599	.66-83
27	N. Braintree, .	97	77	.79-38	51	Uxbridge, .	650	425	.65-38
28	Phillipston, .	93	73	.78-28	52	Berlin, .	149	97	.65-10
29	Lunenburg, .	192	150	.78-13	53	Clinton, .	1,972	1,194	.60-55
30	Westboro', .	839	655	.78-07	54	Hardwick, .	512	296	.57-81
31	Athol, .	868	677	.77-99	55	Dudley, .	589	326	.55-35
32	Princeton, .	160	124	.77-50	56	Sutton, .	612	320	.52-29
33	Douglas, .	394	304	.77-16	57	Southbridge, .	1,592	720	.45-23
34	Blackstone, .	1,026	783	.76-32	58	Webster, .	1,290	429	.33-26
35	Millbury, .	877	668	.76-17	59	N. Brookfield, .	737	244	.33-11
36	Grafton, .	953	723	.75-87					

Table in which all the Counties are numerically arranged, according to the AVERAGE ATTENDANCE of their Children upon the Public Schools for the Year 1889-90.

1888-89.	1889-90.	COUNTIES.	Ratio of Attendance.
1	1	BARNSTABLE, . . . . .	.86-36
4	2	Franklin, . . . . .	.82-61
2	3	Plymouth, . . . . .	.81-97
5	4	Dukes, . . . . .	.79-46
3	5	Norfolk, . . . . .	.79-01
7	6	Middlesex, . . . . .	.77-85
6	7	Hampshire, . . . . .	.75-38
8	8	Suffolk, . . . . .	.74-29
11	9	Essex, . . . . .	.73-38
9	10	Berkshire, . . . . .	.72-79
10	11	Worcester,71-68
12	12	Bristol,68-26
13	13	Hampden,61-73
14	14	Nantucket,60-71
STATE,74-01

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